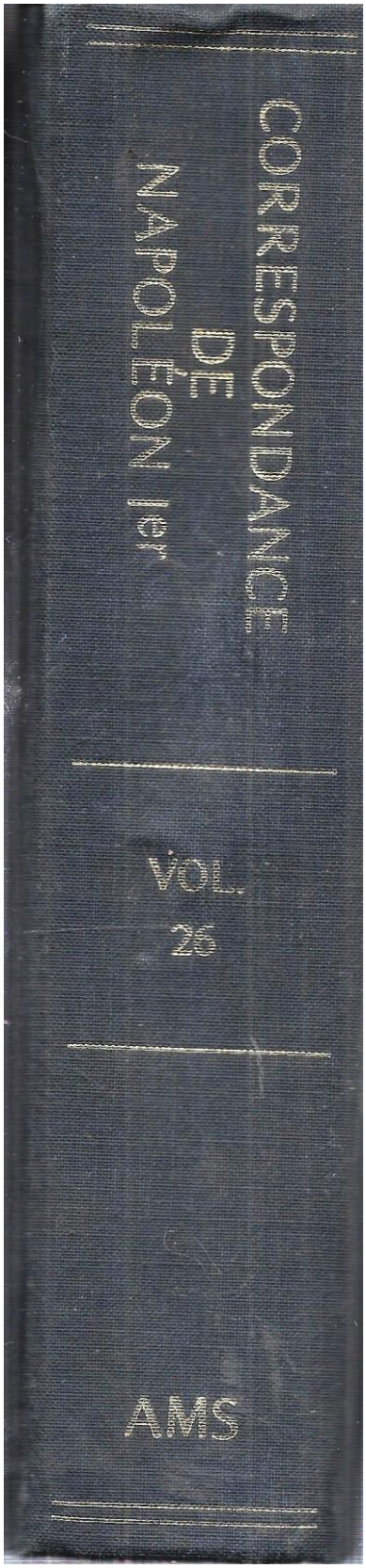
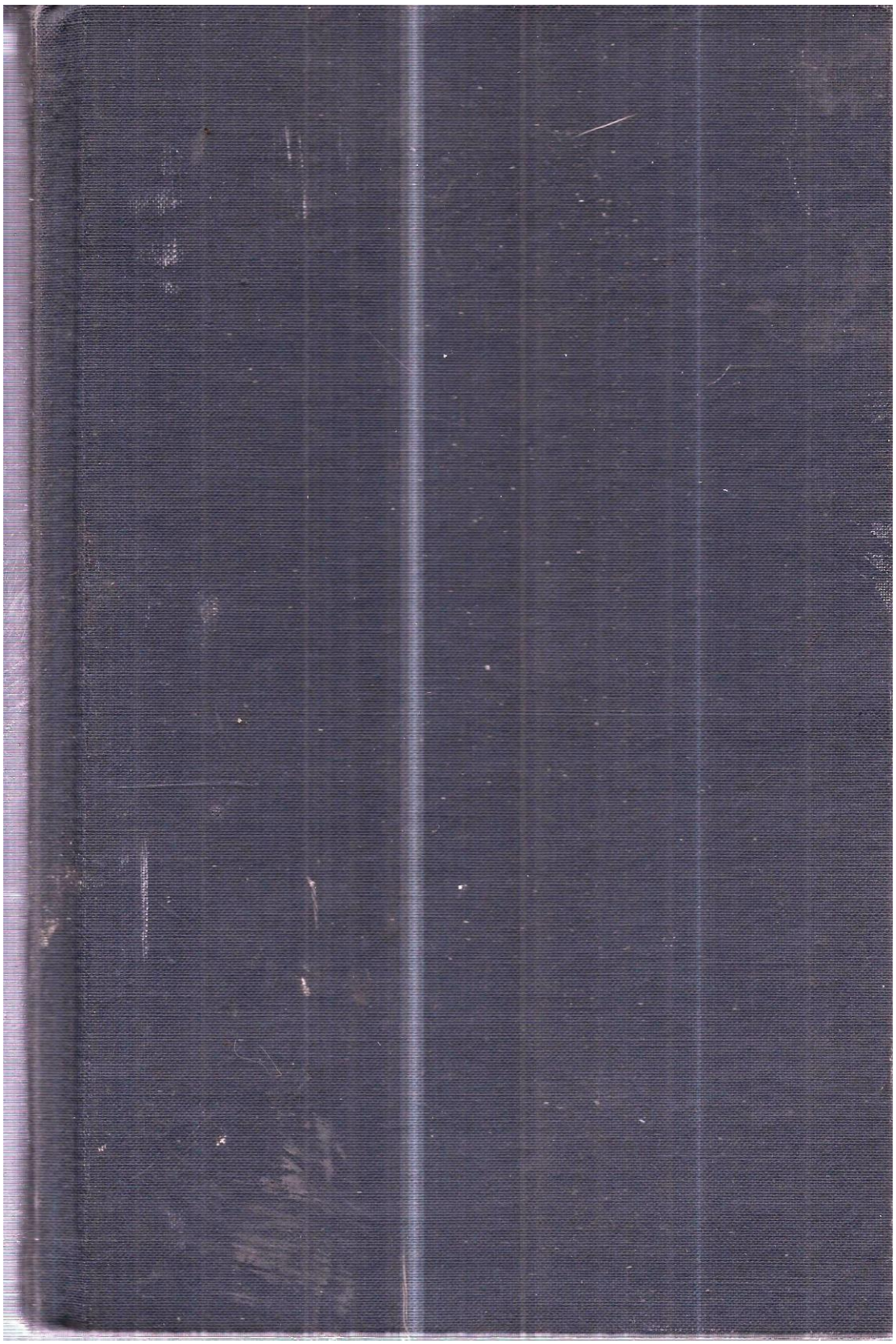
CORRESPONDANCE OF NAPOLEON 1st .YEAR 1813.





CORRESPONDENCE
OF
NAPOLEON 1st

YEAR 1813.

20324. - TO M. COLLIN, COUNT OF SUSSY, MINISTER OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURES, PARIS.

Mainz. 1st August, 1813.

Count de Sussy, I have not heard for a long time about the progress of your ministry. I would like you to make known to me by a report how the licenses that I granted, whether in France or in Italy, where are the departures and the returns, and what I must hope for the rights, have gone on. Will Customs fill their budget? In the event that they do not fulfill it, I should be offered measures to support it.

Let me know the situation of France with regard to cotton, dyes, indigo and colonial goods; likewise the situation of Holland.

Finally, tell me if it would be advisable, in order to increase our budget resources, to grant new licenses, or, in case of obstacles, introductions by Hamburg or other points of the frontier. In the current situation of the Empire, I need your budget to be fully filled, and rather than less.

Write me a word on it.

From the minute, archives of the Empire.

20325. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUC DECRÈS, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Mainz. August 1st, 1813.

Monsieur le Duc Decrès, if I were in Paris, I would like to go to Cherbourg to attend the introduction of the sea. I wish that [1]

1

the Empress will go, and it will be well, if she goes, that you accompany her. As this princess is obliged to be in Paris for the period of August 15th, it will be necessary to delay the operation of Cherbourg by a few days. The navy could order something in Cherbourg to honor the Empress and amuse her. It seems to me that the preparations announced in advance could attract a lot of people, and that the operation, in itself, is interesting enough to give rise to a great competition of curious. I think this delay of five to six days could only be advantageous, because you know that there are a lot of small details that will help to heal better.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duchess Decrès

20326. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 4, 1813,

Cousin, you will find attached the formation of the 14th Corps and that of the observation corps of Bavaria. Communicate them to the Minister of War, the Duke of Valmy, the Duke of Castiglione, and Marshal Saint-Cyr.

You will see that it is necessary that Marshal Saint-Cyr be returned on the 6th to Freyberg, Give him the order of movement of all his troops, and recommend him to see to it that everything that joins him, after the expiration of the armistice, run no danger. It is to be hoped that all that belongs to his Corps will be united before the resumption of hostilities, which will take place on the 16th.

Order the Authorizing Officer and the Bavarian Corps Administrations to proceed as quickly as possible to Freyberg.

Explain my intentions to General Pernety for the safety of the artillery movements.

You will make known that the cavalry corps which is attached to the observation army of Bavaria will be composed of 6,000 men of old troops.

Napoleon.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20327. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA, COMMANDING THE 3rd CORPS OF THE GRAND ARMY, AT LIEGNITZ.

Dresden, August 4th, 1813.

Cousin, we do not do anything at the Prague Congress. An English agent[2]

2

gets involved. No results will be reached, and the allies intend to denounce the armistice on the 10th.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20328. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, IN MONZA.

Dresden, August 4, 1813,

My Son, I received your letter of July 29th. I have just arrived in Dresden. There is every reason to believe that the armistice will be denounced on the 10th, and that hostilities will recommence the 16th. As the enemy does not seem very able on your side, it will be necessary to arrive at Graetz.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

20329. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 5th, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, write to the plenipotentiaries that I send them a draft note, and that I give them all the latitude so that they can do all that is suitable to arrive at the exchange of powers and finally to open the conferences . They may present verbal or written notes, regulate the detail of the ceremonial, derogate even from their instructions, but keep as close as they can, and without compromising the honor of the Emperor.

Inform the plenipotentiaries that the Congress of Teschen was an arbitration, and that Austria is a mediator; that this congress lasted four months, although the negotiations were of an inferior object. Let them know what has happened under these circumstances, and send them the preamble which has been adopted in the powers of the Baron de Tolly, which proves to the obvious the pretensions of the Russian; he wants nothing more than to drag Austria. Make it clear that at least in the system you propose, the Russian plenipotentiaries will always be masters of not leaving if they wish.

Give details of Mr. Anstett; such a choice has been regarded in France as an insult and as an indication of not wanting to negotiate.

Make it known that in the June 30th negotiation, no term was set for negotiation; that it is only said that it will be prolonged the time necessary to make peace, but that being[3]

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already by August 5th it would take at least forty days to negotiate.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Archives of Foreign Affairs.

20330. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE MSSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN

Dresden. August 5, 1813.

I send you a draft note. Bring it to me today half an hour before getting up, so that it can start early.

DRAFT NOTE FOR THE DUKE OF VICENCE AND THE COUNTY OF NARBONNE, IN PRAGUE.

The undersigned, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Prague Congress, have the honor to respond to the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mediating Power dated ... ..

The convention of June 30th, by which France accepts the mediation of Austria, was signed after having agreed on two things:

1st that the mediator would be impartial; that he had not concluded or concluded any convention, even possible, with a belligerent power for the whole time that the negotiations would last;

2nd That the mediator not stand as an arbitrator, but as a conciliator to resolve disputes and bring the parties together; that this point had been foreseen and had been the subject of a discussion between the Duke of Bassano and the Count of Melternich, because the intentions of Russia were shown as early as the 4th of June in the negotiations of the armistice. This power showed that it wanted to open negotiations, not to reach the goal of peace, but to compromise Austria and spread the misfortunes of war.

The undersigned, Ministers Plenipotentiaries, for several days now that they are here, can only testify their astonishment at not yet having seen the Russian and Prussian ministers; that the conferences have not begun for the exchange of respective powers; and finally, to be obliged to waste precious time in responding to ideas as new as they are strange: to conclude peace without seeing each other, without knowing each other and without speaking to each other.

The questions asked by the mediator in his note were therefore answered by the explanations that accompanied the convention of 30 June. However, the plenipotentiaries wanting as much as[4]

4

depends on them, to remove all the obstacles and to reconcile all the claims, even the most singular ones, propose to the mediator not to stick exclusively to any of the modes of negotiation, but to accept the two modes and make them forefront. Cases will be dealt with by notes; these notes will be handed over in regular conferences, which will take place once or twice a day; In these conferences there will be official explanations which will be put in minutes or semi-official statements which will not be written, and in this way the use of all times will be followed and if the Russian plenipotentiary persists in wanting peace without speaking, he will not be compelled to speak, and may make known by notes the intentions of his court.

The undersigned have the honor, etc.

From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20331. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 5th, 1813.

The Duke of Bassano, the way in which Polish equipment is directed, we drown in the details; there is no budget, no order. You have to give me an account where I can see what to expect. It is necessary to note the situation of the Polish corps at the moment of its formation, and this in three parts, infantry, cavalry, artillery; it is necessary to make known to me what it would cost to dress this new Corps, supposing that it consisted of recruits, and distinguishing the clothing, the big and the small equipment, the mass of linen and shoe. Once we have established the cost of these three items, we will have to make a new calculation on the situation of the Corps, not composed of recruits, and say: there is so much for large equipment, so many bags, so many clothes, hoods, breeches, schakos, finally the result by approximation, and hence the amount of what is necessary for the three chapters.

For the cavalry, it is necessary to note the number of the horses at the time of the formation and those which are to reform, to compare the number of men, by likewise removing those which are to reform and including those which arrive, which will note the needs in horses. The want requirements can also be found.

As for the mass of linen and shoes, it is necessary to note the quantity of shirts and pairs of shoes that the body; and we will give a reward of so much by man, as I did for[5]

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regiments composed of cohorts, with the obligation for the corps to complete their bags; 10 francs per man must suffice if, moreover, they have something in their masses; if they had nothing, it would cost 10 francs; finally, if they have anything, 10 francs, as I have just said, or 20 francs at most, will be sufficient. So every regiment dealing with shoes, stockings, shirts, we will not have to hear about it. We must not have fun either to supply frills to the cavalry; it suffices to procure him cloth for clothes, coats or hoods, schakos, boots. As for epaulettes of pomegranates, pompons, wristbands, etc., the regiments will buy them for a reward of so much per man.

According to these dispositions, the budget of what is necessary for the Polish corps will be perfectly known; the regiments will obtain all that they can procure, and they will not be supplied with stores that the essential, that is to say, for infantry, schakos polish and linen clothes, jackets, breeches and coats, el, for cavalry, horses and equipment.

For the artillery, it is even simpler, since it is only about horses and harnesses.

This work, where the money budget will be supported by the state of the art and compared with the French budget, is even necessary to support your prescriptions to the treasury.

NAPOLEON.

From the original Comm. by the Duke of Bassano,

20332. - A. M. MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 5th, 1813.

Mr. Duke of Bassano, write in Bavaria that I am informed that Austrian deserters are returned there. If this is true, it is a great mistake, the Austrians do not make ours.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20333. - TO MARSHAL DAVOUT, PRINCE OF ECKMUHL, COMMANDING THE 13th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN HAMBURG.

Dresden, August 5th, 1813.

My Cousin, the armistice will be denounced on the 10th; hostilities will begin on the 16th. I think you have already warned. It is important[6]

6

that you have nothing to do after the 16th, from Mainz to Hamburg and from Hamburg to Mainz, and to take good care of your Wesel line in Hamburg, so that there is nothing taken by partisans.

I have already summoned you to gather all your available troops, as well as the Danes, so as to have a corps of 30,000 men ahead of Hamburg to take the offensive on the enemy. My intention is to have 60,000 men march by Luckau on Berlin, which with your body will make nearly 100,000 men. It is said that the royal prince commands Bülow's Corps. His first care will surely be to defend Berlin. The Duke of Reggio will be there on the third day after the expiration of the armistice. Make an early diversion with your army, threatening to reach Mecklenburg and Berlin. Answer me to this by my orderly officer, and send me by him: 1st the situation of the field artillery; (2nd) the situation of the siege artillery and its equipment; (3rd) the situation of all the fortifications, (4th) the situation of each of your divisions; (5th) the situation of returns, harnessing; (6th) the situation of the Danish corps; (7th) the situation of the navy, etc. Finally let me know what all this will increase, as well as the position on August 17. We must not stop at small considerations. One must avoid a failure, and, seeming to send moving columns on the banks of the Elbe, at the expiration of the armistice, that all this be folded over Hamburg, in order to centralize your forces.

If Cuxhaven is in a state of defense, arm it and put a garrison there. Let me know by my officer what positions you hold.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame the Marechal Princess Eckmühl.

20334. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUC DECRES, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 5th, 1813.

All the news that I have from England, and that I read in English newspapers, is that the English make frigates of a caliber equal to that of America, and that soon our frigates will not be able to present themselves anywhere. Follow, I beg you, this affair.

From the minutes. Archives of the Empire.[7]

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20335. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT LOEWENBERG.

Dresden. August 6, 1813.

I want you to spend two or three days traveling the whole Bohemian frontier, from the incidence of our line of demarcation to the Elbe. You will not be able to follow all the convolutions yourself, by having them recognized by your commanding warrant officers, and content yourself with grasping the country and especially the main outlets that lead to Greiffenberg, Friedland, Zittau and Neustadt, and Bautzen's communications. and Neustadt with the camp I had set up at Koenigsten. Depending on the circumstances, it may be possible for me to command you to command several corps to operate on that border.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20336. - NOTES, FOR COUNT DARU.

Dresden, August 6, 1813[1]

It is probable that the armistice will be denounced from the 11th to the 12th, and that the hostilities will begin from the 17th to the 18th. Austria declares at the same time the war.

The orders must be renewed to quickly carry the food from Magdeburg to Dresden, and to have in Dresden fodder for the supply of the place in case of a few days of investment.

I must establish the state of all the convoys which are behind, either clothing or treasure, so as to make me known where they are, day by day. Also for military crews that are en route or should be on the way.

Here is the project I stopped and the position of my army on 17 and 18:

The 13th Corps, with the Danes, two leagues ahead of Hamburg, on the right bank.

Count Hogendorp, with a garrison of 10,000 men, in Hamburg under siege.

The division of Magdeburg, commanded by General Lanusse and under the orders of General Girard, before Magdeburg.

The division of General Dombrowski before Wittenberg.

General Durosnel in Dresden, with eight battalions.

1 Presumed date.[8]

The Duke of Reggio, with the 12th, 4th, 7th Corps and 3rd corps of cavalry, at Luckau and Baruth, maneuvering over Berlin.

The 14th corps, under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr: a division at Neustadt and Roeuigsberg, on the right bank, occupying Stolpen and Konigstein, who are under the orders of this marshal; three divisions on the heights of .....[1], holding the two roads which from Prague come to Dresden; its headquarters in Pirna.

General Pajol, with an infantry division and a cavalry division, on the road from Leipzig to Karlsbad, lighting up all the defenses to Hof.

General Van Damme, with 1st Corps and 5th Cavalry Corps, at Bautzen.

The headquarters at Goerlitz, with the five divisions of the Guard Infantry, the three Cavalry Divisions, the 2nd Army Corps, and the 1st Cavalry Corps.

At Zittau, the 8th Corps; in Bunzlau, the 6th; at Loewenberg, the 11th; at Goerlitz, the 5th; at Sagan, the 3rd, occupying Liegnitz as the vanguard.

The enemy may emerge on the left bank, and in this case Marshal Saint-Cyr, pressed by superior forces, would retire to the entrenched camp of Dresden, and be joined, before the arrival of the enemy, by the 1st Corps, and successively by the Corps that I would send from Goerlitz.

The second operation is by Zittau, and goes on Goerlitz. In this case, we would find the 8th Corps, the Guard, three divisions of Marshal Saint-Cyr. In this case, I would fight between Goerlitz and. ....[2].

It is probable that, at the same moment when the Austrian army will attack Zittau, the Russians will attack by Goerlitz. The 3rd Army Corps and the 2nd Cavalry Corps will then meet at the 6th Corps at Bunzlau.

The three points of resistance are Bautzen, Goerlitz and Bunzlau. It is there that one can have means of purchase. The army will feed on the country's resources and regular shipments from Dresden. Never, in this way, the road can be intercepted.

Corpses marching on Berlin will be supplied by Torgau, and then by Wittenberg and Magdeburg as soon as they are in position.

To give order to Dresden 3,000 quintals of flour and

1 and 2 Gap in the text.[9]

200,000 rations of biscuit on boats, placed under the orders of a detachment of the Guard and an officer of the sailors of the Guard, and that they are ready to go up the Elbe tomorrow evening.

That 1,000 oxen be placed on the field in Konigstein, in the entrenched camp, a quantity of rice proportioned to the flour, 3 or 400,000 rations of brandy, which one ensures the quantities of necessary boats for the embark flour at Kœnigstein. All these secret provisions.

Have tomorrow load the 60 requisition wagon that brought biscuit here, and send them to Zittau.

Leave the 46,000 rations of the Guard loaded on the wagon of the 8th Company.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru,

20337. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUC DECHESS, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Dresden. August 7, 1813.

Monsieur le Due Decres, I signed the decree you sent me. You will see that I made some changes.

1st I do not want to keep frigates in the Texel; so I carried in the decree four frigates, two French and two Dutch. I added as a condition that the Dutch frigates will leave first, and the French four days later. If you can attach a French corvette or brig to Dutch frigates, and a French corvette or brig to French frigates, do it.

2nd You will also see that I do not want to keep frigates in Escaut; so it is six frigates instead of four, and that by the same principle. I want them to go two by two, three days apart.

If you can join one or two bricks mounted by French or Dutch to each of these divisions, you will do a useful thing.

These are the only changes I have made to these provisions which I consider very good.

I approve that Bouvet can go to India. I would even like the instructions to give each frigate permission, if it was replenished by catch, to go further.

As for the Americans, it is a very difficult question. I think we could take a *mezzo finish*. All American buildings that would go to a port of Spain or an English port[10]

10

will be considered good catches. However, the captain will check if they have an ad hoc permission from their government; or if they transgress the orders of their government. If they transgress their orders and have no permission to go to the said ports, the building, but only the cargo, can be destroyed after having appropriated all that is appropriate. If they have permission from their government, it will be enough to evaluate the cargo and have it signed by the American captain, and the matter will be referred to what will be decided with the American government.

The same thing will happen for the Danes. If they have an *ad hoc* license or permission from their government, they will be respected by doing what has been said above.

It must be understood that no American envoy will be sent to America, nor any Danish envoy in Denmark. It should even be that no American envoy was sent to Denmark, nor any Danish envoy sent to America.

You will receive a decree by which I order that a frigate of American construction be built at Toulon, Rochefort, and Cherbourg. I am sure that the English have built a good number of frigates of this model. They are better, and they adopt them: we must not stay behind. The ones you will build in Toulon, Rochefort and Cherbourg will maneuver in the harbor and let us know what to think of this model.

It seems to me that you have at Dunkerque a beautiful corvette and a beautiful brig that could be joined to the cruise. You can quickly finish at Cherbourg the *Cleopatra*. I see at Lorient the *Diadème*, that orders should be given for this vessel to go to Brest. You can finish the *Didon* in Lorient. Using thirty frigates cruises, you must calculate that before the month of June there will be ten taken, it is necessary to replace them, pressing the construction of the new frigates. You can finish the *Magicienne* in Rochefort and *Cornélie* in Bordeaux.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame la Duchesse Decres.

20338. - TO THE GENERAL COUNTY DUROSNEL, GOVERNOR OF DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 7, 1813.

Count Durosnel, the Dresden square, which is the point[11]

11

of support of the army, was fortified and armed. Visit the fortifications with your engineer commander and your artillery commander to check the situation you find yourself in on August 15, if hostilities start again at this time.

I ordered that three new redoubts be built on the left bank, so that the suburbs are surrounded by eight redoubts; but it is necessary that, on the 15th, these three new redoubts be well palisaded and well closed to the throat.

It is necessary that the doors preserved on the outskirts should be covered with good hoists, and that all the exits should be closed by frieze horses, and that the service should be done with the greatest regularity. It is necessary that at each gate of the city there is a moat with a drawbridge. There must be pieces on the ramparts, so as to cover the whole ditch of grapeshot. You must order to put pieces near Zwinger's portal to beat the palisades made at the breach of the rampart. It is important that, in addition to the hoist, water be poured into the ditch in front of the breach on the side of Pirna, and that the houses be notched and closed with palisades, so that the enemy who would have forced the hoist could not advance, having before him like a second enclosure formed by the notched houses and the barricades of all the exits.

On the right bank, the redoubts forming the entrenched camp must be well palisaded and well sealed at the throat, and the enclosure of the new city must be well armed. This part of the place is the strongest.

I will leave under your orders in the city a garrison of 6,000 men, which could offer a resource of 3,000 to 4,000 men if we fight in the neighborhood of Dresden. But we must organize the defense of the place; it is naturally divided into works on the right bank and works on the left bank. You must have a senior officer who is the weapons commander and will be in charge of all the details. There will also be a new town commander with three or four place adjutants, and a commander of the old town with five or six warrant officers. These adjutants will be placed in the suburbs, so that in each suburb there will be a warrant officer who will lodge there and who will be in charge of his defense and the police.

It is important that you have a store of straw and hay in the interior of the city, so that you can lock up the cavalry depot and feed 2 to 3,000 horses[12]

12

fifteen days, if the enemy managed to hold the campaign during that time.

As you are specially charged with the defense of the city, you must work with the commander of the engineers and the artillery of the place, to complete all that is necessary. Gather them every night at your house; make frequent visits, and report to me daily on the state of affairs and what you have arrested. It is proper to ensure that the bodies, the administration, and the artillery do not clutter the out of town city. All that exists in Dresden in artillery, wings, etc., must belong to the place or be harnessed, and must be in exact condition, so that I may, if necessary, order the evacuation. The place where all the equipment of the army should be placed is Torgau, which is a real stronghold.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war,

20339. - TO MARSEHAL DAVOUT, PRINCE OF ECKMUHL COMMANDING THE 13th CORPS OF GRANDE ARMÉE, HAMBURG.

Dresden, August 8, 1813.

Cousin, I receive your letter of August 5th. I became aware of what is relative to your horse artillery companies; you must actually have only two.

There is no doubt that the enemy will denounce the armistice on the 10th and hostilities will begin on the 16th or the 17th. So you can count on that. I told you to gather all your troops on the right bank; it seems to me of the greatest necessity, in order to take the offensive and hold an equal body in check before you. All information informs me that the Royal Prince of Sweden will command in this part, and even in Berlin.

I have already made known to you that the Duke of Reggio with General Vandamme, General Reynier, and the Duke of Padua, which will make an army of nearly 80,000 men, will emerge by Luckau and Baruth on the day of the rupture of the armistice, to be in three or four days in Berlin. You feel that it is necessary that all the forces under the command of the Prince Royal, namely the Swedish army, the 3rd Corps of the Prussian army commanded by Bülow, the auxiliary corps in the pay of England, and finally the Russian division, can not go all the way to meet the Corps that will lead to Luckau. You have to force them to hold a Corps of[13]

13

30,000 men to you, and they will find themselves in that obligation if they see you on the 10th ready to take the offensive. On the 12th, have your own headquarters a league ahead of Hamburg; that the gates of Hamburg be closed to all your staff, and that all your troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, should be ready to debouch. You will actually come out if you find yourself superior, or you will have taken a good position that will cover Hamburg if the enemy was superior. You will be careful to pursue the enemy closely, in order to threaten the Swedes with cutting off Pomerania and compelling them to return.

On this order, which I have already given you several times, you make the objection that the enemy will be able to cross the Elbe and ravage the country. There is no cure for that. I do not think you are equal enough in cavalry to be able to oppose it with advantage; but every time the partisans pass between Hamburg and Magdeburg, or between Magdeburg and Dresden, they will find nothing to do with the army, that they will only plunder the country. I think you have to replicate the artillery that is in your various positions, since it could be compromised.

You propose to have 2 to 3,000 infantrymen, a thousand horses, and five to six pieces of light artillery, maneuvering between Harburg, Luneburg, and Werden. It seems to me very wise and without inconvenience. This corps, having no embarrassment, will be able to retreat quickly to Harburg and come and join you if it deals with too great troops. But if you had pushed the enemy, he would cross the Elbe to Dœmitz and come and join you again. Not only this column will be useful, but it is even indispensable. It is possible that the enemy would wait, to pass the Elbe with reasonable forces, that he could have rejected you in Hamburg. In this case, this body on the left bank would threaten the enemy. If, on the contrary, the enemy passes the Elbe to forces equal to yours, you will have weakened your main body, but the enemy will have weakened in the same proportion.

I told you to make sure that, of all the convoys that come to Hamburg, there is none taken. You do not understand what I want to say to you and you answer me that it is difficult to keep the whole Elbe. I repeat to you that my intention is not to keep the whole of the Elbe, the enemy has too many poor troops which he does not care for a general affair, and which he knows how to launch as partisans to plunder or to make insurrection; but the way to lose nothing is to have nothing. Convoys heading to Hamburg come[14]

14

From Wesel or Magdeburg; write to General Lemarois that as of the resumption of hostilities no more convoys are sent for Hamburg, and press the arrival of those who are en route. Give order that also stops in Bremen all marching battalions, all the men on foot cavalry, all the convoys of artillery, all convoys whatsoever that would be way to go after it Hamburg the armistice; let the commander of the city of Bremen guard them for the defense of the city, and send you convoys only when he can assemble 3 or 4,000 men for their escort and when the situation of things will reassure the arrival of these shipments. Thus I do not claim that you defend the whole of the Elbe, but that at the end of the armistice you have no convoy or detachment of men on foot, cavalry, artillery, crews. military or infantry, on the communications of Bremen he Hamburg and Magdeburg in Hamburg; that only the messengers and the post office pass; that at last we communicate, as must always be done for transport and convoys in time of war, only under escorts of sufficient strength to resist the partisans. Have the gendarmerie officers travel through the different roads through which the convoys come, so that at the moment of the break there is nothing going on and nothing is compromised. I guess now you understand my intentions and you will act accordingly.

Take the same care for convoys of money; requires that as from August 10 to 12 it leave no money train without a special order from you, and it Wesel Hamburg, Magdeburg and Hamburg in Hamburg in Magdeburg, there is no money convoy. When the first fifteen days of the campaign have passed, we shall see the situation of things and the movements which it will be convenient to authorize.

Write to Wesel, Brernen, Magdeburg, Osnabrück, Hanover, to my minister at Cassel, for all this to be arranged.

The ordering officer that I sent you will bring me the situation of your whole Corps I especially desire the situation of your cavalry. 1st Your cavalry consists: in a brigade composed of 28th chasseurs and a Lithuanian regiment. What will these regiments have, on August 16th, on horseback and able to fight? What do they have in Hamburg? How many saddles and horses do they have? What is missing from them to be fully assembled? The colonel, major and executives of the 28th, have they arrived, when will they arrive? When the different detachments that must complete this regiment[15]

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arrive? This must train 1,200 men. 2nd You have a marching regiment of light troops, dragoons, and cuirassiers, sent to you by General Bourcier; this regiment must be 1,250 men. What is its composition, its position as officers, soldiers, horses and saddles? It seems to me that you told me that these 1,250 men were mounted. The Minister of War sent you the 4th squadrons of cuirassiers on foot, forming three regiments, which compose the brigade of cuirassiers of Hamburg. How many men will have arrived on August 16th? Where will the others be? Make sure that nobody remains on the roads that the enemy can remove. How many horses will there be? how many saddles? When will all these men be mounted? 3rd Lastly, General Bourcier, at the request of you, sent to Hamburg 1,000 men on foot for cavalry. Let me know if they will have arrived on the 16th and when they will be assembled. The total of all this would make you 6,500 men. According to the information you have given me, I am justified in thinking that you will have 4,000 mounted men and in the case of fighting on the 16th of August, which, together with the Danes, will make you 6,000 horsemen. You will also have 2,500 on foot, who, being able to do the service of Hamburg and being trained in the service of the gun, will allow you to weaken the 50th division accordingly.

50th division. What will be the situation of this division on August 16th?

Will the 33rd Light Battalion arrive? When will Flessingue draft evaders conscripts arrive? Will those of Wesel come? Will the 3rd battalions of the 3rd and 105th, with the draft evaders conscripts and the different detachments of Strasbourg, have arrived there, and where will the other detachments who have not arrived at the expiration of the armistice? I hope that the 50th Division will have a force of 9,000 men by August 16. You can leave 3,000 for the guard of Hamburg, and employ 6,000 of the best increase your active Corps.

In this way you would have: (1) to the army, the 3rd division, the 40th and the 50th, which would make you 20,000 men and 4,000 men of cavalry, a total of 24,000 men, plus 10,000 Danes, in all 34,000 men; (2) in Hamburg, 2,500 cavalrymen on foot, 500 men of artillery, 300 naval workers, 1,000 men of the navy's crews, 150 gendarmes, 7 to 800 customs officers, and 3,000 men of the 50th division; which would make more than 8,000 men in Hamburg. You will have a total of nearly 45,000 men, and, admitting that there is something exaggerated in this calculation,[16]

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and that you can only gather 30,000 active men and 5,000 garrison men in Hamburg, which would be enough for this city while you cover it, that would be 35,000 men, and you must have 45,000.

I send you a general who leaves the Guard and who is good; he will serve you to replace General Loison or General Thiebault. The 50th Division has General Vichery, who can walk. You have many cavalry generals, since you have General Watier and three other generals. Let me know, by the return of the messanger and in detail, your position, and have a statement of the situation of your affairs at August 16 and throughout the rest of August.

I suppose with the Danes you'll have a hundred pieces of cannon. You have to assume that it is good to have a supply and a half hitch up [demi harness], but that a simple supply is enough, from the moment you have the Hamburg ammunition for replacements.

Austria is against us. This strength has 300,000 men on foot, effective, which provides him with an army of 120,000 men who will march against me on Dresden, another of 30,000 men against Bavaria, finally a third of 50,000 men against the Viceroy, who is at Laybach; which would make 200,000 men under arms, and that supposes 320 to 350,000 effective men. Whatever increase of strength this gives to the Allies, I find myself able to cope with it. But you must feel that it takes energy, and if your Corps of 30,000 men were scattered and did not fulfill its role of holding a higher number in check, it would compromise all affairs.

My project is to make march, as I have told you, your 30,000 men and the 80,000 of the Duke of Reggio, which makes 110,000 men, on Berlin; this force will be increased by a column of 6,000 men, which will be able to leave Magdeburg. I expect that we will be in Berlin on the fourth day, that is, on the 20th or 21st; and if there was a case where you could beat the enemy, scatter the landwehr and disarm the landsturm, that would put me in the same position as you to send on Stettin, to follow the Swedes, by augmenting you with the corps of Vandamme, and allow me to recall to myself either the corps of General Reynier or the corps of the Duke de Reggio, and thus strengthen me by 30,000 men against the grand army Austrian and Russian, or, depending on the circumstances, I would leave you all to unblock Küstrin and Stettin, march on Stettin, by[17]

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there threaten to unblock Danzig and force the Russians to run with diligence and detach themselves from the Austrians. There is in all this army which is opposed to you much of rabble, which, once attacked and beaten, will be dissipated, such as the landwehr, the Hanseatic Legion, the Legion of Dessau, etc .; so that eight days of campaign, even without great success, will halve the enemy troops that are in this part.

The circumstances are strong; the role you have to fulfill is very active. Above all, you must threaten early, so that we do not turn entirely against what will lead to Berlin, and that we do not neglect you. I repeat it to you, as soon as you know that the armistice is denounced, come out with pomp from Hamburg, demand that all your headquarters leave, and that your troops be encamped or quartered according to the maxims of war.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Marechal Princess Eckmühl,

20340. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT LEMAROIS, GOVERNOR OF MAGDEBURG.

Dresden, August 8, 1813.

Count Lemarois, I received your letter of August 6th. The enemy will denounce the armistice on the 10th, and hostilities will probably begin on the 16th or the 17th. You already have six battalions of the 6th division bis; the 3rd, 4th and 5th battalions of the 134th will have arrived for the 16th, which will make you nine battalions. In addition, you will have two battalions of the Lippe regiment and two Westphalian battalions, which will make you a total of thirteen battalions. You will have more than 4,000 men, that is, 3,000 men from the hospitals of Erfurt, and 1,000 men from the hospitals of Magdeburg; you will arm, dress and equip these isolated men; you will put a subsistence number in each of your nine French battalions, so as to carry them to the full, and, depending on the number of officers and non-commissioned officers also leaving the hospitals, you will form four or five marching battalions. In addition, you will have about 2,000 horsemen on foot.

You will have the service of the place by a Westphalian battalion, a battalion of Lippe and the 5th battalion of the 131st, your four or five battalions of march and the 2,000 horsemen on foot, which will make 6 to 7,000 men, number well enough for the service of the city. I[18]

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think that you must adopt the Turkish way, that is to say assign a battalion of marches to the guard of the citadel, another to the guard of the bridgehead, and three other battalions in the custody of the three parts of the precincts, from the fort of the Étoile to the Elbe, demanding that, independently of the guards, whom I estimate to one-third of the men, another third must always be recorded, and only one third can be sent to chores or come to town. The chiefs of the corps and the adjutants of the place being thus specially charged with the guard of determined posts, your city will be better defended than with the double of troops, you would make the service of them according to the order of the places.

You will therefore have available an active division composed of the six battalions of the 6th bis division, two battalions of the 134th, a Westphalian battalion and a battalion of Lippe; In total, ten battalions, These battalions being carried to the full, in view of the faculty you have to incorporate men from the hospitals, you will form a division of 8,000 men. I suppose the cavalry depot can provide you with 3 to 400 men on horseback. You will organize for this division two batteries of artillery on foot, and it will be in all about 9,000 men. I sent you a general of division and three brigade generals. The general of division will command the division, and you will attach two of the brigadier generals.

My intention is that this division will emerge from Magdeburg to Brandenburg, as soon as the 80,000 men I march from Luckau under the Duke of Reggio will have arrived at Berlin, and the 30,000 men commanded by the Prince of Eckmühl will have arrived from Hamburg to go between Pomerania and Berlin. Your active division will form the communication between these two corps, but it will remain under your orders, and must never be cut off from Magdeburg, because the 6 to 7,000 men remaining at Magdeburg would not be sufficient to defend this place, if the enemy was investing it.

It is probable that four days after the resumption of hostilities, the army part of Luckau will be under Berlin, and the Prince of Eckmuhl half-way from that city. Until then you may have two observation corps, each of 2,000 men, one between Magdeburg and Dessau, the other between Magdeburg and Werben, so as to watch the passage of the river and to illuminate the place; but as soon as you know that the Duke of Reggio's army is marching on Berlin, he we must remember these two corps, and your active division must march.[19]

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on Brandenburg, and as far as possible facilitate the movements of the army of the Duke of Heggio and that of Prince Eckmühl.

As for the artillery of the small posts, it must be left there until two or three days before the commencement of hostilities, and then withdraw it; you will keep only the posts nearest to the place, and you will entrust the others to the guard of the gendarmerie and the Westphalian and Saxon national guards.

If the offensive we take on Berlin, Hamburg and Luckau, and which will probably reject the enemy beyond the Oder, does not prevent enemy partisans from crossing the Elbe, and it is difficult to prevent, it is important that you see to it that the enemy does not take our convoys of artillery, nor convoys of money, nor detachments of isolated men.

No convoy of money will leave Magdeburg, either for Hamburg or for Dresden, passed on the 12th. No money convoy will be sent from Wesel or Hamburg to Magdeburg, also passed on the 12th. By this means, we will be assured that on the 17th, there will be no convoy of money en route. If it were necessary to send some money by then, it should be done in the mail, Write to the Prince of Eckmühl, the commander of Wesel, and General Durosnel to inform them of the arrangements you have made for this purpose and respect those they must take.

No artillery convoy should depart from Magdeburg for Hamburg after the 12th. It should not leave any of them, after the 12th, from Dresden to Erfurt. No convoy from Mainz or Wesel to Magdeburg should be en route by the 16th; those: who could not have arrived by the 16th must stop at Erfurt or Minden.

It is the same for the transport of clothing, harnessing, isolated men, etc. All convoys or detachments must be grouped together at Erfurt, Minden, and Hamburg, and then come, according to circumstances, by marching on Magdeburg, marching militarily, and thus free from attack by enemy partisans. Work on this object with General Bourcier, so that he does not lose anything. It is necessary to hasten the march of all that could arrive at Magdeburg before the 17th, by doubling the stages and suppressing the days of stay, and that all the rest stops, as I said above; in Erfurt, Minden or Hamburg. By this means, the partisans can not take anything. Work on it for the artillery with General Neigre. Convoys or isolated men destined for your place and arrested Erfurt, Minden[20]

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or Hamburg, will leave only on your orders, that you will send them according to their strengths and circumstances.

If Tangermünde is safe from a helping hand and able to make suitable resistance, you will keep this post; otherwise, you must withdraw your troops, but only at the last moment. 200 or 300 riders in this post will not prevent enemy horse supporters from running the country.

Austria will be against us, but I am able to cope with everything. This will however require more activity and application from different leaders. They must especially concentrate their forces, and not allow anything to be taken on the rear.

Frequently correspond with my minister at Cassel, and have a number with him for this purpose. You must also have one with the Major General and one with the Prince of Eckmühl. You will also correspond with General Durosnel. You will not need orders for, according to the circumstances, to make detachments on the rear, to cut off the enemy partisans, in concert with the detachments which the king of Westphalia would send against them.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Count Lernarois.

20341. - IN THE CENTER OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRISM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 9, 1813.

Cousin, let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that I desire that, on the 11th at the latest, General Bonet should have his headquarters at Pirna; that the general commanding the 42nd division should have his at Konigstein, and that the general commanding the 43rd should have his own on the side of Dohna; that, on the 11th and 12th, the 42nd and 43rd divisions should be united under the orders of General Bonet between Dohna, Pirna, and Konigstein, while the 44th and 43rd will meet at Freyberg.

Tell Marshal Saint-Cyr that I ordered General Milhaud to go to Mainz to take command of the three brigades bis of the 5th Cavalry Corps. The 14th regiment of hussars will be under the orders of General Pejol, and this one under those of Marshal Saint-Cyr.

Make known to the marshal that the enemy will probably denounce the armistice on the 11th or the 12th, and that at that time Austria will declare war upon us; so that it is convenient to abandon the line of Baireuth at Dresden, and direct everything that happens to the[21]

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14th corps, artillery, engineers, detachments, etc., by the army road, by Fulde, Erfurt, and Dresden.

General Pernety must take steps to ensure that all batteries for the 14th Corps follow this direction, and that on the 17th or 18th there is nothing that can be compromised.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20342. - TO GENERAL COUNT DROUOT, AID DE CAMP OF THE EMPEROR[1], IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 9, 1813.

It is necessary that you present to me a project of gratifications to give to the actors of my theater, and that you make known to the count of Turenne that it must dispose everything so that these actors leave on the 12th for France.

From the minute, Archive, Empire,

20343, - TO PRINCE CAMBACÉRÈS, ARCH-CHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 9, 1813.

Cousin, I wrote a note to the Duke de Rovigo on the present state of affairs; see it. I hope to repent Austria of her foolish pretensions and infamous betrayal. But in any case, nothing could be worse than she proposed.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres.

20344. - TO GENERAL SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO, MINISTER OF POLICE GENERAL, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 9, 1813,

It is probable that on the 11th or 12th the enemies will denounce the armistice and that Austria will declare war on us. This power made a beautiful dream, and believed to be able to take back all that she lost for twenty years: she wanted everything, even Venice. I write this for your guidance; but you have to keep the secret until the last moment.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

1 Acting as Grand Marshal of the Palace.[22]

20345. - TO JEROME NAPOLEON, KING OF WESTPHALIA, AT CASSEL.

Dresden, August 9, 1813.

Brother, it is probable that the enemies will denounce the armistice on the 11th or the 12th, and that at that time Austria will declare war on us. I did what was possible to reconcile everything; but the pretensions of Austria were such that she believed herself in a position to resume everything, even the Confederation of the Rhine, and even Venice. This must still be kept secret; I write it to you for your guidance. If the armistice is denounced on the 11th or the 12th, hostilities will begin on the 17th or the 18th.

I do not know if the men destined to form the French regiment at your service have arrived at Cassel, and if you have been able to assemble them and arm them.

I have here such strengths that I hope to make Austria repent of her foolish pretensions. It is necessary, however, that you stand on your guard. I suppose you have a number with the Major General, one with the Duke of Valmy, one with my Minister of War, one with the Prince of Eckmühl, one with General Durosnel, Governor of Dresden, and one with the Commander of Erfurt, in order to correspond with them, according to the different circumstances.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. Prince Jerome.

20346. - TO THE PRINCE FRÉDÉRIC DE HESSE, AT DARMSTADT.

Dresden, August 9, 1813.

Prince Frederick of Hesse, I received the letter you wrote to me. I have seen with pleasure the choice the king has made of you to command the body he has joined to my army, and I have no doubt that you justify his confidence. This is a great opportunity for you to show your military skills and acquire new titles on my esteem: I will give you some marks with particular satisfaction.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20347. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, GENERAL MAJOR OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT D-RESDE.

Dresden, August 11, 1813.

My Cousin, order General Vandamme to send the 1st Division tomorrow, 12th, to take a position between Torgau[23]

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and Eilenhurg, so that in three days he can go to Dresden. The 2nd Division will take a position between Wittenberg and Düben, so that it can reach Dresden in four days, and its third division (the 23rd) will be placed between Dessau) Wittenberg and Düben, so that in five days it can reach Dresden. His artillery and all his equipment will also be placed between Wittenberg and Düben, but his headquarters may remain there until further notice.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original. Deposit of the war.

20318. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, 11 August, 1813.

Order General Bertrand to leave Sprottau tomorrow and go to Soran. He will send to take at Luckau the orders of the Duke of Ecggio, being destined to be part of an army composed of the 12th, 4th and 7th corps and the cavalry corps of the Duke of Padua, who is ordered to march on Berlin at the same time that Prince Eclunükl will march in the same direction on the right bank of the Elbe from Hamburg. I suppose he has evacuated his hospitals in Dresden and Torgau, and leaves nothing behind him. Let him send to the division of Württemberg, which is at Naumburg, the same order to go to Sorau, where this Corps will meet.

Order General Reynier to leave Goerlitz tomorrow, 12th, to go to Luckau. He will be, with the 3rd corps of cavalry, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio. He must leave no embarrassment at Goerlitz, and evacuate his patients to Dresden and Torgau.

Order the Duke of Padua to leave Tomorrow, 12th from Leipzig, to cross the Elbe at Torgau, and to proceed to Dahme, where he will be under the Duke of Reggio.

Order the Duke of Reggio to unite these three corps with the 3rd Cavalry Corps, and to conduct this army on Berlin. It is necessary that he begins his movement on the 13th or 14th, to reunite all his army at Baruth. The corps of General Bertrand will arrive at Luckau on the 17th, and that of General Reynier at the same time; so that his Corps will be found forming the vanguard. The Duke of Padua's Corps will arrive on the 15th or the 16th at Dahme. All this army corps will be gathered at Baruth on the 18th or the 19th.

General Lernarois, with a division, will maneuver forward[24]

of Magdeburg, and the prince of Eckmühl, with 40,000 men, leaves Hamburg to contain the enemy vis-à-vis him. General Dombrowski's corps will form an observation corps ahead of Hitttenberg to maintain his communication with this place. He will, moreover, be under the orders of the Duke of Reggio.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20349. - TO MARSHAL DAVOUT, PRINCE OF ECKMUHL, COMMANDING THE 13th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN HAMBURG.

Dresden, August 11, 1813.

My Cousin today is the 11th, and the enemy has not yet denounced the armistice; thus hostilities can not begin again before the 18th. You must therefore press the march of all that must happen to you; you have latitude in this respect until the 20th. I have made known to you that there was no obstacle to leaving a Corps of observation on the left bank, except to refold it if necessary on you. Everything suggests that the enemy wants to cross the Elbe and go to the Weser; but your movement on the right bank, which can not be disturbed, since you have for support a place like Hamburg and Holstein, will disconcert this project, at the same time that the movement of Luckau on Berlin will compel the enemy to return and put all in confusion.

I see from your state of affairs that the 3rd Division has 8,140 men, but since it will receive three battalions by that time, I can carry it for 10,000. The 40th Division will also have 10,000 men, as well as the 50th. You will be able to march with 10,000 men of the 3rd division, 10,000 men of the 40th, and 5,000 men of the 50th, which, together with the 10,000 Danes, will make you 35,000 infantrymen. I see that the 28th of chasseurs will have nearly 1,000 men; I suppose before the 20th you will have mounted at least 400. The 17th Lithuanian lancers will also give you 400 horses, which will make you 800 cavalry, and you'll have 1,200 horses from the marching regiment, and you'll have the 2,000 men on foot of the provisional brigade of cuirassiers which you will employ in the guard of Hamburg, while waiting for them to be assembled.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Marechal Princess Eckmühl,[25]

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20350. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 11, 1813.

Monsieur le Duc de Feltre, it is probable that the enemies will denounce the armistice on the 11th of the 12th, and that hostilities will recommence on the 17th or the 18th. Austria seems determined to declare war on us; she has engagements with England and has entered all the projects of this power.

You will have received the order by which I formed the 5th Cavalry Corps. The three brigades bis, composed of what comes from Spain and the depots, meet at Mainz. I sent Major General Milhaud to take command. Send three brigade generals to command these three brigades, and redouble your efforts to have the depots send everything they have available.

You will also have received my order which forms the 14th Corps. He is already on Dresden. It is important that you reiterate your orders so that nothing that is intended for this Corps passes through the Baircuth line; everything must follow the road of the army by Fulde, Erfurt and Dresden. It is the same for what comes from Augsburg.

I think that all the necessary measures must be taken without delay to complete the observation corps of Bavaria, formed of the 51st, 52nd, 53rd and 54th Divisions; have all his battalions sent to Mainz. See the Minister of the Navy for the 10,000 conscripts of the Navy to be immediately set in motion on Mainz, armed with their rifles and their bags, and provided with their schakos, their coats and their haven-bags complete. You will see the Comte de Cessac so that on their arrival at Mayence these conscripts find the light infantry or line clothing and the jackets and pants they will need. Make sure that anything that could not have happened on the 20th in Magdeburg or Hamburg and Dresden stays in Wesel or Mainz until he can leave a large convoy heading for Erfurt or Minden.

I ordered General Lemoine to take the command of the six battalions of the 6th division still in Wesel, and if there were batteries for Magdeburg organized, he would take them with him. In any case, he must have six pieces of cannon, and also on Wesel, to be under the command of this general, 5 to 600 cavalry men of the 24th and 25th divisions. Lemoine will form[26]

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so at Minden an observation corps of 4 to 5,000 men. He will correspond with the Prince of Eckmühl with General Lemarois, with my minister at Cassel, in order to be able to act according to the circumstances.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20351. - IN PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

My Cousin, wherever General Lemoine is, order him to go to Wesel, to take command of the battalions of the 6th division, and to attach everything that Wesel would join the army on Magdeburg, try to collect eight pieces of artillery on horseback or on foot, from those destined for the army, and to gather together all the detachments of cavalry as the 24th and 25th military divisions would have to send to the army, and to take a position with this column at Minden, from where it will correspond with the prince of Eckmühl, with the general Lemarois and with my minister in Cassel, in order to be able to this point, according to the circumstances, to be everywhere where it will be necessary and to be in a position to join me promptly when he receives the order.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20352. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT LEMAROIS, GOVERNOR OF MAGDEBURG.

Dresden, August 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

General Lemarois, the armistice is denounced; the hostilities will begin on the 17th. Remove the artillery which you would have in your little posts, as well as the men who are there and who would be compromised. If the fort of Tangermünde is not well insured, remove the artillery and the garrison; for what would mean 3 to 400 men who would be blocked by cavalry? It is better to have all your forces together than to compromise them.

I have already made known that the Prince of Eckrnuhl would debouch, on the 18th, with 40,000 men between Berlin and the sea, and that the Duke of Reggio, with the 12th, 4th and 7th corps commanded by Generals Bertrand and Reynier, and with the Third Cavalry Corps, commanded[27]

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by the Duke of Padua, would arrive on the 18th directly on Berlin.

Announce that you are going to leave Magdeburg with a force of 18,000 men. I suppose generals have arrived. Organize a division of artillery and do what is possible to contain the enemy beyond the Elbe, threaten his bridge if he throws one, and put you in communication with the Duke of Reggio. I guess you have a number; it will now be necessary to use it.

Send one of your aides-de-camp to Prince Eckmühl; that he be back on the 16th and let you know the marshal's position and plans. Have a number with this marshal as well as with the Duke of Reggio. I guess the number of the staff with them is the same, make sure. You will let me know what the officer whom you have sent to Prince Eckmühl will have told you on his return.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. I ordered General Lemoine to go with six battalions of the 6th division bis to Minden, to make a small reserve corps.

From the original comm. by Count Lemarois.

20353. - TO MARSHAL DAVOUT, PRINCE OF ECKMUHL, COMMANDING THE 13th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN HAMBURG.

Dresden, August 12, 1813, in the morning.

My Cousin, I have named General Girard, who has distinguished himself so well at Lützen and is cured of his wounds, to go to Magdeburg. He will have under his command the Corps of General Dombrowski, composed of eight Polish battalions and two regiments of cavalry, and a division of 9,000 men from the garrison of Magdeburg. This general, therefore, may gather between Berlin, Wittenberg, and Magdeburg 15,000 men, who will serve to establish a communication between you and the Duke of Reggio. However, this Corps must not move away from Magdeburg, because the garrison of this place would no longer be sufficient. General Lemarois having the number of the staff, which you must have too, you will be able to correspond.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame the Marshal Princess Eckmühl.[28]

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IN PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

My Cousin, send the order to the commander of the 1st Cavalry Corps at Sagan, to leave on the 13th to go to Gœrlitz, where he will have to arrive on the 15th or at the latest on the 16th, the hostilities to begin on the 17th.

Let him know the road he will take every day. He will also enliven me the situation of his Corps.

If he has any sick, he must immediately evacuate them to Torgau.

Order the Duke of Bellune to go to Goerlitz and arrive there on the 16th; he will make known the road he will take and where he will be every day,

He will leave Guben with a cavalry brigade and some companies of voltigeurs until 17.

Order the Duke of Treviso to go to Bunzlau, to arrive on the 15th, so that he may be at Goerlitz on the 17th, if necessary. He will bring with him all that belongs to the headquarters, namely: the companies of sappers, the engineers, the sailors, etc., finally he will leave only what belongs to the garrison of Glogau. If there are sick or sickly, he will leave them at Glogau.

Warn the Prince of the Moskva, General Lauriston, the Duke of Hagnse and the Duke of Taranto of the denunciation of the armistice, and that the hostilities recommence the 17th.

Order the 2nd Cavalry Corps to proceed to Haynau, where he will take the orders of the Prince of Moskva; warn the prince of this.

Order General Sebastiani to leave in the circle of Freystadt 5 to 600 horses, which will prevent move to and join the 17th.

Order Prince Poniatowski to surrender to his quarters, to assemble his troops, and to light himself well from Neustadt to the post of the Duke of Taranto; that he is preparing to evacuate Zittau without loss, if any, and choose to place his troops in a good military position.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[29]

20355. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

Cousin, write on the whole line of the Elbe, and on the whole line of the army, let no one pass over or anybody communicate with the enemy, and keep everything that goes to the enemy country, to prevent, as far as possible, the enemy from having positive information on our movements.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20356. - ORDERS FOR THE GENERAL MAJOR.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

In the eight redoubts on the right bank of the Elbe, eight barracks will be built, conforming to those of the young Guard; but larger trees will be chosen, so that men are safe, not only from shooting, but from grape shot. The commander of the engineers will give the order to trace these barracks. They will be double those of the Guard and will contain 40 men. The Count de Lobau will order that the battalions of the young Guard be each charged with making one of these barracks, and that they be finished tomorrow.

Similar barracks will be constructed in the five redoubts of the left bank. The two battalions of the Westphalian regiment and the four battalions of the 11th tirailleurs and 11th Voltigeurs will build these barracks.

A piece of field cannon will be placed in each of these thirteen redoubts; this piece will be without caisson, but it will be placed in a small magazine 200 shots to be fired and 5,000 infantry cartridges with the necessary firearms. There will be in each redoubt, and from tomorrow, a service gunner and 25 infantry men on duty, they will be five or ten days on duty. The gunner will teach six men the maneuvers of the artillery piece. There will be a sergeant in charge of the inspection and command of these pieces on the left bank, and another sergeant on the right bank. They will visit the magazine and will inspect every day the parts that will be in the redoubts. There will be daily service in the big telescope, 100 men of infantry, a captain of the garrison, a few officers, and at least one artillery sergeant, a corporal and four gunners.[30]

A sufficient supply of sandbags and gabions will be made to barricade in just a few hours the outlets of the five streets that overlook the breach of Wilsdruf, and provisionally for each of these outlets a barrier will be established, so that these streets are closed every day. In the case of the approach of the enemy, we will use the sandbags and gabions, and behind the barriers we will establish crossings of eighteen feet wide. Palaces will be immediately placed in front of all the doors of the houses which overlook the breach, as long as it will not interfere with the communication of these houses and they will have another way out. In the opposite case, the stockades will be placed in range, so that they are placed in one hour. We will also have gabions and sandbags to put in all the windows, so that, if the enemy presents himself, we will settle in all these houses, and the sandbags will serve as battlements. The same operation will be made for houses overlooking the breach of Pirna, all without giving any anxiety to the inhabitants.

All workers will be reunited at the Pirna Gate moat, so that this part is reinforced by a ditch full of water; this work is the most urgent of all.

All the doors of the garden walls, as well as the seven or eight gates of the outskirts, will be closed by a hoist, so that one can enter only through these gates of the suburbs. He will be placed, before the 18th, a field piece at each door and barrier of the suburbs, with a service gunner and servants taken in the guard corps, which will be 25 men.

The wooden bridge, which is on the ditch full of water, near the breach of Wilsdruf, will be covered by a barrier and a frieze horse, and every evening will be removed planks; at night the use will be forbidden. The gate of the Soleil will be established a good gate and a barrier.

The place will be armed so that, on the 18th, eighty pieces of cannon are in battery, and twenty in reserve. There will be in the place, independently of a Saxon artillery company, a French artillery company of 120 men; there will be a colonel, a battalion commander and five or six artillery officers.

In case the enemy approaches, the drawbridges will be lifted at night, and all measures will be taken. In case the city is threatened, we will seize the four houses that are on the[31]

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counterscarp, near the gate of Pirna, and, according to the circumstances, they will be demolished or occupied militarily.

After the 18th, all the boats and little boats will be assembled in Koenigstein and Dresden; all that will be lower than halfway to Meissen will be enclosed in Torgau. The boats will be left, but there will be a guardhouse, a sentinel and a room.

All the carriages of the crews not repaired, as well as the artillery, either French or Saxon, will be shut up in the fortifications of Dresden, on the different esplanades.

All depots of sick, wounded and convalescents who are out of Dresden will return from 18th, and French and Saxon gendarmerie patrols will travel the countryside to bring in isolated men.

Tomorrow, the 13th, the woods will be cut all around and at a hundred yards from the redoubts which are on the right bank; these woods will be used for barricades in the places where it will be necessary. Frieze horses will be placed at different Gates.

On the day of the 14th at the latest, the adjutants of the place who are to command the suburbs, and the superior officers who will command on both banks, will be at their post and the service will begin.

400 men of the garrison will be employed to maneuver the cannon, according to custom established in the service of the position.

We will execute the order given to make small wooden entrenchments at 120 yards of redoubts, to contain the outposts. There will also be entrenchments, tree-shaped and square in shape, in front of the gates and the stone bridge.

The governor will report to me on the 14th of the state of the works.

The Major General will make the necessary arrangements for the execution of this order,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20357. - TO MARSHAL DAVOUT, PRINCE OF ECKMUHL, COMMANDING THE 13th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN HAMBURG.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

My Cousin, the Major General will have announced to you that the enemies yesterday denounced the armistice. Hostilities will resume on the 17th. May your headquarters leave Hamburg as soon as possible.[32]

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and do not be masked by inferior forces, and especially by this heap of scoundrels which means nothing.

I sent General Vandamme to Dresden; but the Duke of Reggio with his corps, which is the 12th, the 4th corps commanded by General Bertrand, with three divisions, the 7th corps commanded by General Reynier, with three divisions, and the Duke of Padone, with three divisions of cavalry, which makes an army of 70 to 80,000 men, will, on the 18th, debouch at Luckau on Berlin. You realize that this corps, being only three days from Berlin, will press the enemy more, and that it would be possible for him to put all his forces against him. You must, therefore, maneuver so as to disturb the enemy on his right, and to assemble with the duke of Heggio's corps on Berlin. As soon as you are far from Hamburg, you will have a safe commute with Magdeburg.

General Lemarois has orders to form an active division to maneuver around Magdeburg.

As it is probable that Austria is against us, the circumstances become strong. You must put the greatest activity into your operations. As soon as you have received this letter, your corps must leave Hamburg and threaten the flank of the enemy. Announce the arrival of a considerable body from Wesel. I ordered General Lemoine to go there Minden with six battalions of the 6th division bis, to form a reserve between Cassel, Magdeberg and Hamburg.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame the Marechal Princess Eckmühl.

20358. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICEROY OF ITALY, AT UDINE.

Dresden. August 12, 1813.

My son, the enemies denounced yesterday the armistice: the hostilities will begin again on the 17th. I do not have the news that Austria has declared war on me; but I suppose that I will receive the news during the day. From then on, hostilities with her will also begin on the 17th. Everything suggests that on your side Austria is not in a position to : take hold of the good positions of the mountains. I suppose the Neapolitan division is heading to Bologna.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg.[33]

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20359. - TO JEROME NAPOLEON, KING OF WESTPHALIA, AT CASSEL.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

Brother, the armistice was denounced yesterday by the enemy, and the hostilities will recommence on the 17th. Correspond with my minister of war and the Duke de Valmy to organize your regiment of French hussars promptly. The Minister of War has orders to send you the necessary officers, but you must also designate those you know who are not in the army. I do not have the news yet that Austria has declared war against us, but you must calculate on it. I have ordered a general to leave Wesel with six battalions of the 6th division bis, and to proceed to Minden, where he will form an observation corps, which will act according to the circumstances.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. Prince Jerome.

20360. – INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRINCE OF MOSKOVA AND FOR THE DUKE OF RAGUSA.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

Austria has declared war on us. The armistice is denounced. Hostilities will resume on the 17th.

Here is the plan of operation that I can adopt, but to which I will definitively decide before midnight. Concentrate all my army between Goerlitz and Bautzen, at the camps of Konigstein and Dresden. If fortifications were made in Liegnitz and Bunzlau, destroy them. To send the Duke of Heggio with the 12th, 4th and 7th corps to Berlin, at the time that General Girard will emerge with 10,000 men by Magdehurg, and the Prince of Eckmühl with 40,000 men by Hamburg. Apart from these 110,000 men who will march on Berlin and thence on Stettin, I will have on Goerlitz, namely: the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 11th, 14th and 1st Army Corps, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th Cavalry Corps and Guard. That will make nearly 300,000 men. With these 300,000 men I will take a position between Goerlitz and Bautzen, so as not to be able to be cut off from the Elbe, to keep me in charge of the course of this new, to supply me by Dresden, to see what the Russians want to do and the Austrians, and to profile circumstances.

I would prefer to stay at Liegnitz; but from Liegnitz to Dresden there are forty-eight leagues, that is to say, eight marches, and always skirting[34]

Bohemian. There would be only thirty-six of Bunzlau, and twenty-four of Goerlitz; if I took an intermediate position between Goerlitz and Bautzen, there would be only eighteen; this country would then be full of troops, and we would be, so to speak, crammed with them; we would have a hard time living a month. Meanwhile, my left would come to Berlin, scatter all that is there, and if the Austrians and Russians fight, we would crush them. If we lose the battle, we would be closer to the Elbe, and more able to enjoy their follies. I hardly see that one can hesitate for Liegnitz.

It is not the same with Bunzlau. I do not conceal from myself that this position has the advantage of holding me in the case of preventing the enemy from passing between the Oder and me; instead that between Bautzen and. Goerlitz, the enemy passing through Bunzlau can go to Goerlitz.

The headquarters of the Austrian army meet at Hirschberg, it seems that the Austrians want to operate in Zittau.

Let me know what you think of all this. I suppose that everything must end in a great battle, and I think it is more advantageous to deliver it near Bautzen, at two or three marcher of the Elbe, than at five or six marchers: my communications will be less exposed. ; I will be able to feed myself more easily, all the more so that, during this time, my left will occupy Berlin and sweep all the lower Elbe, an operation which is not hazardous, since my troops have Magdeburg and Wittenberg at any event for retreat. I feel some regret at abandoning Lieguitz, but, in occupying it, it would be difficult to unite all my troops; it would be necessary to divide them into two armies, and it would be an unfortunate position to go along Bohemia on a space of thirty leagues, from which the enemy could everywhere emerge and be in a natural position. It seems to me that the current campaign can not lead us to any good result, without first having a great battle. I do not need to tell you that, while staggering, it is indispensable to threaten to take the offensive, being content to have on the enemy the country of neutrality and one or two leagues ahead.

Austria having one army against Bavaria and one against Italy, I do not suppose that she could have against me more than 100,000 men under arms. I am far from believing that the assembled Prussians and Russians can have 200,000, counting what they have at Herlin and in this direction. However, it seems to me that in order to have a decisive and brilliant affair, there is more of[35]

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a favorable chances to stand in a narrower position and see the enemy coming.

I intend to take my headquarters at Bautzen on the 14th. Evacuate your patients with strength.

The prince of the Moskova will even be able to take advantage of Glogau.

He will send an officer to the Duke of Taranto to be informed of what the enemy is doing on his extreme right.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20361. - TO MARSHAL MAUMONT, DUKE OF HAGUSE, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN BUNLAU.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

I wish to know whether, in front or behind Bunzlau, there would be a fine position where a body of 200,000 men could be placed favorably to arrest an enemy who would open the borders of Bohemia and Silesia and give him battle.

Let me know if there is a good road from Bunzlau to Hoyerswerda.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20362. - TO MARSECHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR, COMMANDING THE 14TH CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FREVBERG.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

See you at night in Dresden, and tell your arrival to my service aide-de-camp so that I can see you tomorrow at break of day.

Press the movement of the 44th and 45th Division and all your troops on Freyberg, and that of the 42nd and 43rd Divisions on Pirna and Dohna.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20363. GENERAL MOUTON, COUNT OF LOBAU, ALDE-MAJOR OF THE IMPERFUL GUARD, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

Order General Nansouty to instruct the commanding general of the 2nd Division of the Guard to have posts on Neustadt and on the roads that go from Bautzen to Bohemia,

Order the Delahorde Division to be ready to depart[36]

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tomorrow with his three batteries, and take food for four days; it will have its artillery, its engineering organization, its ambulances and its administration.

You will appoint a brigadier general to remain with the brigade composed of the 11th of Tirailleurs and the 11th of Voltigeurs, and who must guard Dresden. You will order him to leave posts at the camp, to keep him and to ensure that he is not degraded.

You will order the old Guard to be ready to leave tomorrow; the same order to the artillery, to the military equipages, and finally to all the service of the Guard.

Give orders to evacuate, in the day of today and tomorrow, 6 or 700 patients of the Guard on Torgau, where will be established a hospital of the Guard.

Order the authorizing officer to enter into contracts and to do everything possible to ensure that within two days everything that is to supplement Bautzen's supply is dispatched.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20364. TO GENERAL MOUTON, COUNT OF LOBAU, AID-MAJOR OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

You will find attached the organization of the Horse Guard that I have just stopped. Give all orders to General Nansouty, to General Dulauloy, and to the Guardian. The 1st Division will meet at Wurscheu, where will be the headquarters and the artillery, the 2nd Division will meet at Bautzen, where will also be headquarters and artillery, the 3rd Division at Stolpen, where will be the headquarters and the artillery, let everything set in motion as of today, and let everyone be in his place, without, however, forcing forward, and dispatch orders at once.

You will send me a copy of the organization.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20365. - TO MARSHAL OUDINOT, DUKE OF REGGIO. COMMANDING THE 12th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LUCKAU.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

My Cousin, the Major General has made you aware that hostilities[37]

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I will let you know that my intention is that on the 14th, the Guilleminot division and even light cavalry should be reunited at Baruth, and that on the 15th the rest of the corps should be assembled, and that you have your headquarters there. You will use this time to direct on Baruth 100,000 rations of bread that you will make in Luckau.

The Major-General has informed you that the 7th Corps, commanded by General Reynier and composed of three divisions, two Saxons and a French, making 18,000 men present under arms, with a brigade of 1,600 Saxon horses, will arrive on the 16th or 17 at Luckau; that the 4th Corps, commanded by General Bertrand and composed of a French division, an Italian division and a Wurtemberg division, with a light cavalry brigade, will also arrive on the 16th or 17th at Luckau; lastly, that the Duke of Padua, with the 3rd Corps of cavalry, with three divisions, making 6,000 horses, also on the 16th or 17th at Dahme, will cross the Elbe at Torgau, and send orders to these three generals for their directions.

On the 18th, if the enemy is not in superior forces in front of you, you will be able to enter the enemy territory at once, which will enable you to have information on all that has been done and is happening in front of you. The 4th Corps, which you can direct on Baruth by Lübben, if you judge it more suitable, the corps of General Reynier, and the 3rd Corps of cavalry, which will arrive at Baruth by Dahme, will enable you to begin seriously your operations, so that on the 21st or 22nd you can be in Berlin.

You will have under your command nine divisions of infantry with three brigades of light cavalry and three divisions of cavalry; this will be 12th Corps, 16,000 infantry, 1,400 cavalry, sixty-two pieces of artillery, 4th Corps, 22,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, sixty-two pieces; 7,000 corps, 18,000 infantry, 1,600 cavalry, sixty-two pieces, 3rd Cavalry Corps, 6,000 men, twenty-four pieces; total, 56,000 men of infantry, 10,000 of cavalry, two hundred and ten pieces of artillery. Which makes 70 to 75,000 men. In this artillery, there are four batteries of 12 pieces.

You must not lose people in front of villages and entrenched posts; but you must at once advance the thirty-two pieces of twelve of your four reserve batteries, with forty or so howitzers, by which you will destroy in two hours all the fortifications of the country.[38]

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General Girard goes to Magdeburg. He will have under his command the Corps of General Dombrowski, composed of eight Polish battalions, with two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery on horseback, making about 5,000 men. At the moment of the expiration of the armistice, if it were pushed by superior forces, it would fall back on Wiltenberg but he will resume the offensive as soon as he can, and he will march to maintain the communication between you and Wittenberg In addition to the Corps of General Dombrowski, General Girard will have under his command a division of 8 to 9,000 men with whom he will maneuver ahead of Magdeburg. He will try to bind himself with General Dombrowski, and will thus gather, between Wittenberg, Magdeburg, and Berlin, 12 to 15,000 men.

The prince of Eckmühl will debut on the 18th. From that moment, his headquarters are out of Hamburg, and his Corps is united on the right bank of the Elbe, reinforced by 15,000 Danes; which brings him to more than 40,000 men. He will follow the enemy, or attack him if he is in inferior numbers, and maneuver so as to cut him from the sea and place himself between Berlin and Stettin.

So there will be against Berlin your strong body of 70,000 men, the body of General Girard, strength of 12,000 men, and that of the Prince of Eckmühl, 40,000 strong, that is, 122,000 men in all.

After having occupied Berlin, you will maneuver to establish your communications with Wittenberg and Magdeburg, and General Girard will be wonderfully placed for that. You will unblock Küstrin and supply this place with all the food you can find twenty leagues around. You will also unblock and supply Stettin, from which you will remove all useless generals, leaving only one to command the place. You will force the Swedes to re-embark and you will reject the enemy beyond the Oder. I did prepare a siege equipment to try to take Spandau back,

Marshal Saint-Cyr, with the 14th corps, has his headquarters at Pirna. I bring General Vandamme to Dresden with his army corps, and, although I expect Austria to declare war on me in a few days, I am able to cope with everything. The Viceroy, with an army of 80,000 men, goes on[39]

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General Durosnel, the governor of Torgau, have a figure that is the same as the one you have. We must take advantage of them to write to them in numbers what it would be dangerous for the enemy to know.

The commissioner of the wars of Torgau did not send you the complement of your 6,000 quintals of flour; he has just received the order to do so; send Torgau, to take it, all your requisition carts. But you have to keep your transport for Baruth's supply and follow up.

Arrange for General Bertrand and General Heynier to find food in Luckau for their consumption, and even to load their available cars.

Let me know which commander you will leave at Luckau.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Reggio.

20366. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT, COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden. August 12, 1813.

General Rogniat, rendezvous, with an officer of the engineers of your confidence, at Bautzen and Gœrlitz, and recognize three good positions where the army can be centralized, one behind Gœrlitz, occupying Gœrlitz as head of position, the second ahead of Bautzen and third behind Bautzen. The right wing must be well supported, this army can be attacked by the Russians and Austrians.

NAPOLEON.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20367. - IN PRINCE CAMBACERE, ARCH-CHANCELIER OF EMPIRE, IN PARIS.

Dresden. August 12, 1813.

My Cousin, the Foreign Minister, has made you aware that Austria has declared war on us. His manifesto is rather insignificant. The analysis, in good French, is that she believes the opportunity to resume its influence.

The Prague negotiations did not take place: we could not even exchange the powers. The plenipotentiaries could not even see each other. The affairs of Spain raised the hopes; the English plot has fled the rest. On the 17th we will fight.[40]

40

I want the Empress to make her journey from Cherbourg and that it is only when she returns that she will learn all that. Have her go on the 17th.

I beg you to have the Council of Ministers meet to know whether 25,000 conscripts should not be raised in the departments of Languedoc and Guienne, which should be sent to Bayonne to reinforce the armies of Spain. If you are of this opinion, present the senatus-consulte to the Senate.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Mr. Niel, librarian at the Ministry of the Interior.

20368. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 12, 1813.

Correspond with the King of Westphalia to provide him with the necessary officers for the Jèrôme-Napoléon Regiment, which is organized at Cassel. I think I have already named the colonel. Send good leaders to the squadron. The King calls for clothes, weapons and horses ready. In the present circumstances, it is important for Cassel that the King has this regiment in his hand.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20369. - IN PRINCE CAMBACERES, ARCH-CHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 13, 1813.

My Cousin, I received your letter of the 8th. I am moving my headquarters tomorrow to Bautzen. The whole army is moving; we are preparing to fight on the 17th. The weather has recovered, and the heat is strong enough.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres,

20370. - IN PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GFRANDE ARMY, AT DRESDE.

Dresden. August 13, 1813.

My Cousin, you will order the Engineers General Commander to require the commanders of the engineers of the different corps to give reports of the events that are going on; it is an account that every body must render to the Emperor.[41]

General Durosnel, the governor of Torgau, have a figure that is the same as the one you have. We must take advantage of them to write to them in numbers what it would be dangerous for the enemy to know.

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The commissioner of the wars of Torgau did not send you the complement of your 6,000 quintals of flour; he has just received the order to do so; send Torgau, to take it, all your requisition carts. But you have to keep your transport for Baruth's supply and follow up.

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Dresden. August 13, 1813.

My Cousin, you will order the Engineers General Commander to require the commanders of the engineers of the different corps to give reports of the events that are going on; it is an account that every body must render to the Emperor.[43]

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Recommend them to speak the truth completely; tell them that their reports will be known only to the general of their arm and to the Emperor. Write the same thing to the general commanding the artillery. I hear that every day I get a report on the administration, one on artillery and one on engineering.

Give the same order to the generals commanding the different Corps under the Duke of Reggio. Ask that, in addition to the reports they give of their Corps, they give all the information which will be able to inform me of the situation of things.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the suerre.

20371. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 13, 1813.

Cousin, you will inform Marshal St. Cyr that his four divisions are destined to cover Dresden and the Konigstein bridge; that the fortress of Koeuigstein and the fort of Stolpen are under his orders, and that he must cover the frontier from beyond Neustadt to the outlet of Hof, and be informed of all that goes on there.

You will ask General Gersdorf to have a senior Saxon officer near Marshal Saint-Cyr, who will be in charge of receiving the reports of the bailiffs and the Saxon gendarmerie on this whole frontier, as well as to see to the supply of the army Corps.

Make known to this marshal that he must place two battalions of the 42nd division at the camp of Lilienstein, and the general commanding this division at Hohnstein, with the artillery of the division. He will place at the outlet of Neustadt a vanguard of cavalry and infantry, which he will put under the orders of the same general, to which he will give for this purpose 4 to 500 horses, and he will himself carry his headquarters to the side from Pirna. Tell him to place the entire 45th and 43rd divisions, with their artillery, on the plateau, in the position he will recognize best, on the Berggiesshübel side, to cover the two roads that come from Bohemia to Dresden. Let him occupy Hellendorf, with a vanguard of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; he will leave his light artillery within reach of strengthening his camp. He must also use part of the 44th Division for the same purpose. He will use General Bonet to command this camp, and, in general,[44]

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he will use it indiscriminately to command several divisions or to command where he can not be himself. The remainder of the 44th Division will be employed to observe other outlets. He must form, on his extreme right, on the side of the Leipzig road, a corps of observation which he can command from General Pajol. This corps must be of a thousand horses with two pieces of artillery on horseback, if necessary, and some battalions of infantry. The general commanding the 44th Division will be ordered to support General Pajol, which will illuminate the road to Leipzig and all this frontier to the outlet of Hof.-Marshal St. Cyr will have a garrison stationed in Stolpen fort.

You will let him know that this should only be considered as a general instruction. Its object is to cover Dresden on both banks, to assure the communication of the Konigstein bridge at Bautzen, and to ensure that the enemy partisans do not enter the road from Neustadt to Bautzen. My headquarters being at Bautzen, the cavalry general commanding the vanguard at the Neustadt outlet, as well as the general commanding the 42nd division, will have instructions to send you directly to Bautzen their reports which might press, independently of those they would send to the marshal. Tell Marshal Saint-Cyr that he must inform General Durosnel, governor of Dresden, every day of what is going on and all that may interest the safety of this depot of the army. Tell him that there are eight battalions and several artillery companies in Dresden for garrison. If the enemy debouched on him with much greater forces than his own, he would have to delay his march as far as his position would permit, and retreat to Dresden, where he would take the superior command of the entrenched camp and the garrison. to defend the city against the enemy; it would, however, still retain Stolpen, the Koenigstein Bridge, as well as the Koenigstein Redoubts, so that I could have Koenigstein lead the troops into the rear of the enemy, or, depending on the circumstances, return to Dresden. It is important to repair the path from the Koeigstein bridge to Hellendorf and Berggiesshübel so that communication between the two banks is as immediate and as direct as possible.

Make known to the marshal that I ordered that there should be at the Konigstein Bridge 6,000 quintals of flour, rice, and 100,000 rations of biscuit; there must also be a material handling and a deposit of ammunition,[45]

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He will make known the way he could take to go on Bautzen. I do not know if the road leading from Neusladt is practicable for artillery.

It will also make recognize the paths that should be taken to go directly to Zittau or Gœrlitz, in case of war maneuvers. It may happen that I leave only two battalions at the Konigstein Bridge and a thousand horses, with two or three battalions of light infantry on the line, who would retire to Dresden, and carry my body rapidly, by a left and a forced movement, on Goerlitz or Bautzen, to serve as a reserve at the time of a great battle.

Let him know that he is authorized to attack the enemy and make incursions into Bohemia in all directions, either to disturb the enemy, to hear news, or to exercise his troops. He will have all the deserters and prisoners of war questioned, and each of them will be asked for the name of his regiment and the force of his company. He will send spies, and take care to forbid all communication between Saxony and Bohemia. Above all, everything would be stopped from Saxony to Bohemia, and he will have all those who come.

As soon as he has placed his camps and posts, he will let you know them. He will shoot the target every day, and will make the barracks of his camps safe from the rain. It will set up interchange posts on the most direct route from Konigstein to Bautzen, so that it can communicate quickly with headquarters. He will also place them on the road to his headquarters at Dresden, in order to warn General Durosnel of all the movements of the enemy in all his line which would seem to threaten this city. Recommend him to activate the arrival of all his troops and his batteries which are still behind; all this can be directed to Dresden, from where it will join him.

He will evacuate the Pirna hospital, if it is not already done, and use it as an ambulance.

If the enemy made a great movement towards Neustadt, the commanding general on this point would directly warn the governor of Dresden of what might interest the safety of this pivot of the army.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,[46]

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20372. - TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND OF WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden. August 13, 1813.

Cousin, write to General Dombrowski that, as he keeps the three roads of Belzig, Treuenbrietzen and Jüterbogk, it will be necessary for his Corps to fall back on the three roads and to meet on the Wittenberg road in Berlin, Jüterbogk.

It is necessary that he should give you reports of all the news he would collect about the enemy, his forces at Berlin, and what he would learn from what is happening at the Duke of Reggio's Corps.

If the enemy were stronger than him in infantry and cavalry, he could retreat to Wittenberg; but he would march forward, as soon as the Duke of Reggio made the enemy back.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20373. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND OF WAGRAM MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, TO DRESDEN.

Dresden. August 13, 1813.

Cousin, you will find attached the manner in which I intend to place my army. I therefore desire you to order the geographers to recognize at once a fine position in front of Goerlitz, facing the side of Zittau. You can send General Peiet with these geographers and add some engineers to him.

I have written to the Duke of Ragusa to make the position of Bunzlau well known.

Finally, a third position must be recognized between Bautzen and Goerlilz.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MARSHALS NEY, GOUVION SAINT-CYR, MACDONALD AND MARMONT.

Dresden, August 13, 1813, evening.

Here is the part I took. If you have any comments to make to me, I beg you to do them freely.

The Duke of Reggio, with the 7th, 4th and 12th Corps, and the 3rd Corps of cavalry, will march on Berlin in the time that General Girard[47]

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with 12,000 men, will debouch by Magdeburg, and that the Prince of Eckmühl, with 25,000 French and 15,000 Danes, will emerge by Hamhourg, he is now three leagues ahead of Hamburg, which has become a place of first force. One hundred pieces of cannon are on the ramparts; the houses that hindered the defense are shot down; ditches full of water; General Hogendorp commands a garrison of 10,000 men. I have ordered the Duke of Reggio to go to Berlin at the same time as the Prince of Eckmuhl will overthrow what he has before him, if the enemy is inferior to him, or at least push him sharply when he carries out his retirement. So I have 120,000 men walking in different directions over Berlin.

On this side, Dresden is fortified and in such a position that it can defend itself for eight days, even the suburbs. I have it covered by the 14th Corps commanded by Marshal St. Cyr, which has its headquarters at Pirna, and occupies the bridges of Konigslein, which, protected by the fortress, are in an impregnable position. The same division, which supplies battalions to Konigstein, occupies Neusladt with the cavalry, two divisions camp in a very fine position at Berggiesshubel, astride on the two roads of Prague, Dresden, General Pajol with a division cavalry, is on the road of Leipzig at Karlsbud, lighting up the outlets to Hof.General Durusnel is in Dresden with eight battalions and one hundred pieces of cannon on the ramparts and redoubts. The 1st corps of General Vandamme and the 5th Cavalry Corps will be there Bautzen. I carry my headquarters at Goerlitz; I will be there on the 16th; the five divisions of the infantry, the three divisions of cavalry and the artillery of the Guard, as well as the 2nd Corps, which will be placed between Goerlitz and Zittau, and between the 2nd Corps and Bohemia, will be united there the vanguard, formed by the 8th (Polish) corps.

The Duke de Hagllse is at Bunzlau, the Duke of Tarentum at Loewenberg; General Lauriston, at Grünberg; the Prince of Moskova, in an intermediate position between Haynau and Liegnitz, with the 2nd Corps of cavalry.

However, the Austrian army, if it takes the offensive, can take it only in three ways:

First, by opening with the Grande Army, which I estimate to be 100,000 strong, by Pelerswalde, on Dresden. She will meet the strong positions held by Marshal Saint-Cry who, driven by such considerable forces, would retire to the camp[48]

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cut off from Dresden. In a day and a half, the 1st Corps would arrive at Dresden, and from that time 60,000 men would be in the entrenched camp at Dresden. I would have been warned, and in four days march I could go myself to Goerlitz with the Guard and the 2nd Corps. Besides, Dresden, as I have just said, abandoned to itself, even though he would not be saved by Marshal St. Cyr, is in the position of defending himself for eight days.

The second outlet where the Austrians could take the offensive is that of Zittau. They will meet Prince Poniatowski, the Guard, who meets at Goerlitz, and the 2nd Corps; and before they can come I will have gathered more than 150,000 men. At the same time that they would make this movement, the Russians could go on to Liegnitz and Loewenberg: the 6th, the 3rd, the 11th, the 5th Corps of the army, and the 2nd Corps of cavalry, will meet on Bautzen, this he would make an army of more than 130,000 men, and in a day and a half I would send from Goerlitz what I would think superfluous to oppose to the Austrians.

The third movement of the Austrians would be to pass by Josephsladt and to meet with the Russian and Prussian army, so as to emerge all together. Then the whole army would meet on Bunzlau.

It would be necessary, therefore, that the principal position of the Prince of the Moskva should be at the height of ours, occupying, if he thinks it proper, Liegnitz.

In this case, the Duke of Taranto will enlighten the enemy; he will prevent the Prince of Moskva and General Lauriston from his movement, and the Duke of Taranto will fall back on the position indicated on Bunzlau.

In this case, it is necessary that the Duke of Huguse chooses the battle position in Bunzlau, in front or behind. I have already told him to take care of this important work.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20374. - TO MAHÉCHAL DAVOUT, PRINCE OF ECKMUHL, COMAIDING THE 13th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN HAMBOURG.

Dresden, August 13, 1813.

My Cousin, Laplace's orderly officer is coming in and brings me your letter of August 10th. Like you, I attach great importance to the fact that the communication is as direct as possible with Harburg, to earn a half-league, it is a lot to gain,[49]

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and to arrive promptly to the assistance of the garrison, this equates to an augmentation of troops.

I am sorry to see that you still have so few horses.

I told you yesterday that the enemy had denounced the armistice, that the hostilities will recommence on the 17th, and that Austria has declared war against us. The Guard is leaving Dresden today, and tomorrow I will take my headquarters to Bautzen. The 12th, 4th and 7th Corps, and the 3rd cavalry corps, are in motion for Luckau. I hope that on the 18th they will overtake Baruth to Berlin. Advertise so offensive move. We do not see too much what the enemy wants to do. General Girard left yesterday for Magdeburg. Take all your measures to get as many people back as possible. Make sure you and General Lemarois have the same number. I'm surprised you're not more educated about the enemy's movements. It seems to me that by Altona and Copenhagen you should have all the news.

I am waiting today for the King of Naples, who is coming to take command in the army. Be careful to write down anything that is of any importance.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame the Marechal Princess Eckmühl.

20375. - A FRÉDÉRIC, KING OF WURTEMBERG, AT STUTTGART.

Dresden, August 13, 1813.

Brother, I receive your Majesty's letter. The congress of Prague never existed seriously; it was a means which Austria had chosen to declare herself. The appointment of Mr. Anstelt made the resolution of the allies sufficiently known. The plenipotentiaries of the respective powers have never seen each other. The Russian and Prussian plenipotentiaries did not leave their homes; they never wanted to see the French plenipotentiaries; no notes were addressed; we did not even make the exchange of full powers, and we did not agree on the nature of the mediation. Finally, on the 12th, the mediator declared war on us. His manifesto, quite moderate indeed, is ridiculous in that he returns to facts prior to the alliance of 1812. The duke of Bassano gathers all the pieces and he will send them to your Majesty; but your Majesty will learn nothing more by traversing them. It seems that Austria has serious commitments with the allies since February,[50]

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that since that time the affairs of Lützen have retarded her march, and that she has not found herself strong enough to dare to declare herself. Today that, since the change of the Minister of Finance, she has armed as much as she could, she counts on her strengths.

Besides, if your Majesty asks what Austria wants, I will answer that she wants everything. In her manifesto she uses the expression Empire of Germany; she would like everything she thinks she can take back. They have been questioned as to whether, by abandoning Poland and yielding Illyria, they might be satisfied; but, of course, they were far from it; they must have Venice, the Inn, Magdeburg, the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine, which without doubt means that we are going to return to many old things in Germany; for the Confederation is nothing but the result of a treaty which I concluded with the princes.

At last the Emperor of Austria wanted war. He wrote to me, four days before, the most friendly letters; it was a very useless dissimulation, for I know their march from Minsk, where the Prince of Schwarzenberg was ordered to operate contrary to the instructions I gave him.

Your Majesty's troops, forming part of the 4th Corps, maneuver with the 12th and 7th, in the direction of Baruth.

NAPOLEON.

Your Majesty will do well to arm as long as he can.
After the copy Comm. by the government of the King of Württemberg,

20376. – OBSERVATIONS ON THE DECLARATION OF WAR OF AUSTRIA.

Dresden, August 14, 1813,

The undersigned, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, is charged, by the express order of his august master, to make the following declaration. The Count of Narbonne, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy,

Since the last peace signed with France in October, 1809, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has solicited all solicitude, not only to establish with that power the relations of army and confidence which it had[51]

1. Austria has voluntarily renounced the German Empire. She recognized the princes of the Confederation; she recognized the Protectorate of the Emperor. If the Austrian cabinet has conceived the project of reestablishing the German Empire, of returning to all that victory has founded, and which the treaties have consecrated, it has formed a enterprise which proves ill the spirit

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made the basis of its political system, but to make these relations serve the maintenance of peace and order in Europe. She had flattered herself that this intimacy, cemented by an alliance of family contracted with Her Majesty the Emperor of the French, would contribute to giving her, on her political course, the only influence which she was jealous of acquiring, that which It tends to communicate to the cabinets of Europe the spirit of moderation and respect for the rights and possessions of the independent states, which revives itself (see No. 1).

His Imperial Majesty has not been able to give himself so long for such beautiful hopes; a year had scarcely elapsed since the epoch which seemed to crown the military glory of the Sovereign of France, and nothing seemed to be wanting in its prosperity, so far as it depended on its attitude and influence abroad, when new meetings in the French territory of states hitherto independent, new fragmentations and rifts in the German Empire awakened the anxieties of the powers, and prepared, by their fatal reaction on the north of Europe, the war that was to start in 1812 between France and Russia (see No. 2).[52]

of moderation and respect for the rights of the independent states of which he says he is animated.

2. - The cabinet of Vienna puts in forget the treaty of alliance which it concluded on March 14, 1812. She forgets that by this treaty France and Austria have mutually guaranteed the integrity of their current territories. He forgets that by this treaty Austria undertook to defend the territory of France as it then existed, and which has since received no enlargement. He forgets that for this treaty he did not confine himself to asking for Austria the integrity of his territory, but the enlargements which circumstances might procure for him. He forgets that on the 14th of March, 1812, all the questions which were to bring about war were known and asked, and that he voluntarily and knowingly took part against Russia. Why, if he had the feelings that he manifests today, did he not then make common cause with Russia? Why at least, instead of uniting with what he presents today as an unjust cause, does he not

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not adopted neutrality? Prussia made at the same time an alliance with France, that she has since violated; but his fortresses and his territory were occupied. Placed between two great powers in arms and the theater of war, neutrality was in fact impossible: it sided with the stronger. When Russia next occupied her territory, she received the act and was the ally of Russia. None of the circumstances which regulated the determinations of Prussia existed in 1812, and did not exist in 1813 for Austria. She undertook voluntarily in 1812 to the cause which she believed to be the most just, to her whose triumph was most important to her views and to the interests of Europe, of which she was so protective and so defender generous. She shed her blood to support the cause of France; in 1813 she lavished it to support the opposite party. What must the peoples think? What judgment will they not bear of a government which, attacking today what it defended yesterday, shows that it is neither justice nor politics that regulate the most important determinations of his cabinet!

The French cabinet knows better than any other how much his Majesty the Emperor Austria was anxious to prevent its brilliancy by all the ways that dictated his interest for the two powers and for those who were to be dragged into the great struggle that was preparing. It's not that[53]

3. The French Cabinet knows better than any other that Austria has offered her alliance when the hope of obtaining it had not even been conceived. He knows that if anything had brought him to war, it was the certainty that

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Europe will never accuse of the inexcusable evils that have followed it (see No. 3).

In this state of affairs, His Majesty the Emperor, unable to preserve the benefit of peace for his people, and to maintain a happy neutrality in the midst of the vast field of battle which surrounded his states on all sides, did not consult, she adopted, that her fidelity to relations so recently established, and the hope that she loved to nourish even more than her alliance with France, by offering her more sure means of making the counsels of wisdom listen, would set limits to inevitable evils and serve the cause of the return of peace in Europe (see No. 4).[54]

Austria would not take any part against him, but would take part in it. He knows that, far from discouraging war, Austria has excited it; that, far from fearing her, she desired it; that, far from wishing to oppose further fragmentation of States, she has conceived new rifts of which she wished to make her profit.

4. The Cabinet of Vienna could not, he says, maintain a happy neutrality in the midst of the vast field of battle which surrounded it on all sides: were not the circumstances the same as in 1806? In 1806 and 1807 bloody fighting did not take place near the limits of its territory? And did he not preserve to the people the benefits of peace, and maintain himself in a happy neutrality? But the government of Austria, in taking the side of the war, fighting for the cause of France, consulted, he says, his fidelity to newly established relations, fidelity which no longer deserves to be consulted when these relationships have become older by one year and narrower by a formal alliance. If it is necessary to believe it today, it was not to ensure the enlargements that it allied itself with France in 1812, that it guaranteed to him all its possessions, and that it took part in the war: it was to serve the cause of the return of peace, and to make

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Unfortunately, this was not the case: neither the brilliant successes of the campaign of 1812, nor the unparalleled disasters that marked the end of it, could bring back to the councils of the French government the spirit of moderation which would have taken advantage of one and diminished the effect of others (see No. 5).

His majesty none the less seized the moment when mutual exhaustion had slowed down the active operations of the war, in order to bring to the belligerent powers words of peace, which she still hoped to see received from both sides with the sincerity that dictated them.

Convinced, however, that it could only be listened to by supporting them with forces which would promise the party with which it would agree views and principles the support of its active co-operation to end the great struggle; in offering her mediation to the powers, she decided on the effort, painful for her heart, of an appeal to the courage and patriotism of her people (see No. 6).[55]

listen to the advice of wisdom. What logic! what modesty!

5. - How did the Vienna Cabinet learn that the brilliant successes of the campaign of 1812 did not reduce moderation in the councils of the French Government? If he had been well informed, he would have known that the councils of France, after the battle of the Moscow, were moderate and peaceful, and that all that could restore peace was then attempted.

6. The Cabinet of Vienna is following up on its inconsistencies. He made common cause with France in 1812; and it was, he said today, to prevent him from making war on Russia. He armed in 1813 for Prussia and Russia, and it is, he says, to inspire them with the desire for peace. These powers, at first excited by the progress which they owed to chance circumstances, had been restored to calmer sentiments by the brilliant reverses of the first month of the campaign; weakened, vanquished, they would return from their illusions. The Austrian Government declares to them that it is arming for them; he shows them his armies ready to defend themselves, and, by offering them new chances in the continuation of the war, he pretends to inspire them with the desire of peace! What would he have done if he had wanted to encourage them to war? He offered Russia to take

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The Congress proposed by it, and accepted by both parties, assembled in the midst of the military preparations which the success of the negotiations would render useless, if the wishes of the Emperor were realized, but which were otherwise to lead by new efforts to the peaceful result which His Majesty would have preferred to attain without bloodshed (see No. 7).

By obtaining from the confidence which they had devoted to His Imperial Majesty the consent of the Powers for the prolongation of the armistice, which France considered necessary for the negotiations, the Emperor acquired, with this[56]

on him the burden; he offered to Prussia to change the theater. He called on his own territory the troops of his allies and all the calamities which weighed on that of Prussia. He has at last offered the cabinet of Petersburg the most agreeable spectacle for an emperor of Russia: Austria, his natural enemy, fighting against France, his present enemy. If the cabinet from Vienna had asked the advice of wisdom, she would have told him that one does not stop a fire by giving it a new food; that it is not wise to rush for a people whose interests are contrary or foreign; lastly, that it is folly to expose to all the chances of war a nation which, after such long misfortunes, could continue to enjoy the sweets of peace. But ambition is not an adviser to wisdom.

7. - The author of this statement does not leave the vicious circle in which he is engaged. Russia and Prussia knew very well that the Austrian government was arming against France; from that moment they could not want peace. This result of the provisions of the Vienna Cabinet was too evident for him not to have counted.

8. The cabinet of Vienna had lost all the month of June, by fulfilling none of the formalities required for the opening of the Congress. France

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preaching their peaceful views, that of moderation of their principles and intentions (see No. 8).

He recognized his own, and was convinced at that moment that it would be with them that he would meet with sincere dispositions to contribute to the establishment of a solid and lasting peace. France, far from showing similar intentions, had given only general assurances, too often belied by public declarations, which in no way founded the hope that she would bring to peace the sacrifices which could bring her back to Europe (see No. 9).

The march of the congress could not leave any doubt in this respect: the delay of the arrival of MM. the French plenipotentiaries, under pretexts which the great object of his meeting ought to have set aside (see No. 10); the inadequacy of their instructions on formal objects, which caused irreparable loss of time, when there were only a few days left for the most important of the negotiations (see No. 11); all these circumstances combined only too much to prove that peace, as desired by Austria[57]

did not ask that the armistice be prolonged, but she consented. What she wanted, what she asked, was that it was agreed that the negotiations would continue during the hostilities. But the cabinet of Vienna refused to do so; Austria was linked as a mediator during the negotiations; he preferred an extension of the armistice which gave him time to complete his armaments, and whose limited duration offered him a fatal term to break off negotiations and to declare himself.

9. - How did the cabinet of Vienna assure itself "that France would not bring to peace the sacrifices which could bring it back to Europe?" Before the moment which it fixed for the war, did he proposed an ultimatum and made known what he wanted He declared war because he only wanted war, he declared it without making sure that it could be avoided, and with a haste to which it is difficult to recognize the influence of the counsels of wisdom.

10. It is by the fact of Austria and the allies that the arrival of the plenipotentiaries has been delayed; but the difficulties raised by design were not lifted, that the Count de Narbonne was already at Prague. His powers, common to the plenipotentiaries, authorized him to act concurrently or separately. The Duke of Vicenza arrived later) because

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and the allied sovereigns, was foreign to the wishes of France (see No. 12); and that having accepted for the sake of form, and not to expose herself to reproach for the prolongation of the war, her proposal for a negotiation, she wished to evade the effect of it (see No. 13); to prevail perhaps only to separate Austria from the powers which had already united with her of principles, even before the treaties had consecrated their union for the cause of peace and the happiness of the world (see No. 14).[58]

new difficulties, in which the dignity of France was compromised, were raised by the enemies. What would a delay of a few days have left to a mediator who would not have wanted the war? and what motive of war a delay of a few days!

11. The Plenipotentiaries were instructed to adhere to all forms of negotiations consecrated by custom. The mediator proposed unusual forms, which tended to prevent any rapprochement between the plenipotentiaries, any relation between them, any negotiation. He introduced a discussion that with a sincere desire for peace the mediator would never have occasioned. "There were only a few days left for the most important of the negotiations." Why was there only a few days left, what had the negotiation with the armistice in common? to negotiate by fighting, what does it matter a few days more or less when it comes to peace, if the Vienna cabinet would not negotiate it, but dictate it, as conditions are dictated to a besieged place, days to the truth could be enough, but why did he not even propose a capitulation?" "There were only a few days left for the most important of the negotiations." What is the most necessary negotiation when he it's about

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to agree? Time is an unnecessary element to a mediator who took lead his party. However, when it is against France that it is a question of declaring oneself, such a determination is not of so little consequence that it is indifferent to employ a few days more or less to think about it.

12. France proposed the opening of a Congress, because she sincerely desired peace, because she flattered herself that her plenipotentiaries, placed in the presence of those of Russia and Prussia, would reach her to hear with them, because a congress, even under the mediation of Austria, was a means of escaping the dangers of innuendo which the Vienna cabinet was spreading.

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13. France accepted the mediation of Austria, because, supposing to the cabinet of Vienna the ambitious views on which we had no doubts, we must believe that it would be embarrassed by its role of mediator and that he would not dare, in a public negotiation and for his own interest, to reject our moderate views and the sacrifices we were disposed to make to peace; because at last, if it were otherwise, and if the mediator and our enemies were in agreement on their reciprocal pretensions, the cabinet of Vienna would propose an ultimatum which would raise the indignation of France and her allies.

Austria is coming out of this negotiation, the result of which has deceived her dearest wishes, with the consciousness of the good faith she has brought to it. More zealous than ever for the noble purpose that she had proposed to herself, she takes up arms only for me to dye in concert with the powers animated by the same feelings. Always willing to lend a helping hand to the restoration of an order of things which, by a wise division of forces, places the guarantee of peace under the auspices of an association of independent States, it will not neglect any opportunity to achieve to this result; and the knowledge she has acquired of the dispositions of the courts now become her allies gives her the certainty that they will sincerely cooperate in a salutary goal (see No. 15).

In declaring, of order of the Emperor,[60]

14. "Thus Austria was already united in principle with the enemies of France!" Who asked for this confession?

The cabinet of Vienna feared that France would take advantage of a negotiation to separate Austria from the enemy powers. No doubt, if Austria had united, to prevent them from making peace and with the firm resolution to wage war, she must fear a negotiation in which our moderation might offer her more favorable chances in peace than in the war; but why, then, has the Vienna Cabinet offered its mediation and sounded Europe's wish for peace?

15. - Austria wants to "establish an order of things which, by a wise division of forces, places the guarantee of peace under the aegis of an association of independent states." She will make peace only when a equal distribution of forces will guarantee the independence of each State, and to achieve this it must first enlarge Bavaria and Saxony at its own expense, for it is up to the great powers to descend for the second-rate powers to become their equals. When she has given the example, she will be entitled to demand that it should be imitated: thus the Cabinet of Vienna wants to fight to make of all the powers a republic of sovereigns whose elements will be perfectly equal;

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To the Count de Narhonne, that his duties as ambassador have come to an end at this moment, the undersigned places at His Majesty's disposal the passports which he will need for and for his suite.

The same passports will be given to M. de la Blanche, charge d'affaires of France-Vienne, as well as to the other individuals of the embassy.

Prague, August 12th, 1813.

Metternich.

and it is to such reveries that one should sacrifice the repose of the world! Can we play more openly public reason, the opinion of Europe! In drafting manifestos as in regulating his conduct, the Vienna Cabinet did not "dispose of the counsels of wisdom."

Excerpt from the Moniteur of October 5, 1813.

20377. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, August 14, 1813.

Cousin, ordered Leipzig to have an extraordinary review of the hospitals, and that all the convalescent men, or who might be so soon, should be sent to Magdeburg and Wittenberg. Get yourself informed of the number of men that will be sent to these two places.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20378. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-ROY OF ITALY, AT UDINE.

Dresden, August 14, 1813. in the evening.

My Son, I receive your letter of August 6th. The King of Naples has arrived today to the army. The hostilities must begin on the 17th. The Guard left for Goerlitz, where I am taking my headquarters tomorrow.

I am too far from you to give you positive orders. Cover the Illyrian provinces and Italy; take good measures and attack the enemy if he is inferior in strength, as I am inclined to think, and push him seriously on Gretz.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. Mrs., the Duchess of Leuchtenberg,

20379. - TO THE PHINCE CAMBACERÈS, ARCH-CHANCELIER OF THE EMIPIRE, IN PARIS.

Dresden, August 15, 1813

My Cousin, the declaration of war of Austria must foreshadow some great battles, which will necessarily cost[61]

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world. The unfortunate and unexpected turn of affairs in Spain also requires the provision of security at the frontier. It is therefore necessary to raise between 25 and 30,000 men in the southern provinces for Bayonne and Perpignan. The conscription of 1815 seems to me too young, and it is a resource that will become available only the next army. Bring together the ministers of war, the interior and the police, and the director of conscription, and write a draft senatus-consulte for the rising for Bayonne. This senatus-consulte can be sent to the Senate, signed by the Regent. Make the payment at the same time, so that this lifting takes place immediately. In Languedoc and Guienne the necessity of this measure will be felt, and the presence of danger will soften its rigor.

Have a plan made to raise 60,000 men in all good departments, for Wesel, Strasbourg and Mainz, to feed the Northern War. Send me this project and the draft regulation. The fact is that France is still the power that will raise the least people, since Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain have all their people under arms. Some days will pass before this second senatus-consulte can be submitted to the Senate, and then I hope that some good victory, and the publication of the pieces which will give to know the injustice of the pretensions of the enemy, may be a prelude favorable. But, as the affairs of Spain render the levy in Languedoc and Guienne more urgent, the Regent does not lose a moment. It will be advantageous to make these two operations two different measures.

General Moreau has arrived in Berlin. He had left America before having learned of the battle of Lützen and when these gentlemen thought they were entering France.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by M. the Duke of Cambaceres.

20380. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN

Dresden. August 15, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Prince of the Moscow that my intention is that, if the enemy presents himself in force on the road to Breslau or Loewenberg, he takes, during my absence, the command of the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th Corps, and the 2nd Cavalry Corps: he will bring them together[62]

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at Bunzlau camp. I ordered the Duke of Ragusa to choose two positions, one assuming that the enemy took the road to Loewenberg, the other that of Breslau. The prince of the Moscow would thus have more than 130,000 men gathered at the camp of Bunzlau. As the senior marshal, he will take the command, if I have not arrived.

Warn of this the Duke of Taranto, the Duke of Ragusa, Generals Lauriston and Sebastiani.

Warn the Prince of the Moscow that tomorrow the Duke of Treviso who will be at Lauban, with two divisions of the young Guard; that another division of the young Guard will be at Goerlilz, and that I will probably arrive this evening at Bautzen.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20381. - TO MARSHAL OUDINOT, DUKE OF REGGIO,
COMMANDING THE 12th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LUCKAU.

Dresden, August 15th, 1813.

The Duke of Padua announces that he will be the 16th at Dahme, and the 17th at Baruth; General Bertrand and General Reynier say they will be on the 17th at Luckau. So you are perfectly able. If they had not arrived, General Bertrand must resume the company of sappers which belongs to him. Add from Torgau the complement of 5,000 quintals of flour. You have no one on your right, the Marshal Duke of Bellune, going to Goerlitz; but your movement, on the 16th, on Baruth, and on the 18th, on Mittenwalde, will compel the enemy to concentrate his forces. Leave Luckau men exhausted and tired, who will have time to recover. You have on your left, between yours and Wittenberg, General Dombroswski with 5 or 6,000 men.

The prince of Eckmühl asks that on the 14th he had his headquarters at Bergedorf, in front of Hamburg, and that on the 15th he is marching.

General Maison announced that General Girard, with a division of 8 or 9,000 men, would have arrived on the 18th, in advance of Mageburg.

So there are 120,000 men who maneuver on Berlin. Give your news twice a day, and especially many details, even all the information given by the prisoners and the deserters, and on your march.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[63]

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20382. - TO PRINCE CAMBACERES,
ARCH-CHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, IN PARIS.

Bautzen, August 16, 1813.

Cousin, Austria has declared war on us. The armistice is denounced and hostilities begin. We are in big maneuver. Part of the Russian and Prussian army entered Bohemia. I augur well for the campaign.

Moreau arrived at the Russian army.

Jomini, Chief of Staff of the Prince of Moscow, deserted. It is he who has published some volumes on the campaigns, and that for a long time the Russians pursued. He gave in to corruption. He is a soldier of little value; however, it is a writer who has grasped some healthy ideas about war. He is Swiss.

The Duke of Vicenza, having not yet returned from Prague, delays any publication in the Senate on the war with Austria, and that is why I wait a few days before publishing a bulletin.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres.

20383. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Bautzen. August 16, 1813,

The Duke of Bassano, according to all the information of the outposts, a large part of the Russian army has entered Bohemia since the 11th; so you see that everything Metternich has told you is a tissue of lies. General Blücher crossed Breslau on the 12th, and from then began hostilities. On the 15th, he appeared in front of Liegnitz, and there were some firing shots. Commissioners Krusernark and Chouvalof expressed the greatest indignation. This, added to the non-supply of places, shows well what kind of people we are dealing with. Keep a note of it and write everywhere. Say that I have carried my headquarters to Bautzen and that the fight is taking place.

General Jomini, whom you know, has passed to the enemy.

The affairs is a good thing. The enemy maneuvers as if he had counted that I had evacuated the right bank of the Elbe.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Bassano,[64]

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20384. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BUTZEN.

Bautzen, August 16, 1813.

Cousin, let Prince Poniatowski know that it is my intention that he should go to the position of Eckartsberg; that I give orders to General Lefehvre- Desnoëttes to go with a cavalry division and an infantry division of the Guard to Loebau, where he will be tonight; that it is my intention that he will march on Rumburg tomorrow; that I give orders to General Roguet to march on Sclienberg, taking a good position on the road to Goerlitz to Friedland; that he is ordered, if it is necessary, to help himself by passing the Neisse, between Schoenberg and Bernstadt, but that he should not bring him until it is necessary; that a division of the 14th corps to Neustadt and will penetrate this point; that my intention is to seize all the strips of land which go beyond the league of Schaudau at Zittau, and to establish a camp of 100,000 men on the Eckartsberg, having a direct communication with Koenigslein and threatening Prague. You will let him know that the Vistula regiment left Dresden this morning to join him.

Let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that it is my intention, tomorrow or the day after, to seize Rumhurg, Schluckenau, Georgenthal, and Friedland; to establish on the position of Eckartsberg a camp of 100,000 men; that it is necessary that the 42nd Division, with 5 or 600 horses, be ready to debouch in the day to-morrow by Neustadt and Schandau on Nixdorf and Lobendau, at the time that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, with an infantry division and a cavalry division of the Guard, will enter Rumburg, Schluckenau, and Georgenthal; that the 42nd division will leave battalion to guard the bridge and the redoubts of Konigstein and Lilienstein, that this battalion will put 25 men in each redoubt. This division will be restored to him as soon as the corps of General Vandamme, whose 1st division arrives tomorrow, the 17th of Dresden, may enter into position.

Tell Marshal Saint-Cyr that the intention of Sax's faith is that 400 French enter the fortress of Konigstein, but that this affair must be treated with great delicacy; that the commander will write to him to ask for this reinforcement, and on the other hand will offer 150 Saxons for the guard of Lilienstein; that, besides, the six battalions which must strengthen the 42nd division, must not delay in arriving; as they have to go to camp[65]

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Konigstein, they will serve this occupation; that the Saxon commander must always maintain the command of the fort; that the marshal must send with his 3 or 400 French a leader of a solid battalion, with the instruction not to interfere in anything, especially as regards the stores and depots of the King of Saxony; that he must only meddle with the fortress, and, in case of an event, be the strongest if the enemy were present; that it is necessary to choose for this commandment a man who has wit and a great deal of finesse. A the letter which the commandant of Konigstein writes on this subject, the marshal must answer a very honest letter; that the fortress is very well in the hands of the Saxons; that since he offers 150 Saxons for Lilienstein's guard, he will willingly give him 300 men for the fortress. The Marshal must also bring to Koenigstein the value of 3 to 400 other men, by sending in the eclipsed and the depot of his army corps; and by this means he will soon have 1,000 men in the fortress against 200 Saxons.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20385. - TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.

Bautzen. August 16, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Belluno to leave tomorrow from Rothenburg to go between Zittau and Goerlitz. He will leave a good brigade with a battery of artillery on foot, commanded by a good brigadier general, at Rotbenburg or Priebus, as an observation corps. He will leave all his light cavalry with this brigade, until General Corbineau, with his division, has joined this same brigade and taken the command of it; then the light cavalry will join the Duke of Bellune,

You will order General Latour-Maubourg to send General Corbineau with his division and a horse-drawn artillery battery to Rothenburg. This general will be under his orders an infantry brigade of the Duke of Bellune, composed of six battalions, commanded by a brigadier general and having a battery of artillery on foot. General Corbineau will therefore have under his command in all a division composed of 8,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, My intention is that there remains a corps of observation between Rothenburg, Sagan and Kottbus, to illuminate the movements of the enemy in this direction, He will send inquiries[66]

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to the Duke of Bellune on the spot where he has left the light cavalry which is ahead, and he will maneuver to rally it. From his brigade of infantry, General Corbineau will leave a battalion and two pieces of cannon, and 3 or 400 horses at Rothenburg; these troops will barricade themselves there; besides, he will not lose sight of them in order to maintain communication with Goerlitz. All orders addressed to him will be directed to Rolhenburg.

You will inform the Duc de Bellune that my headquarters will probably be at Gœrlitz tomorrow; that my intention is to reunite 100,000 men behind Zittau; that the 8th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, is there; as the Duke of Treviso. with two divisions of the young Guard, is at Lauban, where the Roguet division, of the young Guard, is on the road from Goerlitz to Friedland, at the height of Schoenberg; that I will attack Humburg, Schluckenau, Georgenthal, and Friedland tomorrow; that my intention is to support my right on the Elbe, in the village of Schandau, and at the entrenched camp of Konigstein, my left at the Giant Mountains on the side of Frieberg and Neustadtl, and that the central position and the battlefield will be at Eckartsberg; that it is probable that I will direct his army corps to be part of this camp; that he should take a military position tomorrow between Goerlitz and Ositzitz, riding on the road, and send an officer to Prince Poniatowski to ask him news; that the Prince of the Moskva is between Liegnitz and Haynau, the Duke of Haguse at Bunzlau, the Duke of Tarente at Loewenberg occupying Liebenthal and Friedeberg; the duke of Reggio with the 12th, 4th and 7th corps at Baruth, debouching on Berlin tomorrow; that Prince Eckmühl emerges by Hamburg and General Girard by Magdeburg; that Marshal St. Cyr astride the Elbe, a division at Schandau and the camp of Konigstein, and his other divisions in battle, covering the roads of Dresden and observing to the outlet of Hof, that Dresden has been put in a state of defense, having an entrenched camp, and capable of supporting a siege.

Ask the Duke of Bellune also to inform me if Rothenburg has an enclosure, and if a battalion, some pieces of cannon, and 3 or 400 horses can barricade there; I order General Corbineau to leave one of his six battalions there, with two or three pieces of artillery; that he give information to General Corbineau for this general to join the brigade he has left ahead.

Give order to General Latour-Ylaubourg to take a position with his cavalry ahead of Goerlitz, on the road from Bunzlau to[67]

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Loewenberg, and to send an officer to the Duke of Treviso, who is at Lauban, and to the Duke of Ragusa, who is at Bunzlau. Tell him also that my headquarters will probably be in Goerlitz tomorrow. Let him send an officer on the side of Zittau to Prince Poniatowski to find out what is happening there; that he leave a cavalry brigade straddling the Rothenburg road, and that he recommend to General Corbineau to give him frequent news, in order to be able to support him, if the circumstances so require.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20386. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT BAUTZEN.

Bautzen, August 16, 1813,

Cousin, give orders so that as soon as we are masters of Rumburg, Georgenthal, Schluckenau, etc., an engineer geographer travels the line from Schandau to Zittau, to see the line to take, following the mountain range or a river. It is necessary for an engineer officer and a staff officer to accompany the engineer, so that, if there is any pass or other obstacle to cross, it is examined.

As soon as we are Friedland's masters, my intention is also that geographers will travel the country from Zittau to the Giant Mountains on the Flinsberg side, to see also the line to be occupied and the entrenchments to be made, so that my left be leaning on the Giant Mountains, and my right on the Elbe, on the side of Schandau; which, I believe, does not make, as the crow flies, more than eighteen leagues. You feel the importance of establishing this line well, since, by this means, Bohemia will find itself barred, and nothing can be introduced into my lines.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20387. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WARGAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT BAUTZEN.

Baulzen, August 16, 1813,

Cousin, write to General Nansouty that General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes must be attacked tomorrow, as soon as he is ready, to seize Rumburg and Schluckenau: the enemy having attacked our outposts by the 15th, we can , from that moment, we consider[68]

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as at war. Send the same thing to Marshal Saint-Cyr. If the troops at Neustadt have inferior forces in front of them, and if those at Schandau have troops in front of them at Schluckenau, they may attack them tomorrow before noon, the enemies having violated the armistice in starting hostilities as early as the 15th.

Warn Prince Poniatowski of the order I give General Lefebvre-Desnoelles to attack Bumburg and Schluckenau tomorrow, if, as I think, the enemy is not in superior forces to his. Let him know that I suppose that today he has carried his troops forward, on the side of Hirschfeld, to support his vanguard and occupy the position of Eckartshcrg. Ask him about the route from Zittau to Beichenberg. Is it practicable for artillery? Is that from Goerlitz to Reichenberg for artillery?

Order that we be ready tomorrow for the whole line, and that wherever the enemy is inferior in numbers we attack and unset him. Recommend to Prince Poniatowski to do all that is necessary to support the attack of General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, and to inquire at what time this General will attack Humburg and Schluckenau. The Duc de Bellnne will be at Goerlitz tomorrow. If the enemy were not in strength at Friedland, as I suppose, that the prince should occupy that city. All the points of Bohemia near our great line from Dresden to Bunzlan must be in our power tomorrow. As soon as he is in enemy territory, and he can get news, he has to send them to us.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20388. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT BAUTZEN.

Bautzen, August 16, 1813.

On the 15th, my cousin, the 42nd Division, had six battalions on the 13th; four battalions had arrived at Nossen; These four battalions must have been early in the camp at Konigstein, the Marshal must be at the camp of Konigstein, to guard Konigstein, the redoubts of Hohnstein, and the outlets of Schandau. He may therefore have six battalions to-morrow in Neustadt with the eight pieces of cannon.

The 5th Cavalry Corps arrives today in Pirna. So it can be tomorrow 17 on Neustadt, covering all communications[69]

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of the army and the borders, from the Elbe to the road from Bautzen to Rumburg.

The 42nd division must receive two other battalions from the 20th to the 25th.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20389. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSCOW, COMMANDING THE 3rd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LIEGNITZ.

Bautzen. August 16, 1813,

General Flahault arrives at once, and informs me of the infamous conduct of the Prussians. I give order to the Prince Poniatowski to comment on the Eckartsberg, and tomorrow I'm attacking Humburg, Schluckenau and Georgenthal. The Duke of Treviso is now at Lauban with his two divisions. General Roguet now takes a position between Goerlitz and Friedland. General Vandamme arrives tomorrow with his corps at Dresden. The Duke of Heggio is at Baruth and will come out on this side to enter Prussia tomorrow. I am assured that there is at Loevenberg a much better position than that of Bunzlau, and that it would be better to receive the enemy there. The Duke of Ragusa has put Bunzlau in good condition; he has made known in front of this city a position which he thinks is good.

I stay here today to hear about Dresden and the rear. I will write to you again during the day. All the information I have assures that the Russian army has gone to Bohemia. A spy also tells me that General Sacken came out with 10,000 men from Breslau on the 14th by the Neumarkt Gate. It is likely that in a few days the chessboard will clear.

You will have received my orders by which I give you the command in my absence. I think that, if you took a position between Haynau and Bunzlau, you would find, counting the Duke of Ragusa and General Sebastiani, 70 to 75,000 men, this position covering Bunzlau. You may also send Lœwenberg General Lauriston, who would be under the orders of the Duke of Tarentum, which would also have 50,000 men into a position ahead of Lowenberg. In any case, the Duke of Ragusa assures that Bunzlau is worth a place.

I would not be far off, if it is confirmed that the Generals Barclay de Tolly and Wittgenstein entered Bohemia and Blücher advanced, to step on him to crush him. with the 5th, 6th, 3rd, 11th and 2nd corps, 1st and 2nd corps of cavalry, which together would make me[70]

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130,000 men, while I do not suppose that Blücher, with Sacken's Corps, has more than 50,000 men.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20390. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN LOEWENBERG.

Bautzen. August 16, 1813.

A spy who has just brought me letters from Danzig on the 5th of August, and from that time deserves all confidence, assures me that the Russian army left on the 12th from Reichenbach to go to Glntz and Bohemia, except for the Corps of Sacken, who, on 12, led Breslau with Blücher and Kleist to cover Liegnitz, and on 15, had the infamy to take off our stars. In this situation of things, my intention is to occupy the position Eckartsherg behind Zittau, by 100,000 men, and tomorrow to occupy Rumburg, Schluckenau and Georgenthal. This position, which assures me be good, Prague threat by better communication there, and there will be communication with the Koenigslein camp in Neustadt.

The Duke of Reggio is now at Baruth, and tomorrow he enters Prussia with the 4th, 7th and 12th corps, at the same time as the Prince of Eckmühl will debouch with the Danes and the 13th corps by Hamburg, and General Girard, with 12,000 men, will debouch by Magdeburg. Marshal St. Cyr is in position on Konigstein with the 14th corps. I did build fortified camps in Dresden, and I put this up in such a position that I have eight or ten days to get to help this point.

I am assured that there is at Loewenberg a very fine position; I think it is in the Seven Years' War. Let me know if with your Corps and the 5th, and 5 or 6,000 men of cavalry, which would make you sixty thousand men, you are in the case of occupying this position, in the time that the Prince of the Moscow with the 6th corps, which would make him 70 and 80,000 men, would take a position between Bunzlau and Haynau.

The Duke of Treviso, with three divisions of the Guard, must now be at Lauban.

When I am assured that Blücher with York, Kleist and Sacken, which should not be 50,000 men, advances on Bunxlau, and that Wittsenstein and Barclay de Toll are there in Bohemia, to go to Zwickau or Dresden, I will march in force to remove Blücher.[71]

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As soon as you have information, try to let me know what you have in front of you. For the rest, I conceive pretty good hopes of all this. It seems to me that the enemies are engaged in great blows, and that it must in a few weeks give us great results. Let me know your opinion of all this. The position of Loewenberg, who is she against? Is she against the Corps that would come by Hirschberg? Is she also against the Corps that would come by Goldberg? I believe that the Hirschberg road must be mountainous and difficult; however, I am assured that the communication is very good.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20391. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TAHEXT,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE .ARMÉE, AT LOEWENBERG.

Bautzen. August 16, 1813,

My line against Bohemia will extend as follows: the right at Schandau on the Elbe; I will occupy tomorrow, 17, Rumburg and Georgenthal, the center and the battlefield on the position of Zittau, the left at the mountains of Gneus towards Neustadtl, Greifenberg and Friedeberg. I make Friedland busy, I want to know what is the nature of the country and the communications in the 1st Loewenberg, Friedeberg and Neustadtl, that is Hirschberg's outlet on Greifenberg and Marck-Lissa. Give me all the information you can about it. Would there be a line to tie Loewenberg with the Giant Mountains, where the left of my army opposed to Bohemia rests?

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20392. - TO THE PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT OSTRITZ.

Bautzen. August 16, 1813.

The Major-General has put before me your letter of the 15th, in which you propose to take a position at Goerlitz, facing Bunzlau. My intention is, on the contrary, to occupy the position behind Zittau, known as the Eckartsherg, with 100,000 men, and to seize the small towns of Rumburg, Schluckenau, Georgenthal, and Kreyhitz the day after tomorrow so as to have a direct communication from Neustadt to Zittau. So send your troops forward, and let me know your opinion on this project. As[72]

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I do not know the localities, what is the position that the enemy can take to oppose that of Eckartsberg?

Establish cavalry posts on the direction of Bautzen, so that the correspondence is very rapid.

The Duke of Belluno arrives tonight with his corps at Rothenburg, and the cavalry corps at Goerlitz. I suppose the cavalry is not of much effect on this whole frontier. Between Zittau and Schandau, are there mountains? Study the positions well.

If you know where Colonel Bernard is, my aide-de-camp, who has already gone through these places, let him know that he must return to Bautzen at once. Roguet's division of the young Guard, with fourteen battalions, is at Goerlitz and will support you. Let me know the nature of the country between Zittau and Gabel. I think there is a defilade. Is there around Gabel a better position than Eckartsherg?

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20393. - TO GENERAL MOUTON, COUNT OF LOBAU, MAIN AID OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN BUTZEN.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813, eleven o'clock in the morning.

Order General Ornano to leave Wurschen immediately with his division to go to Goerlitz. The division of the Horse old Guards will go to Reichenbach today, as well as the division of the old Guard on foot. The battalion of the Velites of Florence will remain in garrison at Bautzen until the arrival of the first battalion of General Vandamme, which will arrive after the day before nine o'clock in the morning. General Lion, with his brigade of the old Guard, will rejoin at Reichenbach as soon as the 400 horses and infantry of the 14th corps which are to occupy Neustadt have arrived there.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20394. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I received your letter of the evening of the 16th.

For a long time I think that MM. de Caulaincourt and Narbonne let themselves be surprised by the honeyed style of Metternich. The stipulations of the Austrians with the Russians have been stopped since[73]

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February, and I am persuaded that the conditions they wanted to impose on me were signed and settled between them then. The sample of their projects is pretty much seen by the one brought by M. de Bubna, and which probably was a beginning to accustom himself.

I am now wearing my headquarters at Reichenbach.

Give me news of Dresden, Leipzig, and M. de Rumigny. Recommend to my minister at Cassel to correspond with the prefects of Münster and Osnabrück, and with the generals who command at Bremen and Minden. Tell him to recommend to the King to have agents on that side to know what is going on.

NAPOLEON.

The Russian division commanded by General Kizarof yesterday attacked the outposts at Loehn. She was repulsed; there were made 2 to 300 prisoners.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20395. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813.

Mr. Duke of Bassano, I send you the Note with corrections. It is very important that the declarations can soon be sent to Paris. It seems to me that when you have sent this note to Prague, you can communicate the manifesto of Austria and this answer to all the princes of the Confederation, announcing that the coins will also be sent to them. If you wrote the Notes in response to the manifest, you could attach them. The changes I will be able to make will only be for printing. It is proper that you order the charge d'affaires of Austria to leave Paris.

NAPOLEON

From the original comm. by M, the Duke of Bassano.

NOTE DICTED BY THE EMPEROR IN RESPONCE TO THE MANIFEST OF AUSTRIA.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has laid before the eyes of His Majesty the Emperor and King the declaration of the 11th of August: Austria deposits the role of mediator, whose designs she has covered.[74]

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Since the month of February, the hostile dispositions of the Cabinet of Vienna towards France were known to all Europe. Denmark, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Naples, and Westphalia have in their archives documents which prove how much Austria, under the false appearance of the interest she took in her ally, and the love of peace nourished jealousy against France. The undersigned refuses to retrace this system of protestations lavished on one side and widespread insinuations on the other, by which the cabinet of Vienna compromised the dignity of his sovereign, and who in his development prostituted what was there has more sacred among men: a mediator, a congress and the name of peace.

If Austria wished to make war, what did she need to adorn herself with a false language and to surround France with evil snares, which struck all eyes? If the mediator wanted peace, would he have claimed that such complicated transactions were accomplished in fifteen or twenty days? Was it a peaceful desire to dictate peace to France in less time than it takes to conclude the surrender of a besieged place? Teschen's peace required more than four months of negotiations. More than six weeks were spent at Sistova before the discussion of the forms was over. The negotiation of the Vienna Peace in 1809, when the greater part of the Austrian monarchy was in the hands of France, lasted two months. In these various transactions, the interests and the number of parties were circumscribed; and when it was a question, in Prague, of laying down in a congress the foundations of general pacification, of reconciling the interests of France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony and so many other powers; When the complications arising from the multiplicity and diversity of interests were enjoyed by the difficulties resulting from the mediator's open or concealed pretensions, it was derisory to pretend that everything was finished, and shows in hand, in a fortnight. Without the fatal intervention of Austria, peace between Russia, France and Prussia would be made today.

Austria, an enemy of France, and covering her ambition with the mask of the mediator, complicated everything and rendered all conciliation impossible; but Austria having declared herself in a state of war is in a position more true and simple. Europe is thus closer to peace: there is one less complication.

The undersigned has therefore been instructed to propose to Austria to prepare, as of today, the means to achieve peace, to open a[75]

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congress in which all the powers, great and small, will be called, where all questions will be solemnly asked, where it will not be necessary for this work, which is as difficult as it is salutary, to be finished, neither in a week nor a month; where we shall proceed with the inseparable slowness of all operations of this nature, with the gravity which belongs to so great a purpose and to such great interests. Negotiations can be long; they must be. Is it in a few days that the treaties of Utrecht, Nijmegen, Rysuick, Aachen have been concluded?

In most of these memorable discussions, the question of peace was always independent of that of war. We negotiated without knowing whether we were fighting or not, and since the Allies base so many hopes on the chances of the fighting, nothing prevents us from negotiating, today as then, by fighting.

The undersigned proposes to neutralize a point on the boundary for the conference venue; to unite the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Saxony; to summon all those of the belligerent powers, and to begin, in this august assembly, the work of peace, so eagerly desired by all Europe. The peoples will feel genuine consolation in seeing the sovereigns take care to put an end to the calamities of war, and entrust to enlightened and sincere men the care of reconciling the interests, of compensating the sacrifices, and of rendering the peace advantageous and honorable to all nations.

The undersigned does not attempt to answer Austria's manifesto and the only grievance on which it is based: its reply would be complete in one word. He would quote the date of the treaty of alliance concluded March 14, 1812 between the two powers and the guarantee, stipulated by this treaty, of the territory of the Empire as it was on March 14, 1812.

According to the copy. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20396. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813.

My cousin, the provisions prescribed for the placement of the divisions of General Vandamme and Marshal Saint-Cyr, it follows that the division of General Vandamme, who arrives tomorrow at Stolpen, and the day after tomorrow early at Bautzen, will make available the battalion of the velites that are left today in Bautzen (this battalion will join the headquarters, which will be used for[76]

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escort a convoy); that the 2nd division, which arrives at Dresden tomorrow, will be at Neustadt on the 19th, and will raise the 42nd division there in to guard the outlets of Neustadt, Humburg, and Schluckenau, and that then, in the day of the 20th, there is nothing new, and if General Vandamme is not ordered to go farther, the 42nd division will be able to refer to Hohnstein, Schandau, and Hoenigstein's camp, and finally the 23rd division, who arrives only on the 19th at Dresden, can not depart until the 20th, and reserve to give orders for his placement.

You will order that the division of the Guard of General Delaborde, which is under the orders of General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, and which must today and tomorrow occupy Rumburg, be replaced in the day of tomorrow by the brigade of the 42nd division which will be at Neustadt, and that General Lefebvre reform his division, infantry and cavalry, on Lauban, to be available and to be able to go wherever it is necessary, of course that the enemy would not be in force in the neighborhood. This 42nd division, in turn, will be replaced, on the 19th or 20th, by the 2nd division of General Vandamme.

It is my intention that you inform General Durosnel of the provisions which concern Generals Vandamme and Saint-Cyr, and that he study their minds so that he may, on his part, prevent them or warn you if anything was going against my intentions. Also let General Darosnel know everything about General Dejean's march and the formation of General Margaron's column in Leipzig.

It will be necessary for General Vandamme to occupy Hoyerswerda, with the greater part of his light cavalry, two pieces of cannon and two battalions, in the shape of observation corps, and to maintain communications with Luckau,

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20397. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WARGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT BAUTZEN.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813.

Cousin, you will let General Vandamme know that my intention is to carry his headquarters to Bautzen; that his 2nd division goes to Neustadt; that, occupying Sehluckenau and Rumbarg; with 3 or 400 horses, this division will be able to get from there, in a day and a half, to Zittau, since from Neustadt, Schluckenau and Rumburg there is a good way which goes to Zittau, If it state[77]

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necessary, this division could also be carried in a day to Bautzen, or finally to go to the camp of Konigstein in half a day, or to Dresden in a half-day. The 1st division, which arrives tomorrow at Dresden, will be on Bautzen. As for the 23rd, as it arrives only on the 19th, it can not leave until the 20th, I shall have time to give orders, and the chessboard will then be well cleared.

You will inform Marshal Saint-Cyr that from the 18th to the 19th, General Vandamme having relieved all the posts of the 42nd division at Schluckenau, Neusladt, and Rumburg, this division will be able to relocate to Hohnstein and Schandau, ready to support the division of the General Vandamme if he needed it, to replace him if he went farther, or to go to the left bank of the Elbe if the offensive movements of the enemy became decided on this point.

You will inform General Vandamme that he must, once or twice a day, correspond with Marshal St. Cyr, and that he must place cavalry stations for correspondence.

Besides, you will inform these two commanders that they will correspond among themselves, for the important things, by duplicates and by two means: the orders of Konigstein, and the couriers to be sent by Dresden to General Durosnel. You will let them know that the movements of the enemy are not yet clear; that it is my intention that General Vandamme be ready to go to Eckartsherg camp, half a league behind Zittau, and where is Prince Poniatowski, if he should arrive that the enemy presents himself from Bohemia to enter Saxony through the outlet of Zittau, which is the only really practicable place on the right bank; and that, in this case, the 42nd division would replace that of General Vandamme to watch Neustadt and the outlet of Rumburg, but if, on the contrary, the enemy with great forces formed his operation on the left bank to march on Dresden, General Vandamme should, according to Marshal Saint-Cyr's advice, or on the camp of Konigstein or Dresden, proceed as he can in a day, and the division of Bautzen, which would be the furthest away, for a day and a half, Marshal Saint-Cyr would gather more than 60,000 men in the Dresden camp, in which case Marshal Saint-Cyr must leave in the citadel of Konigstein and Lilienstein to guard the bridges and the batteries in all, only two or three battalions, General Vandamme must therefore place his troops so as to be able to reach Zittau and Dresden promptly, which is why I am ordered to give him the direction of a division at Bautzen. one in Neustadt and one halfway to Dresden to Bautzen, and that until[78]

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that events take on a decided character and that the movements of the enemy are better known.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20398. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT - CYR, COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT PIRNA.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813.

Cousin, I can recommend to you to place posts between Konigsfein and Bautzen, so that, independently of the posts of the country, your correspondence be very rapid. There are nine leagues from Bautzen to Konigstein; therefore three cavalry posts, and one from Konigstein to Pirna.

The reports are that 40,000 Russians entered the 13th by Glatz in Bohemia. This news is doubtful. If this is a combination of cabinet, if these troops are going to Prague, they can not arrive there until the 25th or the 26th. The Austrian army can only operate on the right bank by the outlets of Zittau to occupy by 40,000 men the position of Eckartsberg near Zittau, which would make it impossible to reach this gorge. If the Austrian army wishes to operate on the left bank, General Vandamme will be at Bautzen; one of its divisions will be at Schluckenau and Rumburg, another at Neustadt, a third at Bautzen, the headquarters at Bautzen.

I take my headquarters to Goerlitz, where I will gather the five divisions of my Guard, the 3rd, 6th, 5th, and the 11th Corps; the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Corps meet at Bunzlau, with flying camps at three or four steps to the left. You occupy Pirna, the camp of Bersgiesshübel, having a division at Stolpen, Schandau and Hohnstein. Thus placed, I can act in all the hypotheses, or the Russians and the Austrians united, will emerge in force on Zittau and Gabel, which Prince Poniatowski and the Count de Valmy think impossible in view of the position they occupy, reinforced by the 2nd Corps, but in this case, General Vandamme will join them in a march and a half, your 42nd division will replace the troops of General Vandamme at the outlets of Neustadt and Rumburg, there will be then 70,000 men on the opposite position in Gubel, and if in this moment the Guard will go there in a day with 50,000 men, which would form an army of 120,000 men. Or, if all the Austrian and Russian forces are on Dresden by the shore[79]

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left, General Vandamme will march on Dresden; two of his divisions will be only one day; his third will be only a day and a half, so you will bring under your command nearly 60,000 men to the camp at Dresden on both banks. The camp of Zittau becoming useless would be carried on to Dresden, where it would arrive in four days, and you would have more than 100,000 men in Dresden. Finally, I will go with the 30,000 men of my Guard also to Dresden, if circumstances demanded it, and in four days we should find 160 to 180,000 men around Dresden.

If the enemy enters by Baireuth and arrives in Germany with all his forces together, as he publishes, I wish him a good trip, and I let him go, although he will come back sooner than he has been. What matters to me is that we are not cut off from Dresden and the Elbe; I do not care if we are cut off from France. However, the army of Bunzlau, which is 130 to 140,000 men without the Guard, can be reinforced by the Guard; and I can with 180,000 men lead to Blücher, Sacken, and Wittgenstein, who, it seems, are marching today on my troops, and, once I have destroyed or manhandled these bodies, the equilibrium will be broken, and I shall be able, according to the success of the army which marches on Berlin, to press it on Berlin, or to march by Bohemia behind the army which would have sunk in Germany.

All this is not yet clear. What is clear is that we do not turn, 1.00,000 men who sit on a system of strongholds, on a river like the Elbe, and who can emerge indifferently by Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg and Magdeburg. All enemy troops engaging in maneuvers too far away will be out of the battlefield.

This is the result of the news I have today. I will keep you frequently informed of my position, according to the news that I will have of the enemy, so that you are always in the case of maneuvering to agree and to take a party. To gain time, to dispute the ground and to keep Dresden, to have very reliable and active communications with Vandamme and the headquarters, is for the moment what it is necessary to observe well.

A Russian division yesterday attacked General Charpentier at Loehn, thinking he was surprising him; the Russians were repulsed, they were made 100 prisoners including an officer; I look forward to hearing from you.

According to the minute. Archires of the Empire,[80]

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20399. - TO THE PRINCE PONIATOWSKI, COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ECKARTSBERG.

Bautzen, August 17, 1813.

I received your letter. My intention is for you to sketch Eckartsberg's position, and to let me know if it can be successfully occupied by 30,000 men. Have 3 or 4,000 workers in the country, and start five or six well-milled redoubts and palisades, to ensure this important position.

My headquarters will be tonight at Reichenbach; send me your letter. General Vandamme will be tonight, of his person, at Bautzen; the 30,000 men of his Corps will arrive there successively. It seems that the enemy has, of course, evacuated Humburg and Schluckenau; the General Lefebvre-Desnoettes has orders to occupy them.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20400. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERIOR RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Reichenbach, August 18, 1813,

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I am putting my headquarters in Georlitz. My army retreated to Bunzlau and Loewenberg. I occupy the position of Zittau in force. I have my headquarters Goerlitz. I await every moment news of Friedland and Rumburg, where my troops have entered this morning; they may give me news about what is happening in Bohemia. We are not yet well fixed in this respect. All reports are still that the enemy has entered Bohemia.

Regardless of the funds donated to Gersdorf, give it to Serra; that the latter should have five or six retired Saxon officers who could cross the country and come quickly to join me and bring me news.

I ordered General Dejean, who arrives today in Leipzig with General Margaron, to remain there on the 20th. He has with him 1,500 guards of honor, two battalions of infantry, and a battery belonging to the Guard. General Margaron has 7 to 800 horses. General Dejean was ordered to leave on the 20th with the guards of honor, the battalion of the 131st and a Battery of the Guard, to come to Dresden, but I authorize him to remain there Leipzig on the 20th, so that the column which[81]

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depart the 16 from Erfurt can replace him in Leipzig. I named General Margaron General Division. I authorize General Dejean to leave a battery for General Margaron, if the light artillery battery of the 14th Corps, which is to reach Leipzig on the 20th or 21st, had not arrived there, and until this battery has arrived. I authorize it, also to leave the battalion of the 131st to General Margaron, until the battalion of the assembled companies, strong of 800 steady soldiers, has arrived at Leipzig. Finally I order that a column of three battalions of Baden and a half battery activate their march and arrive at Leipzig on the 23rd instead of the 25th. By this means, General Margaron will have two battalions of infantry coming from Erfurt, 1,200 men; three battalions of Baden, 2,100 men; cavalry, 1,500 horses; a French horse battery and a half-battery of Baden; total, at least 5,000 men. With this division, General Margaron will keep Leipzig and form a reserve on the rear.

General Dejean, however, arrived in Dresden with a battalion of the 131st, a battery of the Guard, 1,500 guards of honor, a battalion of Hesse-Darmstadt, and finally a detachment of Würzburg. Write in this direction to the commander of Leipzig.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Send the attached letter by an express to Marshal St. Cyr.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Bassano,

20401. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYH, COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT THE PIRNA CAMP.

Reichenbach. August 18, 1813. in the morning,

I wrote to you yesterday. I am placing my headquarters tonight at Goerlilz. The Prince of Moscow and the Duke of Haguse occupy the camp of Bunzlau; the Duke of Taranto and General Lauriston occupy the camp of Loewenberg; Prince Poniatowski and the Duke of Belluno, the camp of Zittau, the 4th, 12th and 7th Corps are in motion on Berlin; I have no news since the evening of the 16th.

We occupy Friedland, and, at the present time, I suppose we are occupying Rumburg.

The 42nd Division must occupy all this line until Rumburg, the outlet of Neustndt being an important point to keep; but the division of General Vandamme's Corps, which arrives on the 19th at Neustadt,[82]

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will be able to raise it, and from then on, the 42nd division will become available; you will leave it at Hohnstein, at Schandau, and at Koenigstein camp, unless there are strong reasons to support it.

The Prince of Moscow still believes that the enemy army has entered Berlin; all this, however, is not yet clear.

General Margaron arrived on the 17th in Leipzig; he will have, from the 20th to the 23rd, 500 men of cavalry, 4,500 infantry men and twelve pieces of cannon, which will make him a division of 6,000 men to occupy Leipzig. Correspond with him, to warn him of all that it would be necessary for him to know.

On all important occasions be sure to send me your reports by two different means, by military correspondence and by Dresden, by sending your letters to the Duke of Bassano or to General Durosnel, who will send them to me by the courier.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20102. - IN PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN REICHENBACH.

Reichenbach, August 18, 1813.

Cousin, let the Duke de Castiglione know that the situation of the army is as follows:

The headquarters at Goerlitz, the Prince of Moscow, and the Duke of Ragusa at the camp at Bunzlau; the Duke of Taranto and Count Lauriston at Loewenberg camp; the Duke of Bellune and Prince Poniatowski at the Zittau camp, occupying the districts of Bohemia, Friedland, and Humburg; the Guards with the headquarters at Goerlitz, The 4th, 7th and the 12th Corps are now emerging from Baruth on Berlin; Marshal Saint-Cyr is at Pirna; General Vandamme between the Elbe and Bautzen; General Durosnel occupies with a good garrison Dresden, which has been fortified and put in a position to defend himself well. The Prince of Eckmühl emerges from his side of Hamburg on Berlin. General Girard, with a division of 10,000 men, emerges from Magdeburg. General Margaron assembled at Leipzig a division of 6,000 men. The Duke of Castiglione unites the Bavarian corps in Würzburg. General Lernoine is with an observation corps at Minden. General de Wrede, with the Bavarians, is on the Inn. The Viceroy, with the Army of Italy, is ahead of Layhach.

In this situation, you will inform the Duke of Castiglione that I hope that, in the first six days of September, General Milhaud will be able to join him with 3,000 men.[83]

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seasoned cavalry; that I believe that he already has 4,000 men of infantry, and that I hope that, in the first days of September, he will have received twenty battalions of his first two divisions, and will find himself having a corps of observation of 12,000 men, capable of imposing on the enemy, and safe from the partisans; that he should write to my minister at Stuttgart, so that, in case the partisans slip on this side, he should know the forces which the King of Wurtemberg could assemble at Mergentheim to protect his states, so that the marshal might combine his forces with the Wurtemberger corps; that he must instruct the generals who command at Erfurt, at Leipzig, and the General Durosnel at Dresden, of all that would come to his knowledge of the movements of the enemy; that he must make the rumor that he expects 60,000 men of old troops, and that as soon as they have arrived he will go to Bohemia; that the journals of Frankfort and Wurzburg must have the arrival of the cavalry regiments coming from Spain; that it is not probable that the enemy could lavish many forces on external operations before events permit, since it is surrounded by forces on all sides; that the Duc de Castiglione must write to the minister to accelerate the formation of his Corps as much as possible; that I hope that at the end of September there will be more than 30,000 men.

Charge him to let Major General Turreau with a good brigadier general to command the city and citadel of Würzburg; that he complete the cadres of the battalions of 127th and 128th, each to 900 men, so that they together make 1,800 men; for this purpose he incorporates unattached men from the hospitals of Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, at the rate of 60 men per company, which will make 700 sick. The regiments to which they belong will be designated so that they may be restored to them; he will have them armed with rifles which must be at Wurzburg, and have them dressed and equipped, by bringing from Mainz effects of clothing in a proportionate number.

Recommend that he place all the hospitals in Würzburg in the citadel. That, in the event of his being obliged to evacuate, he should leave in the city, with General Turreau, a honor general of brigade, resolute and firm man; that he leave there 3,000 men, two companies of artillery, one of sappers, a superior officer of the engineering with three officers of inferior rank, a superior officer of artillery also with three officers of inferior rank, independently of those of the companies. That he place without delay all[84]

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flour and siege supplies in the underground; that he ensures that the fort has the number of rooms and the supply necessary to support a long siege; let him inform General Turreau that he can also keep a hundred horses there; that the sappers should be immediately engaged in the maneuvering of the cannon, and that he should order that 100 men of each battalion should also be trained in this maneuver; that, as we must expect to receive shells, we must put in underground all that is necessary for the defense, and that demolish barracks and useless houses. That he leave a battery of field artillery with the horses necessary to harness the eight pieces, that is to say, 40 horses: these pieces are specially intended to keep the city. Let him immediately mend all the drawbridges and raise the barbets in the bastions.

With the 3,000 men of infantry General Turreau must keep Würzburg until the enemy has taken the artillery and opened the trench, which he probably will not do, and when he can no longer to defend in the city, it is necessary that it concentrates on the left bank from which the citadel depends: and, for this purpose, a cross-piece and a piece of cannon will be established on the bridge; it would even be necessary for the last extremity to blow up an arch without revealing this intention at this moment. Add in your letter to the Duke of Castiglione that, in the number of 3,000 men necessary for the defense of the place, men recovering in hospitals, artillerymen and sappers are not included, and that apart from the general of division Turreau and the brigadier-general second in command, it is necessary to leave in the place four colonels or majors and eight chiefs of battalion; that there must be food for six months; that the flours must be there, since I have sent a large quantity of them in reserve; that fodder, cattle, wine, wood, salt, are procured promptly in the neighborhood; that he will be able to leave 400 men from Würzburg; that forced to give up the place he will take with him all the other troops of the country; that these 400 men he will leave must not count in the 3,000. We can therefore estimate in the following manner the garrison which the Duke of Castiglione will leave in Würzburg under the command of General Turreau: 3,000 men of infantry, 200 artillery, 100 sappers, 100 workers, 400 men of Würzburg, 100 men of Würzburg which will be applied to the service of the gun; total, 3,900 men. Assuming that the marshal leaves in hospitals[85]

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1,100 men, it will therefore make a garrison of 5,000 men. To this end, he will preferably evacuate the sick who must not recover quickly and those who remain out of service: we will leave those who can heal, and, as and when healing, it will be as much reinforcement for the garrison. The marshal will be careful to have 1,500 spare rifles to rearm the sick. With this force General Turreau must keep the city and the surroundings for a very long time, and keep 12 to 15,000 enemies in check.

I think that, the garrison being sufficiently considerable, one must build on the field a good redoubt on the height. Communication will be easy by the hollow path in the ravine. This redoubt, made in all the rules and well palisaded, will have the advantage of delaying all the approach of the enemy of the citadel.

The marshal, however, must leave the place only at the last extremity, and when, evidently, some very considerable body would appear to overtake him. In this case, he would maneuver with the rest of his Corps to join with the Würternberge troops and take a position covering Württemberg and Mainz, and maintain communication with Würzburg as long as possible. He must always be able to cover Mayence, and receive the various reinforcements which come from France, as well as all that the King of Wurlemberg, the Grand Dukes of Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden might send to him and even to meet with the Bavarians, if Munich were invaded and they were repulsed.

Announce to the Duc de Castiglione that if the enemy were thus weakened by a corps of 30,000 men against the Bavarians and 25,000 against Wurzhurg, he would be promptly recalled by the operations of the Grande Army. Tell the marshal that I count on his zeal.

NAPOLEON.

According to original. Deposit of the war.

20103. - IN PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN REICHENBACH.

Reichenbach, August 18, 1813.

My Cousin, General Margaron's column must consist of 1,500 horse, a light artillery battery and 1,200 infantrymen. By the order I have given, I increase this column of three Baden battalions and a half battery, which will bring it to 5,000 men.[86]

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It would be necessary for the commander of Erfurt to man six cartridge boxes hitched to Leipzig for General Margaron. Let him know that if he passes a brigadier general who has been ordered to join the army, he sends back to Leipzig to take command of the infantry. As this column must ultimately join the army, this general will then go to his destination. If he passes two generals, we can do the same thing. You will also inform the commander of Erfurt that if, independently of the 2,000 men necessary for the guard of the city, he can provide to General Margaron one or two other battalions, definitive or provisional, and which have the consistency, he directs them on Leipzig. It seems to me that there is no problem in arranging General Margaron a good division of 6,000 men. Also write to the commander of Erfurt that, if he can not send cartridges from Erfurt, he sends at least 100,000 cartridges to Leipzig, so that General Margaron does not lack them.

Tell General Margaron that it is my intention that he correspond with the commander of Erfurt to assemble under his orders a division of 1,500 horses and 4 to 5,000 infantry men and a dozen pieces of artillery, with the necessary cartridges for to do a good service. That he should supply these men with what they should not have in Leipzig; that he exercises his little column; that he places at the head two generals of infantry and one of cavalry, which will form him three brigades; that he should arrest the brigadier generals and colonels who would pass to go to the army, to the competition of what is necessary to him.

You will let him know that my intention is that this column should defend Leipzig and march against the partisans who worry the country; and if, against all odds, he were pushed by superior forces, he goes, at his will, to Dresden, Torgau, or Wittenberg, where he will find himself supported and will have his independent maneuver.

Recommend that he send all convalescents out of the hospitals in Leipzig and direct them to Willenberg and Torgau, where they will be placed in battalions of isolated men. There is something in Wittenberg to provide them with weapons and clothing. Recommend to him to evacuate on France, by road bed of Cassel, all the men who are no longer fit for service. That the same evacuation be done to the hospitals of Weissenfels, directing on Wittenberg and Torgau the men which could still be used, and[87]

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others on France. With the cartridges that will come to him from Erfurt he will shoot at the target, and he will exercise his little Corps.

You will inform the commandant of Erfurt that he must retain nothing from the Foot Guards, the Horse Guards, or the Artillery; that he must take nothing from the 14th Corps, except the light artillery battery which I have destined for the Corps of General Margaron.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20404. - TO MARSHAL KELLERMANN, DUKE OF VALMY, COMMANDNT SUPERIOR 5th, 25th AND 26th MILITARY DIVISIONS, In Mayence.

Reichenbach, August 18, 1813.

Cousin, I told you that I wanted to know when the 51st and 32nd divisions would be ready at Wurzburg, that is to say, where each would have at least nine battalions. When will the 5th Cavalry Corps arrive, and when will the 51st and 52nd Divisions and 5th Corps be assembled at Wurzburg and have eighteen pieces of cannon? The minister had at Mayence 10,000 conscripts of the navy and 4,000 conscripts of Holland, in all 14,000 conscripts, in order to complete the battalions which must form the 53rd and 54th divisions. When will this be done? When do you think that the corps of observation of Bavaria has four divisions, making at least forty battalions, with the batteries which are intended for it?

I trained at Minden a corps of observation composed of six battalions of the 6th division bis. Let me know when he meets: these battalions leave Wesel.

I am going to train at Leipzig another corps of observation, under the command of Major General Margaron, who will have 6,000 infantrymen, 1,500 cavalrymen, and twelve pieces of cannon.

You have 500 honor guards; you can send them away by uniting them with 500 men of cavalry and 1,000 infantrymen, so that he speaks a column of 2,000 men; but I think it is advisable to describe for the departure of the guards of honor the circumstance of a firm commander, who is relieving all the difficulties that these new troops might encounter.

When will the 400 horses be delivered to the Frankfurt depot, and when will the 1,500 horses, namely the 500 from the markets and the 1,000 from the requisitioning departments, be supplied to the artillery?[88]

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You will have learned the declaration of war of Austria; it is therefore fitting that you keep an eye on Kehl and Kastel. I do not yet see the campaign plan of the allies. My headquarters will be tonight in Goerlitz. Marshal St. Cyr has his headquarters at Pirna, covering the whole frontier as far as Hof. Prince Poniatowski and the Duke of Bellune are at the Zittau camp. The Prince of Moskva and the Duke of Ragusa are at Camp Buuzlau, the Duke of Taranto and General Lauriston are at Loevenberg. The 1st, 7th and 12th Corps, under the Duke de Reggio, maneuver from Luckau to Berlin. The Prince of Eckmühl emerges from Hamburg on Berlin; and General Girard, with a division, emerges from Magdeburg. In spite of all these dispositions, it is not impossible that the enemy partisans pass the Elbe between Magdeburg and Hamburg or between Magdeburg and Wittenberg; but then General Lemoine, commanding the observation corps of Minden, General Margaron, commander of Leipzig, the garrison of Erfurt, and the corps of the Duke of Castiglione, will prove it right.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. By the Duc de Valmy,

20405. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELT, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Reichenbach, August 18, 1813,

I received your letter of August 12th. I have here 365,000 harnessed cannon shots, worth four battles like Wagram's, and 18 million rounds. I approve of the request, made to you by General Sorbier, of 180,000 guns and 25,000 gunshots; but it is not necessary to send them to Erfurt; it is enough to have them in Mainz and Wesel to make them come out according to the circumstances. 9 million cartridges seem to me very strong. Have the assembled cartridges of Strasburg and Holland brought; have in Mayence 2 to 3 millions ready to be shipped, and have the rest done as needed.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20406. - TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE ESTAFETTE, IN REICHENBACH.

Reichenbach, August 18, 1813.

The Duke of Bassano delayed my courier five hours. You will make known that it is against my intention, and that it is not necessary to wait for them.[89]

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Duke of Bassano's letters only fifteen minutes. This minister can send me extraordinary courier and relays when there is an emergency, or return to the post office when there is no hurry. But I do not mean that, under any pretext whatsoever, my dispatch is delayed. The relays must go on horseback, the relays must be ready, so that one must not put twelve hours from Dresden to Gœrlitz. When we put more, we will have to investigate and punish.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20407. – INSTRUCTIONS NEY, MCDONALD AND MARMONT.

Goerlilz, August 18, 1813.

I have just occupied the small town of Humburg. The burgomaster and three of the principal merchants came to Goerlitz. As a result, they say that Wittgenstein, with a Corps of 40,000 men, arrived yesterday at midday in the little town of Bohmisch-Leipa, and that all the Austrians who were on the right bank of the Elbe have left. I hasten to give you this news, which seems to me completely safe. So you have few Russians in front of you.

I just arrived here. I am going to Zillau early tomorrow. Send me the information you will collect from your side. Bring your cavalry together and try to take prisoners for news.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20408. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT VANDIUBŒ, COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.

Goerlitz, August 18th, 1813.

General Vandamme, I send you this letter by a courier which I send to the Duke of Bassano. My troops have occupied Rumburg. Here is the information I received: Wittgenstein and 40,000 Russians entered the country, and the Austrians crossed the Elbe to go where I do not know. That being so, it is my intention that your first division, which arrives today at Stolpen, do not go to Bautzen, but that it goes by Neustadt to Humburg, as well as all your light cavalry. Here you will find the 42nd Division belonging to Marshal Saint-Cyr, you will keep it[90]

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with you if Marshal Saint-Cyr is not pressed by the enemy and if he does not ask for it again; if he asks for it again, you will send it back to him. Your second division is leaving tomorrow from Dresden, and tell him to leave early to arrive in Neustadt tomorrow. You will have two divisions in your hand. General Lefebvre-Desnoeus, with 3,000 men and division Delaborde division of the young Guard, is at Humburg and Georgenthal; let him know by an officer what time you will arrive.

I surrender myself to Zittau. Maybe I'll be in Rumburg myself. It would be possible for me to get into Bohemia at once to find the Russians and catch them in the act. The Duc de Bellune will be early tomorrow with his corps at Zittau.

I suppose you will receive this letter before midnight. You will immediately send the orders to your first division, and leave at once for your person to arrive early at Nenstadt and carry you as soon as possible to Lobendau, the 42nd Division supported on Nixdorf. Answer me at once by an officer whom I will send back to meet you by Lobendau. Regardless of this, you will write me by Neustadt as soon as you have arrived there. You understand that this is a stroke of time. Your third division, which can not arrive tomorrow at Dresden, may be at Neustadt the day after tomorrow. If nothing disturbs her, she will be there more than in time; it is useless to press it. Squeeze your artillery.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Archives of the Empire.

20409. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Goerlitz. August 18, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, my troops have entered Ramburg; it is a manor of Liechtenstein, of 18,000 souls. The bailiff and two of the principal inhabitants have just been introduced to me here. Here is the result of what they say: General Wittgenstein, with a Corps of 40,000 men, arrived yesterday at noon, at Boemisch-Leipa. The Austrians, who were there with three camps, have turned to the left, beyond the Elbe, whether they wish to go to Dresden, or whether they want to go to the Rhine. The people in Bohemia are for peace. There is no landsturm there; no one is armed. For four months, what we can have lifted[91]

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in Bohemia amonts to 18,000 men. Bohemia has only eighteen landwehr battalions. In my calculation, supposing that Austria had greatly moved the country, I had estimated that 3 millions of inhabitants could supply 12,000 men; thus, if they had provided 18,000, it would be a third more. But it is far from the account of General Narbonne, who brings this to 54,000.

Immediately send this notice to Marshal Saint-Cyr by ordinary mail. Let him know that the letter of the 18th, at seven o'clock in the evening; that I am going tomorrow of my person to Zittau; that, if he is not commanded by an urgent necessity, he should have Vandarnme supported by the 42nd Division, as he commands. It would not be impossible for me to enter Bohemia tomorrow, and to fall upon the Russians and Prague.

The second division of General Vandamme must have arrived today in Dresden; it is very important that she go to Neustadt tomorrow, as she has the order. See General Durosnel and the general of this division, that he may go two hours earlier and arrive at Neustadt early. As soon as he arrives, the general who commands it will send an officer to General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who is at Bumburg, to inform him of the hour of his arrival. Secretly tell General Durosnel of all this. It would be expedient for him to embark: 2 or 300,000 rations of biscuit, 3 or 400,000 quintals of flour, as if to send them to Konigstein; but I will bring them up to Bohemia to Tetschen. We would have to make this expedition with sailors of the Guard.

The fortifications of Prague and the plans of the enemy begin to clear. It is evident that the Russians have the defense of Bohemia at the time that the Austrian army of Bohemia, which I suppose from 90 to 100,000 men, will make war in Germany, perhaps on Dresden. I will try to curry the Russians and prevent them from going to Prague.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by M, the Duke of Bassano,

20410. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINSTRE OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Gœrlilz, August 18, 1813,

The communications of the Duke of Bassano will have made you aware of the conduct of Austria. General Moreau, having arrived at the army of the allies, thus entirely raised the mask, and took up arms against his country. Brigadier General Jomini, Chief of Staff of the[92]

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Prince of the Moscow, deserted to the enemy, without having previously ceased his functions; he will be tried, sentenced and executed in absentia.

This is the current position of the army.

The headquarters are at Goerlitz. Marshal St. Cyr, with the 42nd, 43rd, 44th, and 45th Divisions, at his headquarters at Pirna, occupying fine positions at the Bohemian outlets, and observing the frontier as far as Hof; his left is leaning against the fort, the camp, and the Ronigstein bridge. General Durosnel is in Dresden with ten battalions, the place is armed with one hundred pieces of cannon. On the two banks of the Elbe I have fought two entrenched camps, where 40,000 men can resist 100,000. The demolished ramparts were repaired; the ditches were filled with water. On the right bank, the place can support a long siege; on the left bank, the entrenched camp being forced, it can still defend itself for several days. Torgau is in a state of defense. Wittenberg has been greatly improved. General Dombrowski, with an observation corps of 4,000 men, is in front of this town. Magdeburg has a garrison of 16,000 men; General Lemarois commands it, and under it General Girard, who, with 8 to 10,000 men of the active part of the garrison, will debouch to favor the movement of the corps which operate on Berlin. General Vandamme is at Bautzen, having one of his divisions at Neustadt, and being able to join Marshal Saint-Cyr at Konigstein camp for a day and a half, or to go to Dresden. The Duke of Bellone and Prince Poniatowski are at the Zittau camp, occupying the districts of Bohemia, Rumburg, and Friedland. The Duke of Taranto and General Lauriston are at Loewenberg. The Prince of Moscow and the Duke of Hagusa are at Bunzlau. General Corhineau, with 3,000 horse and 4,000 infantry, is in observation between Kottbus, Krossen, and Sagan, maintaining his communications with Goerlitz, The duke of Heggio, with the 4th, the 7th, and the 12th Corps, as well as the duke's corps from Padua, who is the 3rd of Cavalry, marches from Luckau to Berlin. I have fortified Luckau. The Prince of Eckmühl, with the 1st Corps and the Danish Auxiliary, debouched from Hamburg, also marching on Berlin. General Girard, debouching from Magdeburg, forms the intermediary between the Duke of Reggio and the Prince of Eckmühl. General Margnron assembled an observation corps at Leipzig, with 6,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. General Lemoine commanded at Minden a Corps of observation of 4 to 5,000 men. Erfurt has a sufficient garrison.[93]

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In this situation, I wait to see what the enemies will do; and while the corps at Loewenberg, Bunzlau, Zittau, and Goerlitz keep the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian arms in check, I make maneuver on Berlin. Until this hour, we have only confused news about the movements of the enemy. It is said that 60,000 men of the Russian and Prussian army entered Bohemia, and that Emperor Aexander arrived on the 15th in Prague. If that is the case, or the enemy will take the offensive by Zittuu, the only practicable outlet on the right bank, and then they will be stopped by the Zittau camp and General Vandamme's corps and the Goerlitz reserve, which I then strike it in a day and a half; or else the enemy will maneuver on the left bank of the Elbe, and debouch by Tœplitz and Peterswalde to reach Dresden; then Marshal St. Cyr, in two days, can gather 60,000 men, and in four days I could be there with 150,000; or, finally, the enemy will engage in operations beyond calculation, and enter Germany either in Munich or Nuremberg; then they will give me the offensive all over Bohemia. If, on the other hand, the entrance of the Russian army into Bohemia is false, or if only a small body has entered it, then in two days I can assemble 200,000 men against the enemy army in Silesia. You see that this is the war established on a large scale. General de Wrede is with 30,000 Bavarians on the Inn. The Duke de Castiglione is in Würzburg with four divisions, the 51st, the 52nd, the 53rd and the 54th. You know better than me what the formation of these divisions is, but from August 14 the Duke of Castiglione had 4,000 men, I wish this corps to have their artillery batteries on foot and on horseback as soon as possible, and give orders to this effect. In the first days of September, General Milhaud, with 3,000 to 4,000 men of cavalry coming from Spain, will join the Duke of Castiglione, who is already in a position to protect Würzburg, and superior to all the light or partisan troops that the enemy might throw on this side.

It remains to be foreseen the case where the enemy, forgetting the lessons of the past, would carry with 40,000 men on Munich, and with 25 or 30,000 on Wurzburg, which would weaken it of 70,000 men. This is what I ordered for the defense of Würzburg, so that you may give orders accordingly: Major General Turreau will shut himself up in Würzburg with a brigadier general, four majors and eight battalion commanders, and the value 3,000 infantrymen; two artillery companies with forty horses[94]

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to hitch eight pieces; a hundred horses, a company of sappers, a superior officer of the engineers and three officers; a senior officer and three artillery officers. He will have food for six months. He will also have 400 men from Würzburg, and there will be 1,100 men in the hospitals; that will make a garrison of 5,000 men in all, the men of the hospitals heal every day and strengthen the garrison. General Turreau will occupy the city, which has a very good enclosure; his harnessed battery will be used to carry on all the points of the rampart. When the enemy has opened the trench in front of the city, on the left bank, and General Turreau has kept it for as long as possible, he will blow up an arch of the bridge, if necessary, and keep the city by the right bank, which depends entirely on the citadel. It is necessary that the isolated men, leaving the hospitals of Hanau and Aschaffenburg, up to the competition of 800 men, go to Wurzburg; it will be necessary for them to be sent there armed and dressed, and they will be put in subsistence, it reason of 20 men by company, in the battalions of 123rd and 124th, so as to bring them to 800 men by battalion. The Duke of Castiglione will then have only 1,600 men to furnish to complete this garrison at 3,000 men. Prescribe these dispositions to the Duke of Valmy. In Wurzburg there should be some weapons and some clothing for the men coming out of the hospital, who, as they are cured, will be incorporated into these battalions.

The Duke of Castiglione, with his cavalry, his four infantry divisions, and his artillery, will take up a position so that he can be joined by the troops that the King of Wurtemberg reigns to protect his states, and who are 4 to 5,000 men, and so he maintain his communications with Mainz, Strasbourg and Stuttgart. He would meet with the Bavarians, if they were repulsed and obliged to repass the Lech; and, receiving daily reinforcements, this Corps could cover the Rhine. You feel that the enemy will give me new chances if he weakened by 60,000 men, regardless of the 60,000 men he must oppose the army of Italy.

In this state of affairs, keep an eye on Kehl. It is also fitting that, while awaiting the refractory conscripts who must fill the cadres of the battalions of the 123rd and 124th, 127th and 128th, these battalions should be completed by means of isolated men coming out of the hospitals, who will be armed and dressed, and subsisted in these battalions. Minutes will be kept and note will be kept[95]

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respective regiments so that these men can join them later. This will offer the advantage that these convalescents will recover and keep the places of Wesel, Kastel and Kehl at the same time. If circumstances became more urgent, you would remove the sedentary national guards of Alsace and those of the various strongholds of the frontier; but it must be taken only when it is really worth it. It is sufficient for the moment that you have a good commander and two battalions, trained as above, in Kehl, two in Kaslel, one stationed in Fort Montebello, and four in Wesel. In the coming case, each general commanding a military division would assemble one or two companies of the battalions to form provisional battalions of garrisons, each of four companies, which would be commanded by the battalion chiefs and four majors.

In more urgent cases, and the enemy having passed Wurzburg, all detachments going to the army would be arrested, and they would be assembled at Mainz, Strasburg, and Wesel, to form provisional battalions of war; it would have the advantage that these battalions would serve in the defense of these places, and then they would come to repair the losses which the army would have made in the battles. I ordered Kehl and Ras to be supplied. I also think that it would be advisable to put a battery on each bastion of Mainz, Strasbourg and Huningue, as well as the other frontier places. Do all this gently and smoothly.

For Italy, the places to keep are Alexandria and the citadel of Turin. It would be advisable to arm the citadel of Turin, to have there a line of artillery, and to begin a supply for 1,000 men for two months. For arming, it will be sufficient that the necessary artillery is in the place, and that there is a battery room on each bastion. It will be necessary to designate for the garrison two battalions, each one of four companies drawn from the five battalions. As for Alexandria, it will be necessary to designate six of them. You will also be able to put in sustenance all the isolated men coming out of the hospitals and see: the part that is to be taken to have in Piedmont a moving force of a few battalions, a few hundred horses, and some artillery, my intention being to rise (I am waiting for this purpose the report that I asked the arch-chancellor) 60,000 men on the rear classes, without understanding what the departments of the south must supply to the army of Spain, and also to raise the conscription of 1815, and as you have many cadres, to fill,[96]

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independently of the 80,000 men employed by the 6th battalions, it will give means to provide for everything. It will then be necessary to direct on Italy and Piedmont the value of 12,000 of these conscripts, all of the old France, which would assure the places and the tranquility of the country.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20411. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT GOERLITZ

Goerlitz, August 19, 1813, seven o'clock in the morning.

Write to the Prince of the Moskva the following:

"According to all the news that he has, the Russian army has entered Bohemia. It is certain that Barclay de Tolly, of his person, was there on the 15th, and everything leads to think that Wittgenstein, with a corps of 40,000 men was on the 17th at Boechisch-Leipa, and it is well known that Winzingerode and Miloradovilch have gone in another direction, which makes us think that there are few Russians in Silesia, and that there is only one Prussian army, which seems to be maneuvering in the direction of skirting the mountains, intending to reach Zittau to communicate with the Austrian army through the great outlet. The Emperor leaves at this moment to go to Zittau. In order to recognize the positions, he will probably be back in Goerlitz this evening. "

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20412. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, I passed the mountains yesterday and I went there to Gabel. General Neipperg was there with 3 to 4,000 men and some pieces of cannon. According to the letters in the post and the information I obtained from the inhabitants, it appears that the headquarters were on the 17th, at Melnik and on the 18th at Schlan, and a Russian corps under Wittgenstein's command had arrived, as well as a Prussian corps. I have not received the courier yesterday. The Duke of Vicenza found me as I passed the mountains of Bohemia. All the information that is acquired is that the enemy has raised 7 men per 1,000 inhabitants, which would make about twenty thousand men. The Marshal Duke of Reggio only left yesterday from[97]

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Baruth, we must not delay to have news. The Prince of Moscow at Bunzlau, and Marshal Macdonald at Lowenberg, have had post offices, and I think they will have had considerable numbers, last night or this morning, to give us information on the situation of the enemy army. Write to the Prince Archchancellor, that there should be no anxiety. It is said that the three sovereigns had to meet yesterday at Schlan or Prague to discuss the operations to be done.

NAPOLEON.

I send you an open letter for Marshal St. Cyr; close it and send it to this marshal.

From the original comm. by M. the Duke of Bassano.

20413. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR, COMMANDING THE 14th CORP OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.

Zittau, August 20, 1818.

Cousin, I passed the high mountains yesterday with a vanguard of 4 to 5,000 men; I went to Gabel; an enemy cavalry general was there with two regiments of cavalry and two battalions of infantry; we tugged for half an hour. Here is the information that it has been possible to take on what is happening in Bohemia.

Schwarzenberg, commander of the enemy army, had his headquarters at Melnik on the 17th; It appears that on the 18th it took it on Schlan, where was the camp of the army. It seems certain that Wittgenstein, with a Corp of Russians, was at Jung-Bunzlau; it is believed that he has turned on Melnik; it appears that a Prussian division has also entered it. It is rumored that Wittgenstein's Corps with the Prussians amounted to 40,000 men.

I ordered that the Duke of Bellune encamps with his Corps on the Zittau's haunters, that we work with activity at two redoubts on the neck of the main chain, through which we enter Bohemia. Prince Poniatowski is at Gabel; he will beat the platform all day long to hear news. General Vandamme is at Humburg. The main chain on this side passes between Hurnburg and Leipa, about a league from Georgenthal. The big chain is between Georgenthal and Prague.

I ordered that the 12th Division be returned and[98]

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of the Elbe; it will be placed at Hohnstein, Schandau, Konigstein, so that we can dispose of it according to the events,

I ordered General Vandamme to pass the main channel today with a division to beat the country and to bind himself with Poniatowski's corps. The Duke of Bellune has his park and his depots arranged so as to be able to take the road to Dresden by Bautzen. If the enemy took on Dresden a marked offensive, before mine, you would give General Vandamme notice of all that might interest him; he would warn the Duke de Bellune.

It is said that the three sovereigns had to meet yesterday to calculate their operations.

I have no news of the Duke of Reggio; I only know that on the 19th he left Baruth.

There were post offices at Loewenberg; I think there will have been quite some in the evening of yesterday or this morning to hear about the Russian corps that would have been in Bohemia.

The enemy will have known that I was in person at Gabel; this will put more slowness and uncertainty in his movements, whatever they are. Having assured myself of the main outlets of the great chain, I am in a position to act more vividly according to the circumstances, when the business will be more unrestrained and I will have a presentiment of the final turn they will take in Berlin.

I do not understand your letter; the duke of Bassano had told me that your troops had entered Konigstein.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20414. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT VANDAMME, COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN RUMBURG.

Zittau, August 20, 1813. Eight o'clock in the morning.

Count Vandamme, I was last night at Gabel. General Neipperg had with him only three battalions of light infantry, two regiments of hussars and four pieces of cannon. Colonel Zichy wrote to him from Rohrsdorf the 19th, at eight o'clock in the evening, that there was nothing new, and that the alarms of the day before were unfounded. Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the evening, we heard two gunshots between Rumburg and Georgenthal. I suppose that this morning you will have debouched and passed you, and that you will have worn a division at Rohrsdorf.

I order General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes to go under your[99]

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orders with his cavalry. Send to Leipa and Kamnitz[1] for news. Also recognize the roads that lead to Tetschen. There was no infantry at Leipa, and, according to the reports of the country, it appears that there is no large body of troops before Schlan. A column of Russians and Prussians appears to have entered Bohemia to reinforce the Austrian army. I hope you will write me news of Leipa, Rohrsdorf and Kanmiiz. You will have the letters taken everywhere and send me the analysis. Send me the priests, the bailiffs and the notables, so that I can question them and have information. Use two sapper companies to make redoubts and cut down on the two hills that dominate the pass. This position thus cut off is very important; for, in case I take the offensive, a battalion could assure the retreat, and, in the case of the defensive, it would take the lead. Your second and third divisions will be placed between you and Dresden, and the Delaborde division of the young Guard will remain in reserve at Rumburg, in order to be able to get under way according to the circumstances; if, however, you need it, you could use it as a reserve; but I do not think that before four or five days you have considerable strength in front of you.

It is possible that I leave in an hour for Goerlitz; as a result, you will send me your reports in duplicate. You will communicate here with the Duke of Bellune, at Gahel with Prince Poniatowski, at Piem with Marshal St. Cyr, and at Dresden with General Durosnel.

It seems that yesterday the three sovereigns met to hold council.

NAPOLEON.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20415. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENÉRAL OF THE GRSNDE ARMY, IN ZITTAU.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

My Cousin, make known to General Vandamme that I suppose that at night 19th, or in the day today at the latest, his first division will have arrived at Humburg, that his second division, which slept on the 19th at Stolpen, must be in attendance today the 20th; finally that his third division must arrive today the 20th

1) Boemisch-Leipa, Boemisch-Kamnitz.[100]

to Stolpen, that it is proper for him to return what belongs to the 42nd division over Konigstein; this division must be within reach of the redoubts of the Elbe and in the hands of Marshal St. Cyr; that this movement must be executed on the 20th, so that, in every case in which the Emperor takes the offensive in Bohemia, the 42nd Division, meeting with those of Marshal Saint-Cyr, may proceed to Bohemia or, if the enemy attacked Marshal St. Cyr on the 21st, the 42nd division was absolutely in his hand, and in six hours time could meet, by Konigstein, at the camp of Marshal Saint-Cyr; that Prince Poniatowski occupies Gahel; the Duc de Bellune occupies Zittau.

It is necessary that General Vandamme, as I told him yesterday, seize, on the 20th, Georgenthal and the pass of the mountains through which the causeways pass, between Rumburg and Prague; let him make two good redoubts on the heights which dominate this passage, in order to be able always to remain master of it: these works are necessary, either as retreat or as outposts. He must also make incursions; in the country with a part of his first division, that he joins Prince Poniatowski, but that he always keeps his last two divisions in echelons, to be able to transfer to Dresden in a short time, if the circumstances demanded it.

From unsigned original, War Repository.

20416.-TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENÉML OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ZITTAU.

Zittau, August 20, 1813,

Cousin, write to General Vandamme that he did not do well to direct the Lancers' regiments on Rumburg; that this order does not have the common meaning.

Write to General Lefebvre-Desnoètles that he is in charge of the detachments of Lancers on Lœbau, thence on Goerlitz, where the headquarters will have them join their corps.

Write to General Vaudamme: ask him whether he has brought with him the light horse of Anhalt or not; it had been well advised to carry them with him, although they had no arms.

Write to the Duke of Treviso to remain in the position where he will receive your orders, because it might be possible to march on Lauhan; that he write to Goblitz the place where he is; for more[101]

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safety, write it to Goerlitz and here, because, depending on the circumstances, I will be in one place or the other.

Write to General Boguet that he stays where he is; let him rest and make food.

Give the same order to General Ornano.

From the original minute, War Depot.

20417. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ZITTAU.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

Cousin, order General Heiset's brigade of heavy cavalry to go to Lauban to join General Latour-Maubourg.

Order also the Duke of Belluno to assemble in the day his three divisions on the position behind Zittau, to place his parks, embarrassments and depots, on the road to Bautzen, to establish a direct correspondence with Marshal Saint-Cyr in Pima, to be informed of all that is new; he will send his letters through Dresden and will establish intermediate order posts to communicate with Rumburg. You will order him to hold his hand so that the two redoubts which I have ordered to be built on the heights of the mountains which dominate the pass, are established there with the greatest activity; he will stop and palisade the pass. The cannon placed in the redoubts and on the road will form a very good post and will make us masters of these important positions, made to disturb the enemy. These two redoubts, defended by a half-battalion and eight pieces of cannon, would, in the case of retreat, preserve the possession of this important position as an outpost. It is urgent to work with activity in these two works: the four companies of the engineers of his corp, those of Prince Poniatowski, and all the officers of the engineers will be employed there.

The Duke of Bellone will encamp his troops on the heights behind the town; he will have this position recognized; he will also have the Bautzen road recognized for intermediate positions; lastly, he will not keep any sick or uncoupled wings. You will let him know that General Vandamme is at Rumburg, that he will have to correspond with him; and that Prince Poniatowski is beyond the mountains to Gabel, that he must support him with all his strength. Tell him to recognize in the day the terrain and the position[102]

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redoubts; that a Polish general is at Friedland, with 800 horses and a battalion. Tell him to send his light cavalry with two battalions and six pieces on Reichenberg, which is important to occupy, this city being populous and the fourth city of Bohemia. There will be letters at the post office, a bailiff, a postmaster; it will be necessary to send me. The Duke of Bellune will occupy this post and return his infantry to Prince Poniatowski, but the cavalry of the 2nd Corps will remain detached under the command of Count de Valmy.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war,

20418. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ZITTAU.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

Cousin, send the order to the general or to the colonel who commands Friedland to go to Beichenberg. Warn this commander that General Bruno, of the 2nd Corps, with cavalry, infantry, and three pieces of cannon, leaves at ten in the morning to go on Reichenberg, General Bruno, who arrived at Reichenberg, would keep the Polish cavalry with him, and the Polish infantry would then return to Gabel, so that General Bruno had at Heichenberg the light cavalry of the 2nd Corps, two or three infantry battalions of the same Corps, three pieces of cannon; which, with the 800 Polish horsemen, will make him about 3,000 men. As soon as General Bruno arrives at Reichenberg, he will send the letters to the post office; he will also have the postmaster, the parish priest, the burgomaster, the notables of the place, and send them to the headquarters with a deputation of the country; Reichenberg appears to be the fourth city of Bohemia. General Bruno will choose a good position near the city and establish his troops there. He will not house any troops in town, except a company of voltigeurs to maintain order, and a cavalry piquet during the night. He will send Reichenberg parties in all directions, to beat the podium and have news,

NAPOLEON.

General Bruno will be in communication with Prince Poniatowski by posts.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[103]

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20419. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, In ZITTAU.

Zittau. August 20, 1813.

Cousin, let the Duc de Bellune know that I am leaving for Lauban, and from there I will march on Loewenberg to attack the enemy. Within five days the enemy can not do anything on Gabel's side, since on the 18th he was at Schlan. Prince Poniatowski, commander of the 8th Corps, and Count de Valmy, commander of the 4th Cavalry Corps, are under his command. Tell him that it is my intention that he engage his whole Corps to keep himself at Gabel and remain master of the defilade and pass, despite all the efforts of the enemy. 25,000 men under his command are able to defend the defilade for several days of 100,000 men. Warn him that General Vandamme, who he four divisions, fortifies the Rumburg Pass. I order him to defend him at all ends. These three Corps together form more than 50,000 men. Marshal Saint-Cyr will support by his left, with two divisions, if the movement of the enemy pronounced in force on this side. Finally, I demand that there is no hesitation. It takes three or four days to fortify the heights, the defiles, make the fellows and even the two redoubts and a bridge over the stream. He must organize the ground for a strong resistance; if we have to evacuate the defiles, we must defend the heights,

I ordered what was needed. It is to be believed that the enemy will not dare to undertake a struggle which would become fatal. If, however, the case should happen, I will return quickly, I will attack the enemy in my turn, I will enter Bohemia, and carry myself to Prague. It is necessary that the Duke de Bellulle should have six battalions on the heights, and occupy them in the construction of redoubts; they will be given some gratification for this work.

The regiment of the Vistula will be in reserve at the head of the outlets; he will work on redoubts.

He will establish his headquarters in the houses near the pass. One of his divisions will be placed on the heights behind the city, and the other in front of the city at the foot of the hills, so that these two divisions, making a movement, would arrive in order at the parade; that, his right joining with General Vandamme, he has nothing to fear on this side; as for his left, he will recognize the country and will occupy the positions on which he must rely. Finally, it is necessary, pay that costs, to defend the defilade and the pass. He will choose[104]

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from the city a good position where he can develop forty pieces in battery. He will evacuate his wounds and embarrassment on Loebau el Bautzen. If, after a stubborn defense, he were compelled to retire, and the army being at Goerlitz, he will be leaning on it to cover the rear of the army.

Send a copy of these instructions to Count Valmy and Prince Poniatowski. The Count de Valmy and Prince Poniatowski will report to you every day, since they command separate corps.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. The Duke of Hellune must recognize the position of General Vandamme to be able to confer the defense.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20420. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ZITTAU.

Zittau. August 20, 1813,

Cousin, give orders to General Lefebvre-Desnoettes that as soon as the first division of General Vandamme has arrived, and this general has occupied the pass, he must send the Decous division to Loebau. He must remain with the cavalry in order to make incursions into the country as soon as General Vandamme passes the pass to hear news. He will send his artillery back to Loebau with the mounted grenadiers, and have them march with the Decous division. General Lefebvre-Desnoettes must send all the important news which he can obtain at Ziltau and Gœrlitz.

His Majesty will proceed to the point which will be indicated by the circumstances.

The Emperor orders General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes to keep the Delaborde division where he is with his artillery and to have his rest.

According to the unsigned original, War Repository.

20421. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ZITTAU.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

Cousin, write to General Vandamme that I am leaving for Lauban, where I will arrive tonight, that I will arrive at Loewenberg tomorrow;[105]

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that the day after to-morrow I will attack the enemy army, and that with the help of God I intend to have a good account of it. Immediately after, I will come back here to enter Bohemia and march on Prague. According to my calculations, the enemy can not be in force on Gabel and Hoehrsdorf until five days later. You will find attached the orders I give to the Duke of Bellune. I give the same to General Vandamme; as soon as he knows that the enemy's army is moving on this side, he will concentrate his three divisions and defend the defiles and the mountains to the very end: with the division of the Guard, he has more than 35,000 men; with the Duke of Bellune and the 8th Corps he has more than 65,000 men. In positions entrenched and prepared in advance, he can crush the enemy and defend himself for four or five days.

When the enemy learns that I have been to Gabel, he will march on this point with all his might. Marshal St. Cyr, with two or three divisions, may come to the aid of General Vandamme. The intention of the Emperor is that one balances until extinction. General Vandamme will have to use the four or five days he has before him to organize his battlefield well, to strengthen the pass: that, in places where the defile widens, he establishes abates, redoubts, etc., determines the locations of the artillery in battle, by endeavoring to bind with the Duke of Bellune. He will see the position of Gahel and all the land he has to defend, and will be able to give the Emperor time to arrive after his Silesian expedition. He will have to establish the headquarters beyond the pass, in some of the neighboring houses, to be in closer contact with Prince Poniatowski and the Duke of Bellune.

Marshal Saint-Cyr will take part in the offensive on his right.

Write to Marshal Saint-Cyr, sending him a copy of the instructions I send to the General Vandamme and the Duke of Bellune. Warn him that I am leaving for Loewenberg to engage the enemy in a battle, and, if he does not agree, pursue him at all ends. He will see the role he has to fulfill. I rely on his zeal and his military talents to act decisively and vigorously.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[106]

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20422. - TO GENERAL BARON HAXO,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERS OF THE GUARD, AT GABEL.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

I guess you have drawn a redoubt and is making barricades, and made arrangements to ensure the defense of Gabel Pass, on the small stream, and a bridge. One of the redoubts will defend this bridge, so that we can long defend the defilade.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20423. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ZITTAU.

Zittau, August 20, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the old Guards at Goerlitz, to the 3rd Division of the Guard, to General Walther's division, to the Guards artillery reserve, to leave Goerlitz at noon to get to Lauban.

Order General Roguet to leave, half an hour after the reception of the order, to go to Lauban: to General Ornano, who is near Ostritz, to leave, one hour after receipt of the order, to go to Lauban; to the Duke of Treviso, who is between Seidenberg and Lauban, to leave at once for Lauban, where I will be tonight my person. Order the small headquarters to go to Lauban.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20424. - TO THE GENERAL BARON CORBINEAU,
COMMANDING THE 1st LIGHT CAVALRY DIVISION OF THE RESERVE IN ROTHENBURG.

Goerlitz, August 20, 1813, two o'clock in the afternoon.

General Corbineau, go with your cavalry, your infantry, and your artillery from Rothenburg on Lauban, you will come to bed tonight at the intersection of the road from Goerlitz to Bunzlau, and you will send an officer to Lauhan to take orders. Headquarters will be there tonight. Push your cavalry as far as you can on the road to Lauban, We are in war maneuver, and we must come closer to give battle. Have cavalry positions on the line, so your[107]

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officer can come and go quickly and have orders tomorrow, before daybreak. Return your biscuit to Goerlitz, or take it with you if you have transportation. This letter will arrive at five o'clock; you can go three leagues today.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20425. - TO MARSHALS NEY AND MARMONT AT BUNZLAU.

Goerlitz, August 20, 1813, two o'clock in the afternoon.

I arrive at Goerlitz. It is two o'clock. I'll be at five in Lauban. Put cavalry posts between Lauban and the position where you are, in order to have several news from us at night.

The great business at this moment is to meet and march to the enemy.

If you leave Bunzlau, leave a good garrison there. As you remain in correspondence with the Duke of Treviso, you must know the position he occupies.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20426. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN HAGENDORF.

Goerlitz, August 20, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

My order officer joined me. I returned him to you immediately. I guess it happened to you.

I will be at five in Laubau; let him know about General Lauriston. The main thing is to meet, I do not know positively in what position the Gen. Lauriston is today, nor the Duke of Ragusa and the Prince of Moscow.

Send a few cavalrymen to make Lauban's correspondence with your headquarters quick and can be done several times during the night.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20427. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Goerlitz, August 20, 1813, four o'clock in the afternoon,

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I have just arrived here. I'm leaving tonight for Lauban,[108]

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All announces a battle, the enemy advancing as it seems with 80 to 90,000 men on the Queis. It would be an event probably very happy. But I fear that there is a letter written by me to the Duke of Taranto which has been taken, and that this does not sober the enemy. You know that the major general's number with the army commanders has been taken; so do not use it anymore. Send to General Lemarois and Prince Eckmühl another figure I have.

NAPOLEON.

According to original comm. by M, the Duke of Bassano.

20428. - To Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Taranto,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT HAGENDORF.

Lauhan, August 20, 1813, midnight.

The Major General will let you know my intentions. My intention is to attack tomorrow. The prince of Moscow will attack what is before him, and after passing the Bober, will come to Alt Giersdorf to form my left. The Duke de Raguse will be at ten o'clock in the morning, two leagues from Loewenberg on my left. You will debouch with General Lauriston at Loewenberg, the 11th Corps on the right of Loewenberg; my Guard on foot and on horseback will be at Loewenberg before noon. I intend to fight tomorrow, from noon to six o'clock in the evening. It is certain that the enemy has a Corps in Bohemia; I do not suppose that he could have more than 100,000 men there, and in the current chessboard time is in a hurry. I would gladly have gone back to Queis, but the enemy would not follow us after his knowledge of the state of affairs. I will be early in Loewenberg. If you think it's important for me to see you before Loevenberg, come find me on my way to Gruben, and suppose that the Bober is fordable. Let me know the orders you give to your divisions.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20429. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LAUBAN.

Lauban, August 21, 1813.

The Emperor orders the following provisions:

The Duke of Taranto, with the 5th Army Corps, having the 11th Corps on his right, will be ready to debouch at noon today to cross the Bober and attack the enemy.[109]

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The Duke of Ragusa will be in position as soon as possible, a league and a half or two leagues from Loewenberg, on the left.

The prince of the Moscow will debouch by or near Bunzlau, before ten o'clock in the morning, with all his body united, will tumble all that he has before him and will go on Alt-Giersdorf, while pursuing the enemy.

The Duke of Treviso will leave at four o'clock in the morning to go to Loewenberg.

General Latour-Maubourg will leave at five in the morning to go to Loevenberg.

General Ornano will leave with his division of the Guard on horseback, at six o'clock in the morning, to portray himself on Loewenberg. He will always stand on the right of the road.

General Walther will leave at six in the morning for Loewenberg. The division of the old Foot Guard will leave at five o'clock in the morning for Loewenherg.

The Emperor will be at Loewenberg at nine o'clock in the morning.

According to the minute. Deposit of the war.

20430. - TO THE GENERAL BARON CORBINEA.U, COMMANDER THE 1ST DIVISION LIGHT CAVALRY RESERVE, AT GOERIITZ.

Lauban, August 21, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

General Corbineau, I leave Lauhan to take me to Loewenherg. Follow my movement. The brigade of General Prince de Reuss will take up position as a reserve at Lauhan. Let me know at once what time you will arrive, as well as your infantry; if, on her arrival at Lauban, he did not receive any other orders, he will take up position on the right bank of the Queis, in front of the town, on the road to Loewenberg, by illuminating by posts the road of Greiffenberg. Your light cavalry will continue on its way.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Countess Napoleon de Champagny.

20431. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LAVBAN.

Lauban, August 21, 1813, half-past three in the morning.

Cousin, send to ask General Macdonald[1], who commands

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1) Macdonald of Klor Renald, brigadier general, commander, at the 11th Corps, a Neapolitan brigade.[110]

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the Neapolitan corps at Greiffenberg, to send you an officer to let you know what happened on the right; if you really heard the gun and what time. Would it not be in the direction of Reichenberg that the Duke de Bellune had to attack? Who told him that the enemy had positions in Langwasser? Is it Cossacks or infantry?

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20432. - TO MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF HAGUSE, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT OTTENDOHF,

Lauhau, August 21, 1813. Four o'clock in the morning.

I receive your letter. The order of the army will have made known to you my intentions.

I order the Prince de la Moscow to attack at ten o'clock this morning, while going over the Bober, to tumble all before him, and to come afterwards to Alt-Giersdorf, so as to form my left on the right bank.

You are ordered to come closer to two small leagues of Loewenberg; so I suppose the end of your line will be only a league away.

Have the easels and ramps done, and get ready to go. If the enemy were strong at Loewenberg, draw near.

The 5th corps debouches by Loewenberg; The 11th Corps, by Loewenherg's right, My headquarters, and all my Guard will be at ten in the morning at Loewenberg.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20433. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LAUBAN •

Lauban, August 21, 1813. Five o'clock in the morning,

Cousin, write to the Duke of Taranto that you have put before me his letter of the 21st, at two o'clock in the morning; that the letter of the Prince of Moscow was not attached, but that this letter was written before the latter arrived; he learned it at nine o'clock in the evening, and the evacuation order behind the Queis had been given in the afternoon. He will have received since the order of the army, which will have arrived before the day, and besides in the evening you had written to him that my intention was to attack on the spot.[111]

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field: there is nothing to change to the provisions prescribed for the army.

The Duke of Ragusa said yesterday that he had no one in front of him.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20434. - TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LAUBAN.

Lauban, August 21, 1813.

Cousin, answer to Prince Poniatowski that I received his letter dated August 20th. Tell him that we are in the presence, and that today, 21st or at the latest tomorrow, we intend to attack the enemy and have a good deal. Write the same thing to General Vandamme. Write the same thing to the Duke of Bellune; tell him my displeasure that yesterday at noon we had not yet worked on redoubts: it takes more activity than that to succeed.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20435. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSCOW.
COMMANDING THE 3rd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN RIRIŒNBRUCK.

Lauban, August 21, 1813.

You will have seen that I am leaving for Loewenberg, where I will be early; that you must gather at ten o'clock in the morning your Corps and the division Schastiaui, pass the Bober and attack the enemy head down. If he presents before you less than 30,000 men, you will pursue him strongly, and you will rely on Alt-Giersdorf, to come to my left; everything suggests that the strength of the enemy is in the upper Bober.

I sent orders to the Duke of Ragusa to go to the left of Loewenberg, two leagues away, and Marshal Macdonald will go straight to Loewenberg; Lauriston at Loewenberg; I also speak to Loewenberg with all my Guard.

If you have orders to ask me or advice to give me, have them pass on the road to Lauban. at Loewenberg.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[112]

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20436. - TO THE PHINCE CAMBACERES, ARCH-CHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, IN PARIS.

Loevenberg, August 22, 1813.

Cousin, I received your letter of August 15th. We are here in operations and business is good. The Duke of Bassano's communications will have made you aware of our political situation, and newsletters will inform you of the battles which have already taken place, and which have all been to our advantage.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres.

20437. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Lowenberg. August 22, 1813.

Mr. Duke of Bassano, I do not see any matter yet to make a bulletin. However, we will be anxious in Paris, and the allies will not fail to make all kinds of noises run. I send you a little note for the Leipzig newspaper, which you will send everywhere. It is not necessary to give this note a too official character, because then it would be a bulletin.

Tell Marshal Saint-Cyr that I am very far from having renounced my Bohemian operation, and that the operation of Silesia is an episode. The occupation of Gabel and two great outlets in Bohemia, namely the Rumburg causeway and the Gabel causeway, and the position of my troops which extend as far as Boesch-Leipa and Niemes, must have been well known in Prague only on the 20th; On the 21st, therefore, we did not know the result of these operations at Pirua. The Duke of Bellune, who has three divisions; General Vandamme, who has three; Marshal St. Cyr, who has four; a division of the Guard and the corps which will be counted as an infantry division, forming twelve divisions, have not moved and occupy Zittau, Bumbnrg, and Pirna. I am myself in six hours at Zittau. The 4th Cavalry Corps, a Cavalry Division of the Guard, and a part of the 5th Cavalry Corps are also within range. The Gabel passes were fortified. If one advances in Bohemia, these fortifications are indispensable to be able to preserve the outlets in case of retirement; for if the enemy warned the army of a few days, and four battalions came to settle there, it would be difficult to find them. So we can not go into Bohemia without having prepared the ground, and the 20th we could[113]

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unless we were still uncertain of the projects of the enemy, on which we acquire every day lights.

The enemy army of Silesia went on ours, and on the 20th the enemy entered Bunzlau, Goldberget at Loewenberg. I went there on my own at once. On the same day I had the enemy, who had been overthrown from all his positions, attacked with a sword in his loins. The Duke of Taranto is at this moment at Goldberg. As for the divisions of my Guard which are destined to join the army which I have placed in Bohemia, they are resting today, and tomorrow they will probably march on Goerlitz. If, however, the enemy attacks Dresden, I should arrive in time to fight it, and nothing of my previous dispositions would be changed. General Vandamme is only two days from Dresden; the Duke de Bellune is only in three days; the divisions of my Guard are only in four days; which would make with the 14th corps a very considerable meeting of forces.

The news I have from the Duke of Reggio, of the 20th, is that he turned away and went to Luckemvalde, and that he feared that he could not cross the floods except the enemy, it was supposed had strained all around Berlin, especially on this side.

Here is the information that up to this hour we have about the enemy who is here before us. General Langeron appears to command a corps of five divisions; General Sacken a corps of three divisions, and Generals York and Blücher four divisions; total, twelve divisions; which supposes 80 to 90,000 men. What is satisfying is that their infantry is extremely bad. Moreover, as no result can be reached without a battle, what can be happier is that the enemy marches on Dresden, since then there would be a battle. It seems that their army of Silesia has advanced so quickly that according to the general plan of the allies and the belief that they were that you would pass the Elbe. They thought that it was only necessary to continue, for as soon as they saw our columns emerging to resume the offensive, terror took them, and we were able to convince ourselves that the leaders wanted to avoid a serious commitment. All the plan of the allies was based on the assurance that Melternich gave them that we would pass the Elbe, and they are very disconcerted to see that it is otherwise. Speak in this direction to Marshal Saint-Cyr and General Durosnel, so that they know that my dispositions are always the same.

In general, what is unfortunate in the position of things is the lack of confidence that the generals have in themselves:[114]

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The forces of the enemy appear to them considerable wherever I am not.

I told you this morning that I had authorized General Margaron to take a thousand men at Dessau. As the arrival of the Major General's order may take a few hours, let him know him directly.

NAPOLEON

According to the original comm, by the Duc de Bassano.

20438.- TO THE COUNT OF MONTALIVET,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IN PARIS.

Loewenberg, August 23, 1813.

The public clamor appears to make a complaint that the director of the bookstore has defended the impression of memoranda signed by a lawyer, in which it is asserted that there was nothing against the Government or morals; besides, in the first and the first case, this memorial could not have been arrested without consulting the great judge, who would have had the lawyer prosecuted, and without realizing it. It would be an incredible fact that, in a contentious case, the memorial of a party could not obtain the same publicity as that of the other party. It is so strange a thing, that I wish you to report it to me, and in the shortest possible time.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20439. - TO THE COUNT DE MONTESQUIOU,
ARCH-CHAMBELLAN OF THE EMPEROR, AT PARIS.

Loewenberg, August 13, 1813.

I was unhappy to learn that the feast of August 15 had been ill disposed and the measures so badly taken, that the Empress had been held back by bad music for an infinite time, so that the public was kept waiting two hours for the fireworks. How could you not understand that there was nothing more unseemly, and that it was much simpler, at the hour indicated for the fireworks, to inform the Empress, who had left the show; that, finally, there was a very slight inconvenience in bringing the Empress a little earlier to a show in which she was suffocating with heat, while there was a very great one to make a whole population wait, which is accustomed to retire at nine o'clock in the evening?

According to the minute. Empire Archives,[115]

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20440. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LOEWENBERG.

Loewenberg, August 23, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Prince of the Moscow, that, with the intention of entering Bohemia, and needing him near me to direct this operation, I wish him to leave the command of his corps to General Souham, and that he will go to-morrow with me at Goerlitz. You will, however, let him know that he is allowed to remain twenty-four hours longer in his corps, if, what I do not believe, he was engaged.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20441. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY , AT LOEWENBERG.

Loewenberg, August 23, 1813.

The Major General will give the following orders:

The Marshal Duke of Taranto will have the command of the army on the Bober. This army will be composed of the 11th Corps, 3rd Corps, 5th Corps, and 2nd Cavalry Corps. He will send back Chastel's division, which belongs to the 1st Corps, in a few days.

The artillery general has orders to leave pontoons and pontoon companies here to build a bridge of thirty fathoms, which makes several bridges for the small rivers which are between Oder and Elbe.

The General of Engineers has orders to leave a company of the engineer's train, who have many tools and all that is needed to repair the bridges.

The intention of the Emperor is that the 39th Division, commanded by General Marchand, be provisionally attached to the 11th Corps, and, as this division is composed of troops of the Confederation, this will not cause any disturbance in the accounts.

His Majesty having provisionally given a mission to the Prince of the Moscow, General Souham will command the Corps.

General Girard will command the 11th Corps during all the time that the Duke of Taranto will command on the Bober,

According to the minute. Deposit of the war.[116]

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20442. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, LOEWENBERG.

Loewenberg, August 23, 1813.

Cousin, make known to the Duke of Tarentum as an instruction, that I have placed under his command the army of the Bober, which is composed of 100,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The main object of this army is to keep the enemy army in Silesia in check, and to prevent it from attacking Zittan to interrupt my communication, or against Berlin against the Duke of Reggio. I want him to push the enemy beyond Jauer, and then take a position on the Bober.

Three divisions of the 3rd Corps will be assembled in a camp, in front of or behind Bunzlau, occupying Bunzlau for the service of the army corps, and the battlefield to be chosen will be covered with redoubts.

Three divisions of the corps will encamp around Loewenberg, redoubts will be built on the three heights on the right bank, and three bridges will be firmly established, so that the fourth division of the 11th corps will be in reserve on the Queis.

The 5th Corps will be encamped in the proper position between Loewenherg and Hirschberg, occupying Hirschberg, if possible, in order to draw resources from that city.

The communication from Bunzlau to Hirschberg will take place behind the Bober; for this purpose, entrenched guard-houses, with palisades, shall be established at all half miles, preferring houses if there are any, and, if not, making a barrack, so that 23 to 30 men will be safe from the Cossack companies, all communication will be done behind the Bober and these little bunkers, and I will be able to place two leagues in two leagues, in the positions where necessary, a battalion The fourth division of the 3rd Corps will be placed in a bracket between the Bober and the Queis, in a position equally entrenched. I suppose that the Duke of Taranto will employ his fourth division of the 11th Corps, the Marchand division, to occupy positions on the Queis, that is, Naumburg, Lauban, and Greifenberg, or other suitable points. He will give orders to retrench on the spot, and he will secure food for eight or ten days. The stores, the big luggage and all the embarrassment of the army will be in Lauban. All convoys sent by the administration[117]

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General of the army will only go as far as Lauhan, and from there the Duke of Tarentum will distribute this assistance among the different corps of the Bober's army, according to the needs.

It seems appropriate to form two large bodies of cavalry, one on the right and one on the left, which, with infantry and artillery, will flank the army and observe the movements of the enemy who would turn it, and will provide communications. I even think that, depending on the circumstances, if the enemy tried to turn the left, the Duke of Taranto should gather all his cavalry on his left, with an infantry division, and detach it in a flying body and observe the movements of the enemy; for it is important that the enemy should not pass between him and the Oder to go to Berlin.

This army being thus placed, if the enemy took the offensive and it had not been reinforced, I think that the Duke of Taranto should march to him, debouching by Loeweuberg or any other point, and beat him.

The troops will be barred; all the patients will be directed to Lauban, from where they will be evacuated progressively on Gœrlitz and the line of the army. The army will always be mobile and without embarrassment. All the carriage not hitched will be sent back to the rear. Lauban having a double enclosure, one will put this city in state of defense by establishing redoubts on the heights.

In this situation, the enemy can not pass between his army and the Giant Mountains, or between his army and the Oder, to go to Berlin, without exposing himself to being cut off. As the 2nd Cavalry Corps has 8,000 horses, and the ground on the right is not favorable to the cavalry, it can gather this mass of 8,000 horses on its left, to perfectly illuminate the movements of the enemy.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20443. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, LOEWENBERG.

Loewenberg, August 23, 1813. noon.

Write to the Duke of Taranto that you have informed him, by your two dispatches of that day, the position of his army and the defensive position which I think it advisable to take; that these letters are general instructions, susceptible of all the modifications which the ground and the circumstances may suggest to him; that my opinion is that, in the moral state of his troops and the enemy, he has nothing better to do than to march to him as long as he wishes.[118]

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take the offensive; that the enemy, in taking the offensive, will be on several points; that, on the contrary, the Duke of Taranto must then gather all his troops on one point, in order to debouch in force on him, and immediately resume the initiative.

Tell him that I now carry my headquarters to Goerlitz; that my operations depend on those of the enemy; that if the enemy takes the offensive positively on Dresden on the 23rd or 24th, my intention is to leave the initiative to the enemy and to surrender to the entrenched camp at once. from Dresden and give him a great battle; and as in this case the enemy will turn their backs on the Rhine and we at the Oder, in case the victory is not won, I will return to my entrenched camp; at worst, I would pass the Elbe on the right, I would preserve my communications with him, and I would take the advantage that circumstances would require, either to lead to Torgau, or to Wittenberg, or to Magdeburg. the enemy does not take the offensive today or tomorrow in a specific way, it is possible that it is I who take it, while marching on Prague; in this case, I will take in the first days a line of operation on Zittau and Bautzen; that, as soon as I take this step, I will put Goerlitz under his orders; that, while I have my line on Zittau, it is of utmost importance that in no case can the enemy speak to one another about Zittau; and that if, by an unexpected movement, by the loss of a battle, he were obliged to take the line of the Queis, he would have to remain there, and finally retire to Zittau, since then, once assembled, we might be able to inform to what is appropriate; that, if I go to Prugue, the first operation will be to try to take my line of operation on Dresden, and from that moment the Duke of Taranto will be freer of his movements; and that, if he were obliged to retreat, or I would call him to me on Zittau, or he would go on the Elbe, into the entrenched camp of Dresden.

Tell him that all this is only a general instruction to be consulted in unforeseen events; that my intention is to constantly maintain my communications with him, which can only be interrupted by a strong movement of the enemy on his left. The enemy being bold only in the operations of plain or light cavalry, the ground is not clear only on the left; but that in this case the Duke of Taranto, by a flying body and with his cavalry, will be seconded by a large body of cavalry, which I will always hold on my left, between Zittnu and the Qucis, to communicate with him.[119]

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It is necessary, however, to order that Gorlitz be communicated to Lanhan only by convoys well escorted. I give orders to my grand equerry to establish a post of my relay, from Loewenberg to the place where I will be, which, being served by my horses, will render communications extremely rapid by Goreitz and the point where I will be.

Give the Duke of Taranto the small number, to replace the figure that was probably taken. As this figure is easy to copy, the Duke of Taranto will send it to the generals commanding the corps under his command.

According to the minute. Deposit of the war.

20444. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT LOEWEXBERG.

Loewenberg, August 23, 1813.

Cousin, order the Duke de Hasuse to leave this morning to go near Lauhan; he will cross the river, so that he may leave early for Goerlitz early tomorrow, if necessary. Let him send an aide-de-camp to Goerlitz, where the general headquarters will be, to announce the hour when he will arrive. As the whole Guard leaves at four o'clock in the morning, and will find on the road from Loewenberg to Lauhan, the road will be congested; it is therefore necessary that he take another route. Let him remove the garrison he would have Bunzlan.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20445. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR, COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, TO DRESDEN.

Goerlitz, August 23, 1813.

I received even letter of the 22nd, at eleven o'clock in the evening. On the 21st, I defeated the enemy army of Silesia; Yesterday, 22nd, I had it pursued till after Jauer, last night I set my troops in motion, and all arrives today at Goerlitz.

The troops who are here will be in Dresden on the 25th; they will be there on the 26th, if it is less urgent. I suppose that General Vandamme and the Duke de Bellune, following their instructions, have set out since this morning. However, I will send them orders, Make bread as much as possible, for we will soon be 200,000 men in Dresden. The King of Naples, who will carry you this[120]

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letter, will arrive before midnight. Assuming that the movement on Dresden is a great movement, it would have taken the enemy today to unfold and recognize. I do not doubt that you have carried most of the artillery of the place in the redoubts, and taken all measures to repent the Russians, if they wanted to remove the suburbs with a hand. I suppose that all the boats on the left bank will have been carried to the right bank, and that Konigslein's communication with Dresden will be assured by the right bank. If the enemy has actually made a great army move on Dresden, I consider it an extremely happy thing, and that will cause me to have in a few days a great battle, which will decide many things.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20446. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT VANDAMME, COMMANDING THE 1st CORP OF THE GRANDE ARMY, A RUMBURG.

Goerlitz, August 23, 1813.

Count Vandamme, on the 21st, I defeated the Silesian army, composed of Russians and Prussians, before Bunzlau and Loewenberg. I had him continue to Jauer. Last night, I set in motion part of the troops to carry me on Zittau or Dresden, leaving the troops necessary to contain the enemy.

I receive a letter from Marshal St. Cyr, dated the 22nd, at eleven o'clock in the evening, which informs me that a Russian corps has debouched by Peterswalde; he believes it followed by road the Austrian army. That being so, direct your corps to Dresden by the shortest route. I suppose that the 23rd and the 2nd division are already there, If, however, this movement had not taken place, I would have executed immediately by directing them on Stolpen.

Direct also on the same point the division of young guard and the division of cavalry of General Lefehvre-Desnoettes, so that you will leave, to mask your movement, only a rear guard of infantry, cavalry and artillery, until that it be replaced by Prince Ponialowski. I plan to be before tomorrow morning in Bautzen, and I will have 100,000 men assembled on 25th at Dresden.

Answer me by sending an officer who will go by Lauban and will cut the road to Reichenbach: if I have not yet passed in this last place, he will take the roll of Goerlitz to come to meet me; otherwise, if I had already passed[121]

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Reichenbach, he will join me at Bautzen. Let me know all your movements.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20147. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DUROSNEL, GOVERNOR OF DRESDEN.

Goerlitz, August 23, 1813.

You did not write to me, and I learned that by the letter of Marshal St. Cyr, dated yesterday at eleven o'clock in the evening, the movement of the enemy on Dresden. I suppose I will receive a letter from you by mail. The first step you have taken is to fill the blockhouses of Koenigstein and Dresden, and to pass on the right bank the boats which were on the left bank. Have a large amount of bread made. Send mails immediately so that the entire line of operation from Dresden, by Nossen and Coldilz, be kept; to remember all that was to happen in Leipzig; that the relays no longer pass through Leipzig; whether they pass the river at Meissen or even at Torgau; and, if you are assured that there are no enemy parties on the side of Torgau, which can not exist any longer since the Duke of Reggio's movement, one would have to take the Leipzig line on Torgau and Torgau on the Left Bank.

I suppose the guards arrived today; if they have not arrived, take care that they are not compromised by having them come to the right bank.

I do not know what is the situation of the garrison of Torgau. If it is not considerable, you can write to General Margaron in Leipzig to get close to it, leaving a garrison sufficient to keep Leipzig safe from the parties. I suppose you have passed over to Torgau your cavalry depots and all your embarrassments, and all that is necessary for life, on the right bank.

We will be with the army in Dresden on the 25th, if necessary.

Make a lot of bread ahead of time; this is the most important case.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[122]

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20448. - TO PRINCE CAMBACERE, ARCH-CHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, IN PARIS.

Gœrlilz. August 24, 1813.

Cousin, I receive your letter of the 18th. I come from Loewenberg, where I beat the enemy army of Silesia. I entered Bohemia and seized the main markets; my troops pushed as far as sixteen leagues from Prague.

I am currently on Dresden to attack the enemy corps that have moved in that direction. The army which I directed on Berlin must be today in this city. So you see that the affairs are engaged on all sides with a great activity. I am in the center, and the enemy is everywhere at the ends. I hope for the disposition of things.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20449. – TO M. MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Gœrlitz. August 24, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I write to you in numeral so that at any event what I ask you can not be understood. You will decipher this letter and you will hand over the decipherment signed by you, as true to the original, to Marshal Saint-Cyr, and we will make known his opinion of its contents.

My intention is to take me to Stolpen. My army will be there tomorrow. I will go there on the 26th to make preparations and to rally my columns. On the 26th, in the night, I will send my columns to Königstein, and at daybreak on the 27th I will embark on the camp of Pirna with 100,000 men. I will operate so that at seven in the morning the attack on Hellendorf begins and that I am master at noon. I will then straddle this communication. I will take Pirna. I will have two bridges ready to throw them, if necessary, to Pirna.

Or the enemy has taken the road from Peterswalde to Dresden as a line of operation, and then I will find myself in his rear, all my army against him, who can not join his in less than four or five days. Or he took his line of operation by the road from Kommotau to Leipzig; then he will not retrograde, and he will go to Kornrnotau; Dresden will be cleared, and I will find myself in Bohemia closer to Prague than the enemy, and I will march there. The[123]

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Marshal Saint-Cyr will follow the enemy as soon as he appears disconcerted. I will mask this movement by covering the banks of the Elbe with 30,000 cavalrymen with light artillery, so that the enemy, on seeing the whole river lined up, will believe my army at Dresden.

This is my project, it can also be modified by the operations of the enemy. I suppose that when I undertake my attack, Dresden will not be attacked so that it can be taken in twenty-four hours.

As for the King of Saxony, you can tell him, only of me, of my plans, and tell him that, if the enemy pressed Dresden, it would not be a problem if he came to join me at Stolpen, let him take a country house on the right bank.

Gather very vague news in Paris, making it clear that one will learn at the same time the victory over the Silesian army, the capture of Berlin, and even more important events.

Write to Erfurt, Munich and Warzburg in numbers. My ministers will instruct the generals and sovereigns of what you are telling them; that of Würzburg will inform the Duke of Castiglione.

Write to General Margaron that, if he is in a hurry at Leipzig, he must retire to Torgau. See the director of the relays to go through Leipzig and Torgau.

If Marshal Saint-Cyr has enough people to defend Dresden, and he is not in a hurry, he must send General Vandamme to meet with his divisions at Neustadt that any retrograde movement would be disadvantageous.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Archives of foreign affairs.

20450. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT GOERLITZ.

Goerlitz, August 24, 1813

Cousin, write the following to Prince Poniatowski:

"On the 21st the Emperor defeated the enemy army in Silesia, and he had it pursued to Jauer, and then he went to Goerlitz to, according to the circumstances, push his point on Prague or march on Dresden, but on the 22nd, at ten o'clock in the morning, the enemy having attacked Hellendorf with a Russian division, which appears to be supported by the Austrian army, his Majesty has resolved to move himself to Dresden and Konigstein to fight against the enemy, the Duke of Bellune, the[124]

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General Vandamme and General Lefebvre-Desnoëltes must therefore be on the move. The Emperor entrusts to you the guard of the two defilades of Gabel and Georgenthal; the Austrians have no forces superior to yours, Behave according to the circumstances.

"It is necessary that the enemy ignore as long as possible the movement of our troops, because when his own movements become clearer, if their army was far away, the Emperor could operate on Prague and turn back on you. If, on the other hand, the Austrian army lends itself to combinations, the Emperor will fall on it, if he has any advantage, he will enter Bohemia, by having you supported by an army corps on both shores. It is therefore important to keep both passes. The Emperor's headquarters will be in Bautzen today. Be sure to write to him every day.

The Duke of Taranto has remained commander of the army which is on the Boher, which is 120,000 strong. Write to him everything you learn again. The officers whom you will load with your dispatches will be able to pass by Lauhnn.

I received a letter from the Duke of Reggio; he expected to enter Berlin today. "

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of war.

20451. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT GOERLITZ.

Goerlitz, August 24, 1813.

Cousin, order the Duke of Ragusa to leave two battalions and three pieces of cannon at Goerlitz.

Order the Duke of Taranto to send two battalions to Goerlitz to relieve those of the Duke of Ragusa. The chessboard begins to clear; the Duke of Taranto has before him, Russians, the Corps of Langeron and Sacken, composed for the most part of recruits. It is therefore proper that he should send Chastel's division without delay to join us; that he furnish to the garrisons of Go'ritz, and that he forms bodies to drive the partisans away from his left. Prince Poniatowski who remains at Gabe, has orders to correspond with him.

From unsigned original, War Repository.[125]

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20452. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM. MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT GOERLITZ.

Goerlitz, August 24, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Belluno that it is necessary for him to arrange for his corps and his headquarters to arrive tomorrow between Stolpen and Bautzen. My headquarters will be Stolpen. It is necessary that in the day of the 26th his Corps can arrive on the point of the Elbe which will be designated to him, to be ready to pass.

Write to the Duke of Hagusa that he must arrive today at Reichenbach; that tomorrow 25 he goes beyond Bautzen and goes to Bischofswerda, so that on the 26th he can go to the point of the Elbe where his Corps will have to pass. The headquarters will be Stolpen tonight.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20453. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, GOERLITZ.

Goerlitz, August 24, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Taranto, that it is necessary that he should occupy Lauhan as soon as possible, and that he should organize a column of a thousand infantrymen, good marchers, with a battery of artillery. and 12 to 1500 horses, to give the hunt to all the partisans who already appeared between Bautzen and Goerlitz; that this column must be placed under the orders of a good cavalry general who keeps himself well; that he must never spend nights in the cities; that she must never stop in places where he has seen the sun set; that she must spend the night at least a half-league away; that it is very urgent that this column should set in motion, and that the commander should have a latitude of five or six marches. He will hear from the Duke of Begaio and maintain the security of the country.

Also write to the Duke of Taranto that it would be important to put a piece of cannon at the Waldau blockhouse between Bunzlau and Goerlitz.

NAPOLEON.

According to original. Deposit of the war.[126]

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20452. - AU PRINCE DE NEUCHATEL ET DE WAGRAM.

MAJOR GÉNÉRAL DE LA GRANDE ARMÉE, A GOERLITZ.

Goerlitz, 24 août 1813.

Mon Cousin, écrivez au duc de Bellune qu'il est nécessaire qu'il s'arrange de manière que son corps et son quartier général arrivent demain 25 entre Stolpen et Bautzen. Mon quartier général sera à Stolpen. Il faut que dans la journée du 26 son corps puisse arriver sur le point de l'Elbe qui lui sera désigné, pour être prêt à passer.

Écrivez au duc de Raguse qu'il faut qu'aujourd'hui il arrive à Reichenbach; que demain 25 il dépasse Bautzen et aille à Bischofswerda, afin que le 26 il puisse se porter sur le point de l'Elbe où son corps devra passer. Le quartier général sera cette nuit à Stolpen.

NAPOLÉON.

D'après l'original. Dépôt de la guerre.

20453. - AU PRINCE DE NEUCHATEL ET DE WAGRAM.

MAJOR GÉNÉRAL DE LA GRANDE ARMÉE, A GOERLITZ.

Goerlitz, 24 août 1813.

Mon Cousin, écrivez au duc de Tarente qu'il est nécessaire qu'il occupe Lauhan le plus promptement possible, et qu'il organise une colonne d'un millier d'hommes d'infanterie, bons marcheurs, avec une batterie d'artillerie et 12 à 1500 chevaux, pour donner la chasse à tous les partisans qui déjà paraissent entre Bautzen et Gœrlitz; que cette colonne doit être mise sous les ordres d'un bon général de cavalerie qui se garde bien; qu'elle ne doit jamais passer les nuits dans les villes; qu'elle ne doit jamais s'arrêter dans les lieux où elle a vu coucher le soleil; qu'elle doit aller passer la nuit au moins à une demi-lieue de là; qu'il est bien urgent que cette colonne se mette en mouvement et que le commandant ait une latitude de cinq ou six marches. Il aura des nouvelles du duc de Bagaio et maintiendra la sûreté du pays.

Écrivez aussi au duc de Tarente qu'il serait important de mettre une pièce de canon au blockhaus de Waldau, entre Bunzlau et Gœrlitz.

NAPOLÉON.

D'après l'original. Dépôt de la guerre.

20454. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT GOLDBERG.

Goerlitz. August 24, 18J3.

General Lefebvre-Desnoeltes and Prince Poniatowski seized all positions in Bohemia as far as ten leagues from Prague; they took the entrenched camps prepared for the landwehr and already palisaded. But the movement of the enemy on the left bank of the Elbe was already too decided; his troops attacked the village of Hellendorf at ten o'clock in the morning, and he was no longer in a condition to return to Prague. Marshal Saint-Cyr delayed the march of the allies with a division during the whole day of the 22nd; and yesterday, 23, all his corps were encamped two leagues around Dresden, occupying the left bank and the camp of Konigstein. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, he had not seen the enemy. My Guard will be tonight in Bautzen. I suppose that I Duke of Bellune and General Vandamme have already gone to Dresden.

I have just received news of the Duke of Reggio, on the evening of the 22nd, from Trebbin: he was no longer alarmed by the floods, this monster had disappeared on approaching; it was no more than these fortifications, which did not hold about twenty shots of cannon. He hoped to be today or tomorrow in Berlin:

On the 18th, Prince Eckmühl passed the Steckuitz River and seized the town of Lauenburg. He was not quite certain of the enemy's forces opposed to him, but he thought himself in a position to attack them and to walk on their bodies. On the 20th, General Girard had left Magdeburg with 12,000 men, and was on Brandenburg. General Dombrowski walked between him and the Duke of Heggio, and drove out all the enemy parties.

So business is strongly engaged everywhere. If I went to Bohemia, I would be in Prague in three days. But I prefer the wisest party and debouch by, Dresden, to vigorously attack the army which presents itself on this side.

I made you write yesterday on the way for you to dismiss General Ornano. Send back Chastel's division, and I intend to form several columns with infantry to assure our communications.

According to the minute. Archives the Empire.[127]

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20455. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Goerlitz, August 24, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I will be tonight of my person in Bautzen or Slolpen. My Guard will arrive tonight at Bautzen. Marshal St. Cyr did not warn General Vandamme, he could not leave yesterday, but this general will be tonight in Stolpen. I sent orders to the Duke de Bellune. On the 25th or the 26th, I will have 200,000 men at Stolpen. You do not give me enough details about the cases that took place; the generals did not say anything, we had to inform you of the number of our wounded and the losses we experienced. Take care of it without delay.

Two regiments of Westphalian hussars have just passed whole to the enemy, as it appears, with all their officers. Warn the King of Westphalia. I will take steps to dismount the other Westphalian regiments which are in the army and seize their horses. Hold this as secretly as possible. It would be important for the King to have all the horses of his cavalry given to his regiment of French hussars, and to cease his levies of troops: it is to give them to the enemy. He could write at once to the commander of the cavalry depot at Frankfort to bring a thousand French cavalry to assemble them. If the King of Westphalia surrenders himself to this proposal, there would be this means to take: he would send a thousand men of his cavalry to Magdeburg; there General Lemarois would let them dismount and give their horses and their arms to the French cavalrymen who are at the depot; the men would be sent back to Westphalia. In this way, we would keep horses, saddles and weapons.

Pass the attached letter to the King of Westphalia. You realize how important it is that your dispatch is not intercepted. You will write a letter to my minister, and you will have the letter numbered to the King, which I have not been able to enumerate because it is to be feared that the number of the army will be in the hands of the enemy.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Bassano.

20456 - TO JEROME NAPOLEON, KING OF WESTPHALIA, A CASSEL.

Goerlitz, August 24, 1813.

Brother, your two hussar regiments passed to the enemy,[128]

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from Reichenberg to Bohemia, with horses, arms and luggage, leaving only their great crews. Two squadrons which were detached could not follow the others; I gave orders that they should be dismounted and their horses taken, as well as your other two regiments. This example proves that you can trust no one in Westphalia, so that you can send 1,000 horses of your cavalry to Magdeburg. In this place, the General Lemarois will make them dismount and give their horses to 1,000 horsemen of the French depot, yours will be sent back to you. If you think fit, show yourself dissatisfied with this measure, and quickly complete the return of the French hussar regiment that I have granted you, it must not be concealed that in the present situation you can not be proud of any Westphalian.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20437. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Bautzen, August 24, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I received your letter at eleven o'clock. I arrive now, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with the Guard. General Vandamme is at Stolpen and Neustadt. The whole army will be in Stolpen tomorrow. I will have my headquarters there tomorrow, and sooner if I learn news from Dresden today that needs my presence. The guards of honor, having with them an infantry battalion and a battery of artillery, could have taken a position at Meissen, to assure this important point against the Cossacks. However, if it is not, they will be ordered to go to Torgau, and give the same order to General Margaron; he has infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I do not suppose that the enemy infantry will soon be in Leipzig. It is probable that near-tomorrow, 26, I will attack the enemy. If the general Margaron is compromised, he must withdraw to Torgau and communicate with me by the right bank. I think I told you all this yesterday, so that the wrong direction given to the honor guards will have been countermanded.

Your couriers are very badly learned: they leave without order. Give them instructions so that they will not leave, or hand over letters to anyone, without the order of the grand equerry.

Make me count the measures I ordered to seize[129]

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houses and barricade the streets that overlook the breaches. If executed, Dresden may last several days. Tomorrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 40,000 men will be able to enter Dresden; but, if all measures are taken, the redoubts are armed and the troops are well disposed, there is nothing to fear, and then I prefer to make 40,000 men lead by Konigstein, and I will fall on the enemy shore with the whole army by Konigstein.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20458. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BUTZEN.

Bautzen. August 24, 1813.

Cousin, send an officer to Dresden to inform General Durosnel that, if the guards have demoted, they must be ordered to go to Torgau. They will patrol the right bank to communicate with the army.

Send an officer to Torgau; let him go by Karneuz and Grossenhayn. You will warn that the relays must pass through Torgau until the enemy has been defeated, which will not be long.

Send an officer to Leipzig to inform General Marguron of the state of affairs. Tell him that I do not suppose that enemy infantry parties are about to arrive at Leipzig; but if it should happen otherwise, let him go to Torgau, and he will communicate with the army on the right bank of the Elbe; that it is probable that the day after tomorrow, 26, the enemy will be attacked and beaten before Dresden; that General Dombrowski having covered Dessau, he may leave there a column of 3 or 400 men instead of 1,000, and rally all his forces on Torgau, if he were obliged to evacuate Leipzig; that he be careful to evacuate from Leipzig all that belongs to the French army, directing him to Torgau and Wittenberg.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20459. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813, half-past seven in the morning.

Monsieur le Due de Bassano, I receive your letter of midnight and three quarters. I'm coming to Stolpen. The troops of General Vandamme[130]

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are already well advanced on Dresden. I will take steps to direct them to Konigstein, where I will be able to arrive on the 26th or the 27th.

Let me know if the enemy has been to Meissen. I had ordered that there be left a battalion quartered in the castle; he would have been safe there. This is a point that is important to occupy in this way.

A large amount of cavalry arrives. General Latour-Maubourg, who has 13 to 14,000 horses, may arrive early in Dresden; it will be necessary to employ it to drive out enemy cavalry from the plain.

I desire, moreover, that we make the least possible movement so that nothing announces to the enemy the arrival of the forces and the operations that we meditate. It would be very important to have some information on the strength of the enemy and the distribution of his troops.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20460. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813. Half-past seven in the morning.

Brother, I receive your letter. I'm coming to Stolpen. As long as I have ascertained the good situation at Dresden and the measures taken to put myself in a state of defense, my intention is to come to Koenigstein. I will arrive at Hellendorf; I will seize Pirna's camp, and I will have Pirna bridge. Once on this communication of Bohemia, I will act according to the circumstances to try to take advantage of the faults that could do the enemy. This operation can not begin tomorrow; we can not emerge in force until after tomorrow. So I think you will have to stay in Dresden again today and tomorrow: by then, I will have definitely taken a party. As I will not need so much cavalry, I should not be far from sending General Latour-Maubourg to sweep the plain.

NAPOLEON.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20461. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR, COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813, nine o'clock in the morning.

It is indispensable that I be without anxiety on Dresden, during the days of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. Dresden must hold more than six days. His defense consists, first, in the camp[131]

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cut off: eight to ten pieces of cannon had to be put in each redoubt, independently of three movable batteries of twenty pieces each, which the garrison or the corps d'armee had to carry wherever it was necessary. I suppose the engineers will have raised a few small shoulders to the protruding walls between the redoubts. The redoubts and the suburbs evacuated, there is still the enclosure of the city. She has a moat full of water and a hoist. It is not in the hoard that is the defense of the place, but in the row of houses behind. I had ordered that these houses should be occupied by the garrison, and that the streets should be barricaded with sacks and barrels, so that they were all impassable. From then on, the enemy must first extinguish the fire of the bastions; and I have placed in casemates several pieces of which it would be difficult to extinguish the fire, and as long as this fire would not be extinguished, it would be in vain that the enemy would overthrow the hoist; he would have to cross the ditch and breach the houses. But, with a large garrison, I do not know how one can break into houses, since one can hide behind the ruins. Finally, the fires of the place can be extinguished only by establishing regularly several batteries; which will consume the seven or eight days I ask. Barricades established behind the first line of houses, opposite the breaches, would render the efforts of the enemy vain and prolong the defense. Dresden can therefore defend itself, according to the rules of the art, six or seven days, and obstinately fifteen or twenty days. The city taken, there would remain the works on the right bank, where one would have had all the precious things transported and where one would defend oneself for a long time.

The Major General will inform you of the orders given for today and tomorrow. My intention is to take Pirna's camp with all my army. I will bring General Vandamme to-morrow to seize the woods and defiles of Hellendorf. The 42nd division will occupy Pirna and form my right. As soon as I am master of Pirna, I will have two bridges cut opposite Pirna; the necessary pontoons are ready. In this arrangement of things, when you reach Pirna, you will find the 12th Division. If the enemy separates, or if he is badly put in, I will try to profit by it. If he has taken the line of operation from Leipzig, I shall find myself nearer to Prague, and I shall endeavor, by throwing bridges over the Elbe, to establish my communication with Prince Poniatowski and the army of Silesia by the outlet of Gabel.

According to the minute. archives of the Empire.[132]

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20462. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT STOLPEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to General Vandamme to direct all his troops, infantry, cavalry, artillery, on the camp of Lilienstein. He can send them away at noon or an hour, so that they arrive before night; they will take a stand and rest there. General Vandamme could place a division in the very camp of Lilienstein, another at Hohnstein, and another between the camp and Hohnstein. He will bring all his artillery on the plateau, between Lilienstein and the river, but so as not to clutter the passages. He will take care that the company of sappers is in the lead and pass the bridge of Konigstein tonight. He will provide four days of food for his troops, check the cartridges and complete them.

The 42nd Division will meet entirely with its artillery on the left bank and sounds the protection of the fortress.

If the enemy had skirmishers on the right and on the left, they would have to be driven out so that the enemy could see nothing, and all the paths would be kept so that he had no communication with us.

In his person, General Vandamme will, at the latest, from noon to one o'clock, in the little town of Konigstein, and will be acquainted with the whole position, will have the plan of the camp at Pirnn put before him, and will study the means of carry out the provisions which will be prescribed to it. He must, with his Corp, debouch at Hellendorf, by Langen-Hennersdorf and Bahra. The 42nd Division, which will be in Konigstein, will then go to Pirna to border the Pirna camp.

Order General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, who is at Weissig, to send 500 horses, a light artillery battery and two battalions to Pirna, he will also send 500 horses and a battery to Pilnitz. Give orders for these posts to be made patrols, so that the enemy can neither communicate nor disembark on the right bank. If the enemy wanted to build a bridge, General Lefebvre would go at once to oppose it. Of his remaining troops they will remain in their positions to rest; they will have to be supplied with four days of bread, which he will bring from Dresden, in order to be ready for operation tomorrow. General Lefebvre will send back to Dresden all the cavalry of Marshal St. Cyr, who would be between Dresden and Konigstein. He will order the commanders of his detachments not to show their mass,[133]

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not even the artillery, nor more than 30 men of their infantry, but to stand back, not to be seen from the other side. They will leave at sight of the enemy only a few horsemen who will watch the edges.

Order Marshal St. Cyr to send 2,000 horses, under the orders of General Lheritier, to Grossenhayn, with a battery of horse-drawn artillery; he will give him a battalion. This general will watch the right bank from Dresden to Torgau, and place posts opposite Meissen. At last he will keep free from this communication of the army. He will get on board as soon as possible with General Dejean, who must be at Torgau. It will be held en masse and in a manner suitable not to be surprised by enemy partisans, but on the contrary to repel and maintain its position. It is essential that this column leave tomorrow before two o'clock.

Order to place a battalion in the castle of Meissen; he will crack it. If we are in time to assemble the battalion and battery of the Guard who are with the guards of honor, we will do it. These troops will be very well placed in the castle of Meissen with the eight pieces of cannon of the Guard. In these detachments, one must not send any Westphalian: one can not trust them.

You will inform Marshal Saint-Cyr that you will inform him tonight of my arrangements for the day to come; but that it is necessary that he hold General Pajol in reserve, to launch him in pursuit of the enemy in a country he knows well, and to charge him, as soon as the enemy has unmasked his retrograde movement, to cut everything that would have ventured.

Order General Corbineau to leave with his cavalry and the infantry of the Prince de Reuss to advance Stolpen; he will take a position half a league from Stolpen, in the direction of Hohnstein, and on the right or left of the road, so as not to encumber him.

Order the old Guard to go to Stolpen, where it will stay in the houses.

Order the three divisions of the young Guard to be placed in a column between Bischofswerda and Stolpen, the 1st division a league from Stolpen, the 2nd to two leagues from Stolpen, the third to three leagues, day will be less strong than the previous days, and these troops will be able to rest.

Order General Latourg-Maubourg, in order not to clutter the road of Stolpen, to come and take a position between Stolpen and the Bautzen road, near the village of Weickersdorf, but[134]

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not to go there by the road from Bischofswerda to Stolpen; to make another league on the main road and then fall back on the left on this village.

Order the Guard cavalry to move near Stolpen, but on the left of the Bischofswerda road to Stolpen, on the side of the villages of Drebnitz and Lauterhach, and to proceed by a direct route, in order to do not clutter the road from Stolpen to Bischofswerda,

The engineering park and the deck crews will come to Stolpen.

The deck crew will set off at Stolpen on Pirna Road, where I intend to throw two bridges tomorrow. The Engineering Park will be placed in front of Stolpen, in the direction of Konigstein, without embarrassing the road.

Reiterate the order to the Duke of Ragusa to send a movable column, composed as I prescribed it, on Hoyerswerda. Let him know that General Lheritier is going to Grossenhayn to clear the country between Dresden and Torgau.

Also inform the General Lheritier of the existence of the column of the Duke of Haguse at Hoycerswerda, so that the two commanders can correspond with each other and meet in case of need.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20463. - To THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT STOLPEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813.

Cousin, I send you the letters of the Prince of Moscow and those of the Duke of Taranto. It seems that the Prince of Moscow did not receive the letter you wrote him on the 23rd, which is a great misfortune. The Duke of Taranto said it positively in his letter of the 24th at three o'clock in the morning. I suppose that the letter from the Duke of Taranto clarified this misunderstanding, stained that there was no harm. Nevertheless, it is urgent to send an officer, with orders to General Souham, to take command of the 3rd corps, under the orders of the Duke of Taranto; General Sebastiani to take the orders of the Duke of Taranto, and the Prince of the Moscow to come from his person to the Headquarters, sending him a copy of the letter of the 23rd, which has not arrived.

Send a duplicate of this letter to the Duke of Taranto,[135]

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for him pass to the prince of Moscow. You feel that nothing is more urgent.

NAPOLEON.

According to original. Deposit of the war,

20464. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT VANDAMME,
COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN,

Stolpen, August 25, 1813,

General Vandamme, I send you a letter from General Haxo that I sent to Konigstein. As all the 42nd division must have arrived, I desire that as soon as you have dispatched your orders you will go there from your person to drive the Cossacks out of all the avenues so that they do not see our movement.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Archives of the Empire.

20465. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813.

General Rogniat, the place of Dresden, as it is at this moment, has just rendered me services: without it, I could not have gone away; the enemy could have been there by the 23rd. This first moment passed, it would be wrong to believe that his role has ceased.

The chessboard of the present war is complicated; the number of enemies I have to fight is formidable; if the redoubted tracings already drawn had been completed, if the barricades had been completed in the city, and if the Pirna moat had been well established, I would have had more confidence in Dresden, I could have hoped for a defense of ten at twelve days, then I would have laughed at the confidence of the enemy; I would have marched on Bohemia. But, in the state where this city is, I can not have that confidence that I desire. Give orders to complete the three redoubts already drawn and to establish three new ones according to the foreground. We need the stockades of the suburbs be completed, and all that must be done to defend Friedrichstadt be well organized. Give orders to complete the Pirna ditch and to carry out the barricades in the city; it is necessary that all houses in the line be[136]

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notch and occupied as barracks; lastly, we must not forget anything in order to establish a balance between the defense of the left and the right bank, so that I have the conviction that a Corps of 20,000 men throwing themselves into the place, and thus bearing its garrison to nearly 30,000 men, can defend itself fifteen to twenty days.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Deposit of War.

20466. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813,

General Bogniat, I have just ordered that a garrison of 1,800 men be established at Bautzen. My intention is that steps be taken to fortify this place as much as possible. The citadel and the city must already be arranged. My intention is to arrange also the enclosure which embraces the suburbs, having dug a good ditch, by increasing the relief of the parapet, by milling and palisading the ditch, by establishing a good covered palisaded way, and by tracing it so that there is a place of arms which flanks the whole enclosure, and in which will be placed a blockhouse; finally, by occupying the heights with two or three good, well- palisaded redoubts, and doing all that is necessary to remain masters of the bridges and to withstand at least some light attacks. Arrange for these works to be directed so that every fortnight there is a degree of advancement, and that in two months I can confidently leave 2,000 men for fifteen or twenty days in Bautzen.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20467. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813.

General Rogniat, my intention is to arrange the fort of Meissen so that a battalion and five or six pieces of cannon will be safe from insults. Give orders accordingly. Get work done without delay to establish a bridgehead. I guess this work can be finished in a fortnight, and then[137]

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will work to restore the bridge. Immediately give orders to fulfill my intentions.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20468. - TO M. MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monsieur le Due de Bassano, in exchange for the bad news you give me from the Duke of Reggio, I can send you some good ones which I receive from General Lauriston.

This news of the Duke of Reggio seems to me, as to you, so confused that I can not yet sit down on my ideas. The letter says that on the 20th and 21st we had advantageous business; but it is in fact, according to the official letters, that on the 20th and 21st, only a few shots were fired. It must be believed that the case in question is a charge or hurray that will have put the disorder in the luggage of the center. Besides, I suppose that by the evening Gersdorf will have received new information. Have a little inquiry into the nature of the man who wrote this letter, and send me by mail all the information that will come to you.

General Lauriston defeated the Army of Silesia between Goldberg and Jauer. He says he counted on the battlefield 7,000 dead enemies and only 800 French. He took prisoners and took some pieces of cannon. The positions of the enemy being very beautiful, the intrepidity of our soldiers has been all the more remarkable.

The division of General Teste can rest today in Neustadt. The rain would tire the troop a lot and would damage the roads.

It appears that the enemy has a Corps, which the peasants estimate from 15 to 20,000 men, which would not have appeared before Dresden, and which would be in the position of Hellendorf. It also appears that the camp which the enemy had on the heights of Pirna is evacuated and that one carried it on the other side of the ravine.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20469. - TO THE GENERAL COMTE VANDAMME,
COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT KOENIGSTEIN.

Stolpen, August 25, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon,

Count Vandarnme, a division of your army corps[138]

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is in Neustadt, one in Stolpen, and six battalions have already returned to the Lilienstein camp. So you have thirty-four battalions in your hand. The 42nd Division must have at least twelve battalions, if it does not have its fourteen battalions; she will be under your orders. You will then have forty-six battalions united under the fort of Konigstein.

You will send all your orders so that tomorrow, at the break of day, everything will start. If you can get your sappers to arrive before dark, have them come. Order the half company which is detached for the service of the camp to cut fascines to make easier the ways that the rains would have spoiled.

This night, you will command the 42nd division and the six battalions of Teste division (which will make eighteen battalions), with the artillery battery of the 42nd division and the battery of the Teste brigade, if this brigade brought with her batteries, to mount on the plateau, and to march in battle in the utmost silence behind Konigstein, so that, at daybreak, he could be in battle with their cannon.

If the brigade of the division Teste does not have its battery, the twelve battalions of the 42nd division will have only one battery, which will not be enough. You will then be careful to order your two batteries of light artillery, or the battery which you will have nearest, to be carried in the night on the plateau, so as to be at daybreak. I estimate that General Berthezene (1) needs about twenty-four pieces of cannon. You will bring in your light cavalry, so that it will be at daybreak at Konigstein camp, and you will have in your hand an advance guard of 10 to 12,000 men placed on the plateau. It would be necessary that tonight you fought away all the enemy scouts so that they could not see the ramps or what is being done.

Tomorrow in the day, as soon as the fog is cleared, this vanguard will seize the whole plateau of Pirna. Your division of Neustadt, which is nearest, will arrive first and will form on the plateau Koenigstein. Your second division will arrive immediately afterwards, and you will make the following arrangements: you will conduct general Berthezene with the 42nd division and the Teste brigade, and twenty-four pieces of cannon, on Pirna, which he will seize while remaining on the heights you, with your two divisions, as soon as you are assured that the enemy is not in a position to dispute the

1) The 42nd division was commanded not by Berthezene, but by Mouton-Duvernet.[139]

camp or the town of Pirna to the eighteen battalions of General Berthezene, you will take, by taking a military position, Langen-Hennersdorf. It will be advisable to have a battery of 12 as soon as possible, in order to send it to General Berthezene, if he needs it, to counter-battery the pieces that the enemy might establish on the Kohlberg.

The deck crew will have arrived at noon opposite Pirna, with the eight battalions of the Teste division to whom I am directing orders. In an hour or two, we will throw the bridge, and I will occupy the heights of Pirna by the divisions of the young Guard. Immediately, General Teste, with the eight battalions he has brought with him and the six battalions he will find with General Berthezens, will unite his division, will join you by a movement to the left, so that you will have your three divisions before four or five o'clock in the afternoon. The camp of Pirna will then be occupied, the right at Pirna by 40,000 men of guard infantry, and 8 to 10,000 men of cavalry, the left by your army corps. If then the information that we have received suggests that you can go to Bahra and Hellendorf to seize the defiles and fall on the rear of the enemy, you will, and I will support you by the young Guard.

I order General Corhineau to leave at five in the morning, with his light cavalry division, to rejoin you. He has 4,000 men and a line of artillery; it will be useful to occupy the whole plateau.

You will take care to inform the Saxon engineers of all the outlets of the Pirna camp which you must keep by posts. These posts will be successively relieved by the young Guard, when it will arrive at Pirna. It will be necessary that your sappers, with their picks, be at the head of the columns to widen the path and cut the woods in the defiles from Bahra to Hellendorf', Tomorrow in the evening, the rest of the army arrives and opens a body by Konigstein and the other by Pirna. Take care that the baggage, the military vans and all the carriages remain under the protection of the Hohnstein redoubts, where you will leave the brigade of General Prince de Reuss who will arrive early tomorrow at Hohnstein. The 42nd Division has, I believe, six battalions between Dresden and Konigstein, and I have ordered General Lefebvre Desnoettes to have them reared by the young Guard: I suppose he did, and so tonight the whole Berthezene division will be reunited at the camp.[140]

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I send you my order officer Atthalin, who knows the roads. I send you with him a geographer engineer who has raised the map and also knows the country. Take Saxon engineers who know the country well in the citadel and take foresters to drive you.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Archives of the Empire.

20470. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN STOLPEN

Stolpen, August 26, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin wrote to General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to assemble his two batteries of light artillery, which, if the enemy attacked Dresden, could be used to fire from the right bank on the left bank.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20471. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN STOLPEN

Stolpen, August 26, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order General Dulauloy's artillery reserve batteries to go to Dresden.

Ask Latour-Maubourg if he has news of General Chastel, who should have passed Goerlitz. Let him send an officer to meet him for positive news from where he is.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20472. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT VANDAMME, COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT KOENIGSTEIN.

Stolpen, August 26, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

I told you yesterday my intentions. The whole enemy army, yesterday at midnight, came to Dresden, and Marshal Saint-Cyr feared attacking him today. But that is one more probability to think that the forces against you are very small. Debouch as soon as possible, and grab the plateau. Master of the end of this plateau, you will be from the city of Pirna, and then you will throw the bridge. Finally, if the circumstances are favorable, come out to Hellendorf. This operation will bring terror to the enemy, and may[141]

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to be of a great result. Leave two infantry battalions and a cavalry brigade to guard the Hohnstein and Lilienstein redoubts. The cavalry will conquer the outlets of Neustadt to protect the country from any incursion.

It is proper, to make a diversion on Dresden, that you debouch as soon as possible, and I hope that during the day you will find yourself on the rear of the enemy, and that you will have crushed the division that they placed there to watch you.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20173. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT STOLPEN.

Stolpen, August 26, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, send an officer to General Teste, who is on the road between Stolpen and Dresden, about midway, to give him orders to leave today at four in the morning to return to Dresden and take there position as a reserve, without entering the Neustadt, and on the right bank, unless in a contrary order. He would not have left yesterday without taking the orders of Marshal Saint-Cyr.

Order General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to remain in the position he is in; two battalions which have been placed on the right bank, opposite Pirna and Pillnitz, watch with 1,000 horses the passage of the river; he is to direct the eight other battalions on Dresden with their artillery. He will have them leave at four o'clock in the morning, so that they arrive at seven o'clock. They will serve as a reserve and will reoccupy their former camp.

Order the old Guard to leave at four o'clock for Dresden. Give General Latour-Maubourg and General Walther the same order. So that there will be at Dresden, before noon, eight battalions of the young Guard, of the Delahorde division, eight of the 23rd division, ten of the old Guard, total twenty-six battalions, the whole Corps of Lutour-Maubonrg , all the cavalry of the old Guard, and finally, before the evening, all the young Guard.

General Vandamme will be informed that, the enemy having approached Dresden last evening, and seeming to threaten an attack for the present day, however probable that may be, the Emperor has considered fit to go there. His Majesty orders that, in accordance with his instructions of yesterday, General Vandamme take the command, 1st of the 1st and 2nd Divisions; 2nd of the brigade of the[142]

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The 23rd Division at Koenigstein Camp (the other brigade under General Teste's command receives direct orders from me at Dresden); 3rd of the whole 42nd division; 4th of the brigade of the Prince de Reuss composed of six battalions of the 2nd Corps. General Vandamme will therefore have under his command fifty-two battalions of infantry, plus his light cavalry, and the Corhineau division, which is 4,000 strong. With these troops, General Vandamme must seize the whole plateau of the Pirna camp, occupy Pirna and cut the enemy's road, today or at the latest tomorrow, on Hellendorf and Berggiesshübel, in the time that the army which would debouch by Dresden would urge the enemy. The bridge crew will be under General Vandamme's orders. It will be at one o'clock in the afternoon at the village of Muhldorf or at Lhomen, and as soon as General Vandamme is master of Pirna, he will be able to throw the bridge. Warn General Vandamme that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, with the light cavalry column of the Guard, will fill all posts from Pirna to Dresden.

According to the original unsigned. Depot of the war,

20474. - TO GENERAL BARON HAXO, COMMANDING THE YOUNG OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

Stolpen, August 26, 1813.

Go to Koenigstein, to assist General Vandammo with your advice.

I leave under the command of this general the 1st, 2nd divisions, the brigade of the 23rd division which is in the camp of Koenigstein, a brigade commanded by the Prince de Heuss, composed of six battalions of the 2nd corps, the 2nd division, and the cavalry division of General Corbineau; that makes fifty-two battalions with 4 to 5,000 cavalry men. As for Desnoettes, I leave him at Dresden. I wish General Vandamme to seize the plateau as soon as possible, make himself master of the city of Pirna, and take up position on the plateau; and, if the enemy was not able, to enter Hellendorf.

It will be necessary for him to leave two battalions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry to guard all his rear, the outlet of Neustadt and the redoubts of Hohnstein and Lilienstein.

I traveling myself to Dresden, and I will have my guard with me. The Corps of the Duke of Bellune and that of the Duke of Hagusa, who will be at Stolpen this evening, will, according to the circumstances,[143]

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to reinforce the attack on Pirna, or I will bring them to Dresden. Write me four or five times a day. There are posts in the column of General Lefehvre-Desnoettes who will be able to carry the dispatches.

General Vandamme, as soon as it dawns and he sees what he has before him, can not miss his movement on the set.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20475. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT STOLPEN.

Stolpen, August 26, 1813, seven o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, send a courier to the Duke de Tarente to inform him that we are coming to Dresden; that the enemy is in front of the city; that today a part of the army opens by Koenigstein to reach the camp of Pirna and the outlets of Hellendorf and to cut the line of operation of the enemy; It is therefore probable that in a few days there will be events of great importance.

P. S, It appears that there is a Russian and Prussian landwehr corps between Lubben, Cottbus, & c. It is necessary that you send a good column to prevent these people from worrying us. As we have a lot to do here, we must give him the latitude to go to Hoyerswerda, Luckau and Cottbus.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20476. - TO MARÉCHAL KELLERMANN, DUKE OF VALMY, COMMANDANT SUPERIOR OF THE 5th, 25th and 26th DIVISIONS MILITAIRES, At MAYENCE.

Dresden, August 27, 1813. Six o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, let the Empress know by telegraph that yesterday I won a great victory in Dresden over the Austrian, Russian and Prussian armies, commanded by the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. We bring a lot of prisoners, flags and cannons.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Due de Valmy.[144]

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20477. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 27, 1813.

Cousin, send Chastel's Division to cross the bridges tonight. Let me know if this general has with him his light artillery. You will order him to go to the headquarters, redoubt No. 4. When he passes his person, he will come to find me; he will be introduced to me at home, even if I would be in bed, so that he will report to me the situation of his division.

NAPOLEON

From the original, Depot of War.

20478. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 27, 1813.

Cousin, I send you a copy of the report of an enemy partisan. This partisan has 1,000 men of Russian cavalry and 1,000 of Austrian cavalry; he has neither infantry nor cannon.

Send an courier to Leipzig to communicate this information to General Margaron. That he should not take the alarm, that he does not evacuate Leipzig at the approach of that column, which, being only 2,000 men, should inspire him no fear; let him walk to it. I suppose he has at this moment 2,000 men of cavalry, 10 pieces of cannon, and, if the Badois have arrived, he will have more than 4,000 men of infantry.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20179. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 21, 1813, seven o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, write to the King of Naples to take under his orders the Duke de Bellune. Make known to him that I have put the division Teste under the orders of the Duke de Bellune; that the enemy is not in retreat, and that he regards the affair of yesterday only as a failed attack, and that it is doubtful whether he will retire this night. If he wishes, my intention is to turn him by his left, and the King of Naples, with the thirty-eight battalions of the Duke de Bellune, is in charge of this operation. The King will have General Latour-Maubourg who has thirty-six pieces of artillery and two divisions of cuirassiers, and the[145]

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thirty-eight battalions of the Duke de Bellune and the Division Teste. Let him make sure that General Teste has his three batteries reach him, if not, that he should bring them to-night; Its very important. Make known to the King that at five o'clock in the morning, I will be at No. 4 Redoubt, on the road to Plauen. You will let me know what is the position of the King, the Duke de Bellune, and General Teste.

Send the Prince of the Moskva to place his headquarters in one of the houses in front of Redoubt No. 1, let him be joined by the Barrois division, and the artillery of this division. That there will be a great battle tomorrow, and that the enemy army is numerous.

Order the Duke of Ragusa to assemble, in the night, all his divisions and all his artillery, and to lean on the Prince of Moskva and Marshal St. Cyr, and to expect a great battle for tomorrow.

Recommend to the King of Naples to keep the road of Nossen free.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20480. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, At DRESDE.
Dresden, August 27, 1813, seven o'clock in the evening.

My Cousin, send recognize positively the situation of Marshal Saint-Cyr. Show him my displeasure that I did not hear from him during the morning, he should have sent me an officer every hour, to see what was going on. Let me know the villages he occupies, and write him to keep his whole Corps together. Let me know the state of his divisions and his artillery. I saw with difficulty that part of his infantry was behind the hooves.

Also, acknowledge the positive situation of the Duke de Treviso and the Cavalry of the Guard.

It is proper that you write to all the commanders of the corps that the enemy is not in retreat, and that tomorrow, at daybreak, they will take up arms. Each corps commander will positively know the location of his Corps. Let them know that I will be at my headquarters at Redoubt No. 4 near the mill on the road to Plauen.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.[146]

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20481. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, At DRESDE.
Dresden, August 27, 1813, eight o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, order General Dulauloy to add to his four spare batteries the battery of the young Guard who was attached to the service of the place. As soon as the battery which is with General Dejean returns, he will also meet there. Order him to bring in one of the Ornano or Desuoettes division horse batteries, and one of the Walther division, so that the reserve, which will have to be at five o'clock in the morning, will be at my headquarters at Redoubt No. 4, will consist of four batteries of 12, three horse batteries and a division battery, total, fifty-eight pieces of cannon. The Walther division will have a horse battery, the division Desnoèttes will have two, the division Ornano will have one; total, four; which, with the three batteries of the reserve, makes seven artillery batteries on horseback. General Dulauloy will also join the Westphalian battery which is in the place to his reserve, and will at once rearrange it.

Order General Durosnel to return immediately to his garrison for the service of the place. He will put in each redoubt, on the left bank, fifty infantrymen; each will be armed with eight pieces instead of six; for this purpose he will remove the necessary pieces from the right bank. General Sorbier will put in each redoubt 80 gunners for these parts to be well served. The commander of the engineers will put in each 50 men, either sappers or marine workers. Thus there will be in each redoubt 80 gunners, 50 engineers, 50 infantry and eight cannons. There will be one commander for each redoubt, not one for two, as it was. A letter will be written to each commander to let him know that he must be killed in the redoubt and never leave it under any pretext. The pieces will be supplied with two hundred and fifty strokes, and there will be a deposit in each redoubt. 10,000 cartridges. An investigation will be made to find out why the commander of No. 3 Redoubt abandoned it, and who this commander was.

The old Guard will be tomorrow, at break of day, in the same position it was today, and placed in the same way. The grenadiers on horseback, being destined to my personal guard, will be it the redoubt n° 4, as well as the squadrons of service and the division Ornano, General Nansouty will remain in the plain to support the[147]

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Duke of Treviso with the Desnoettes division, chasseurs and dragons. Make General Nansouty and the Duke of Treviso aware of my discontent with the fact that they have not sent their hourly reports to-day.

Order that for the day tomorrow, each corps commander have a fixed headquarters where he would leave, if he left him, someone to receive my orders and tell where he is. Make me put on the oil the position of all the corps tonight, as well as the exact indication of their headquarters.

The mounted grenadiers will have a battery of artillery with them. General Desnoetes will remove all the men and all the artillery which he has on the right bank.

Order General Corbineau to recall the brigade he has at Neustadt; it will go to Dresden, so as to arrive before nine o'clock in the morning, and come to stand near Redoubt no. 4. The general who commands it will let me know his arrival. General Corbineau will have this brigade replaced by 500 horses on the side of Neustadt; he will also place 200 horses to raise the Guard and to watch the right bank, from Pillnitz to Pirna.

Testify my displeasure to the Director of the Army Administration for the manner in which the ambulances were served. We did not send carts to pick up the wounded, and many are not yet. All the hospital officials should have been there. Recommend that you take steps to make it better tomorrow.

The bakers of General Vandamme must make bread at Krenigstein camp. You can return the 200,000 biscuit rations that are in Konigstein. I will be told how much flour there is; the river will soon be free, it will be possible, if necessary, to bring a part of it.

Give me an account of the orders given by General Durosuel to a battalion of the 131st to go to Meissen, and let me know when he had to occupy the castle. This is important because we must immediately restore our regular communications by the left bank, Leipzig and Nossen.

Only 600 men will be left in garrison at Bautzen, all the rest will be ordered to return to Dresden.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.[148]

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20482. – TO THE PRINCE CAMBACERE,
ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.
Dresden, August 27, 1813, in the evening

Cousin, I am so tired and so busy that I can not write to you at length; the Duke de Bassano is in charge of it. Business here goes very well.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres.

20483. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
GENERAL MAJOR OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. August 28, 1813.

Cousin, order Marshal Saint-Cyr to march on Dohna. He will rise on the heights and will follow on the heights the retreat of the enemy, passing between Dohna and the plain. The Duke of Treviso will follow the high road. As soon as the junction is made with General Vandamme, Marshal Saint-Cyr will continue his journey to carry himself with his Corps and that of General Vandamme on Berggiesshübel. The Duke of Treviso will take up a position on Pirna. For the rest, I will go there myself as soon as I know that the movement is begun. It is necessary that, while walking on Dohna, all the columns of Marshal Saint-Cyr should be in the plain, in order to be always in sight from the Duke of Treviso.

Write to General Vandamme to inform him of the movement of the retreat of the enemy; 30,000 men, forty pieces of cannon, and several generals took me. Inform him also of the march of Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Treviso on Dohna and Pirna. As soon as the meeting is made, he will form his whole Corps on the heights of Berggiesshübel and Hollendorf.

I will go to Pirna Road.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20484. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 29, 1813. Five o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order Brigadier-General Pire to leave at six in the morning, and to cross the bridges at Dresden. He will be attached to him a Westphalian battalion, of those who are in Dresden, and three pieces of cannon. This general will proceed immediately to Meissen; he will take[149]

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possession of the place and will push parties on the road to Leipzig and in all directions where there would be enemy parties; he will be in correspondence with General Margaron, who must be in Leipzig or between Leipzig and Torgau. Arriving at Meissen, General Piré will place in the castle the Westphalian battalion and the three pieces of cannon.

Order the Gen. Engineer Commander to send a bridge officer immediately to put the castle in order and work on a bridgehead, and to the general commanding the artillery to make a field-work on the boat bridge spot.

General Piré will communicate with General Lheritier, who is on the right bank, and will prepare boats to pass on the right bank with his brigade, as soon as he has the order. Let General Pire know that he must now give two or three times of his news, my intention being to restore perfectly the communication between Dresden and Leipzig, and that he has enough boats to be able, at the first order, to bear on the right bank.

Let me know how much infantry General Lhiritier has with him.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20485. -. TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 29, 1813, six-thirty in the morning,

Cousin, order the King of Naples to march on Frauenstein, and to fall upon the flanks and rear of the enemy, and to assemble for this purpose his cavalry, his infantry, and his artillery.

Order the Duke of Ragusa to follow the enemy vigorously on Dippoldiswalde and in all the directions he would have taken.

Order Marshal St. Cyr to follow the enemy on Maxen and on all the directions he should have taken.

Instruct these three generals in the respective positions of the other two, so that they know they are supporting each other.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original. Deposit of the war.

20486. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 29, 1813, half-past seven in the morning.

My Brother, today, at six o'clock in the morning, General Vandamme attacked the Prince of Wurtemberg, near Hollendorf; he himself[150]

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made 1,500 prisoners and took four pieces of cannon, and he carried him beating like a drum; they were all Russians. General Vandamme walked on Toeplitz with his whole Corps. General Prince de Heuss, who commanded one of our brigades, was killed. I am writing this for your guidance. General Vandamme writes that terror is in the whole Russian army.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20487. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN

Dresden, August 29, 1813.

My cousin, my intention is that we do not evacuate the prisoners of war without having taken my orders, and that they submit to me the different projects of evacuation. The first convoy will be composed of their generals; the second convoy, of their officers, the third, of their useless non-commissioned officers to the convoys of soldiers, all this will be escorted by the gendarmerie. The officers will leave only in convoys of 20. They will give me the note of all these convoys and the escort that they want to give them. You feel how important it is for roads to be safe. As for the prisoners, they will be formed by companies of 60 to 100 men, at the head of which will be put an Austrian NCO. Ten of these companies, that is to say, 1,000 men at most, will make a convoy, which will be escorted by 10 gendarmes, either elite or from the line, by 20 men of cavalry and 60 men of infantry. The escort will be under the command of a gendarmerie officer, either of the elite gendarmerie or of the line. Independently of this, the commanders of Leipzig and Erfurt will provide, according to the circumstances, escorts.

All who would be Polish would like to serve will be enlisted at once, dressed with the Polish uniforms that are here, and incorporated into Polish regiments. It could even be sent to Magdeburg and Wittenberg for the Vistula regiment and the Polish fourth, but we must be sure that these men are Polish. I am assured that in the number of prisoners who are here, there are already 1,500 of them, which could be used with advantage.

NAPOLEON,

According to the original. Depot of war.[151]

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20488. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN

Dresden, August 29, 1813.

Cousin, inform the governor of Torgau, General Margaron and General Pira, that a division of 1,500 Austrian, Russian and Prussian cavalrymen, with 1,500 infantrymen, was cut off from Dresden and arrived at Meissen on the 27th at two o'clock in the afternoon, and returning at five o'clock and seven o'clock the same evening, heading for Torgau. These troops seemed uneasy and uncertain as to the path they would take. General Margaron and the governor of Torgau must have notices of the march of this column, and we must try to intercept him and do him all the harm possible.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20489. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN

Dresden, August 29, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the commanding general at Erfurt to send off, on the 1st of September, the division composed of 5,500 men of infantry and 1,900 men of cavalry, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, which is at Erfurt. This division will be organized, namely: 5,500 infantry men in marching battalions, each of 7 to 800 men, forming two brigades, each of 2,600 men. Each brigade will be commanded by one of the generals, colonels or majors who are in Erfurt. All that belongs to the 3rd, 5th, 4th, 7th and 12th Corps will preferably be put together; all that belongs to the Guard, infantry, cavalry and artillery, will be put together and form a reserve. The cavalry will be organized in three regiments of march, each of 600 men.

General d'Alton will organize this whole division, so that it can walk in order and fight. Horse artillery will be attached to the cavalry, and foot artillery to the two brigades of infantry.

This division will go to Leipzig. It will march militarily, bivouacking or cantoning in the same city and without scattering in the villages, the artillery occupying the heights and battery, as if the division was in front of the enemy. This division arrived in Leipzig, General Margaron will keep the battalion of the 96th and that of the[152]

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103rd. His corps will be composed of three Baden battalions, the 4th battalion of the 35th light, the 1st battalion of the 132nd, the 2nd battalion of the 96th, the 2nd battalion of the 103rd; total, seven battalions, or a good brigade of 4,000 men. It becomes indispensable to send to Leipzig a colonel or a good major to command these four French battalions.

General Margaron will join to the column from Erfurt the battalion of the combined divisions, and that which belongs to the 57th, 145th, 85th, and 138th, and in general all the infantry other than the seven battalions enumerated above, of so that it was only these seven whole and well organized battalions, and that consequently it no longer has broken Corps or provisional Corps.

All that belongs to the 14th, the 6th, and 1st Corps will go to Dresden; all that belongs to the 3rd, 5th, 4th, 12th, and 11th corps will go to Torgau to reinforce the garrison. Let me know how much this reinforcement will put troops in Torgau.

As for the cavalry, all that belongs to the Guard will continue its route. All that belongs to the 5th Cavalry Corps will go to Torgau. What belongs to the 13th hussars will go to Magdeburg. All that belongs to the 3rd Cavalry Corps will go to Wittenberg. General Margaron will keep everything belonging to the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Corps. Let me know what will be the composition of his cavalry.

General Margaron will also return all the cuirassiers and dragoons, both those who will be part of the Column of Erfurt and those who are now part of his two provisional regiments, He will keep only light horses, chasseurs and hussars . He will form three regiments, namely: one of all that belongs to the 2nd corps of cavalry; one of all that belongs to the 1st corps, and a third of all the detachments belonging to the brigades which are not part of the cavalry corps. Have this organization done here on paper. I wish to complete his cavalry to the number of 3,000 horses.

Let General Lheritier know what will happen to Torgau for the 5th Corps, and to Padua what happens to Wittenberg for the 3rd.

General Margaron will keep two artillery batteries on horseback and Badoise battery, which will make him sixteen pieces of cannon. All remaining artillery will continue to Dresden. General Margaron having to have 3,000 horses, it will be necessary to send him two generals of cavalry brigade.[153]

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Write to the commander of Erfurt to send the equipage of the King of Naples with this division.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20490. - TO THE GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN
Dresden, August 29, 1813.

General Rogniat, I have already written to you for Meissen. It is of the utmost importance to occupy the castle, so that a battalion may be safe from attack by the enemy light troops. I order the artillery to establish a bridge of boats that will be attached to the arches. This operation will be done tomorrow. Order that one work on the spot at a bridgehead on the right bank. It is necessary that two redoubts and good palisades assure me this point on the right bank. It is also my intention that you send the naval workers to restore the stone bridge. I wish this work to be finished within a month, and that in the winter, despite the ice, we are always assured of this great communication.

Today or tomorrow, resume the work of Dresden. I have seen with difficulty, in spite of my orders, that there is no ground all along the redoubts, and that there are no sacks on the ground, so that the gunners do not were not enough he sheltered, We must remedy this negligence. It is also necessary that each redoubt has a location for fifteen pieces of cannon. Blockhouses, huts and barracks were not safe from the cannon; it is necessary to pile up trees one over the other, so as to be more than three feet thick, since then the field cannon can do nothing. The three intermediate redoubts must be established at once. The gabions and bags should be placed on the redoubts, so that the gunners are covered as much as possible. The ditches on the Pirna front must be completed.

At Koenigstein, what is most important is to work immediately on the road from Konigstein to Hellendorf and Berggiesshubel. It also seems necessary to work on a small tambour which covers the bridge on the left bank, and prevents skirmishers from slipping on this side to burn the bridge; it is also necessary to establish around the citadel two or three tambour in palisades, protected by the cannon of the fortress and which keep the enemy tirailleurs away.[154]

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But what I see most important is to repair, on the right bank, the roads that go to Stolpen and, on the left bank, those that lead to Hellendorf and Berggiesshubel. Give orders to work on it without delay.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20491. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, IN FREVBERG.
Dresden, August 29, 1813, four o'clock in the afternoon.

Brother, I received your letters from yesterday and I receive today's at ten o'clock in the morning. The Major General must have written to you about Frauenstein. The Duke of Ragusa walks on Dippoldiswalde, and Marshal St. Cyr on Maxen. General Vandamme, who was at Hellendorf yesterday, must have entered Bohemia today, on the side of Peterswalde. The brigade of the general Pire is in Meissen. I suppose that the enemy parties on this side will have saved themselves; however, we could still pick them up. It appears that 500, who were between Torguu and Meissen, wished to pass on the right bank, and that General Lheritier repulsed them; so they are everywhere in disarray.

This news of Moreau's death is coming back to me from all sides, it must be true. As soon as you know it, let me know.

I hope that you will still make good catches today. All the arrangements you have made seem to me to be good.

P. S. I receive in the moment a letter from the Due de Ragusa. He arrived in front of Dippoldiswalde; he pursues the enemy rear-guard, whose whole army retreats by Allenberg on Toeplitz. Yesterday, during the day, a baggage column passed at the gate of Dippoldiswalde, took the road to Frauenstein; but at Hermsdorf it will have been able to resume the road to Altenberg, which is only a league longer than the direct road.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20492. – NOTE
ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF MY AFFAIRS.
Dresden, August 30, 1813.

I suppose the Silesian army rallied behind the Bober; it would not even be a problem if it got behind the Queis.

If I wanted to bring Prince Poniatowski to the Berlin army, the outlet of Zittau would no longer be kept. It could however[155]

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arrive in Kalau in four days; then it would be indispensable for the Silesian army to rely on Goerlitz and even in front of Bautzen. Provided that a body occupied Hoyerswerda, my Berlin operation would not be compromised.

Renouncing the Bohemian expedition in order to take Berlin and supply Stettin and Kustrin, Marshal St. Cyr and General Vandamme would take up a position, the left on the Elbe, the Duke de Haguse would form the center, the Duke de Bellune the Right in the middle of Naples could command these four corps and settle in Dresden with Latour-Maubourg: it would be a beautiful army. It would be possible, in known positions, to cover themselves with some redoubts. This army would be threatening, would have no danger in running, and it could retreat to Dresden, as long as I arrived there from Luckau.

The Silesian army could rely on Naumburg, his left at Weissenberg, and occupy Bautzen and Hoyerswerda.

My two armies would then be on the defensive, covering Dresden on both sides, while I was working on Berlin and wearing the theater of war on the bottom of the Oder.

The Russians can not be indifferent to the existence of an army of 60,000 men at Stettin; the blockade of Danzig would be threatened, and probably part of their year of Silesia would pass the Oder to battle between Danzig and Stettin. The Russian army must have lost a lot of people. As soon as his frontier is threatened at Stettin, it will be a pretext for abandoning Bohemia. And I, being in a transversal position and having all the Poles between Stettin and Kustrin, I would have the initiative of all the movements.

I have two plans of operation to adopt:

The first, to go to Prague, taking advantage of my success against the Austrians. But first I am no longer able to arrive before the enemy in Prague, strong city I will not take it Bohemia can rebel: I would be in a difficult position; 2nd the enemy army of Silesia would attack my army of Silesia: I would be in a delicate position in Prague, it is true, this army could be carried to Dresden and rely on it 3rd in this position of things, the army of Oudinot can not remain as defensive as that of the Prince of Eckmühl, and by the middle of October I will lose 9,000 men at Stettin, and I will occupy the line of the Elbe, from Prague to the sea; if it pierced a point, it would open access to the 32nd division and could call me back to the weakest part of my States. The Russians fear nothing for them[156]

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nor for Poland: they would strengthen between the Oder and the Elbe, in Mecklenburg and Bohemia.

Thus the project of going to Prague has drawbacks: 1st I have not had enough chances to be sure to have the city of Prague. 2nd That I then find myself with my main forces in a completely different system, and finding myself, myself, at the end of my line, I could not go to the endangered points; foolishness would be done; which would bring the war between the Elbe and the Rhine, which is the desire of the enemy. The third disadvantage: I would lose my places in the Oder, and not be in transit on Danzig.

On the contrary, by marching on Berlin, I immediately had a great result: I protect my line from Hamburg to Dresden: I am in the center; in five days, I can be at the extreme points of my line; I degassed Stettin and Kustrin, I can obtain this prompt result of separating the Russians from the Austrians; in the season, I can not be embarrassed to live in Berlin; the potatoes, the great resources of this city, the canals, etc., will feed me, and I maintain the war where it has been until this hour. The Austrian war has for me only the inconvenience of a sacrifice of 120,000 men placed on the defensive between Dresden and Hof, a useful defense to my forming troops. I can avail myself of this condescension with Austria in not bringing the war to Bohemia. Austria being unable to go anywhere, having 120,000 men on its frontiers, I threaten to go to Prague without going there. The Prussians will not worry about staying in Bohemia, their capital taken, and the Busses themselves will be anxious for Poland, seeing the Poles gathered on the Oder. Then one of these things would have to happen. The Russians, the Prussians of Bohemia, will force Austria to resume the offensive, to return to Dresden, it can only be in a fortnight. So I took Berlin, supplied Stettin, destroyed the work of the Prussians and disrupted the Landwehr. Then, if Austria recommences her foolishness, I shall find myself at Dresden with a united army; great events, a great battle would end the campaign and the war.

Lastly, in my position, all my plans where I am not in the center is inadmissible. Every plan which distances me establishes a regulated war, in which the superiority of the enemy in cavalry, in number and even in general, would lead me to a total loss.

Indeed, to compare the two projects, it is necessary to place my armies in battle in both projects.[157]

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1st *Praque Project*. "I must carry it with me, put in the 2nd, the 6th, the 14th, and the 1st corps, the Lalour-Maubourg cavalry; the Prince d'Eckmuhl would have to be in front of Hamburg, the three corps of Oudinot on Wittenberg and Magdeburg, the army of Silesia under Bautzen. In this situation, I am on the defensive: the offensive is the enemy; I do not threaten anything; it would be absurd to say that I am threatening Vienna; the enemy can hide the army of Silesia, debauch the Corps on Zittau, attack me in Prague, or, masking the army of Silesia, he will detach from the lower Elbe, go to the Weser, while I will be in Prague; I will only have to reach the Rhine in haste. The general who will command at Bautzen will not agree that the enemy has weakened before him, and my army on Hamburg and Magdeburg will be quite out of my hand.

2nd Hypothesis. - Now the 1st Corps, the 14th, the 2nd, the 6th and Latonr-Maubourg will remain quiet around Dresden, without fearing the Cossacks, the Corps of Augereau will approach Bamberg and Hof, the army of Silesia on the Queis, or the Bober el Bautzen: no further anxiety for my communications; my two armies of Hamburg and Reggio will be on Berlin and Stettin.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

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Tomorrow 31, evening, I will have in Grossenhayn
Infantry, 18,000 men,
Cavalry, 7,000;
Artillery, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon.
In total, the value of an army of 30,000 men.

According to the Note Cararnan, the three corps would have 45,000 infantry, 9,000 cavalry; or 51,000 men, with nearly two hundred pieces of cannon.

That would be 63,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry with three hundred and fifty pieces; it would be an army of more than 80,000 men.

It would be necessary to prepare the numerical orders for the generals: Prince d'Eckmuhl, Duke de Reggio, Lapoype, Lemarois. However, these letters would not leave until I decided.

If I carried my headquarters to Luckau, I would be two days from Torgau, three from Dresden, four from Goerlitz. So I would be in a central position to make my choice, either to launch all that I would like to do in Berlin, or to go for myself. It would be necessary, while leaving Luckau, to be assured of[158]

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the situation of my rear. By bringing in 3,000 horses from the King of Naples, I would have 10,000 horses to maintain my communications between Berlin, Dresden, and Torgau.

We should write the following letters.

The following projects were sent to the Duke of Reggio, the Prince of Eckmuhl, General Lemarois, General Lapoype, and the Commander of Torgau, to give them notice of the Berlin movement, and to make known to them the orders which concern them.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20493. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 30, 1813.

My cousin, write to the Due de Ragusa, to the King of Naples, to the Duke de Bellune, and to Marshal St. Cyr, that the difficult point for the enemy is Zinnwald, and the opinion of all the locals is that his artillery his baggage will be able to pass with extreme pain; that it is on this point that we must meet and attack; that the enemy, turned by General Vandamme, who is marching on Toeplitz, will be very embarrassed and will probably be obliged to leave most of his equipment.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20494. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, August 30, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke de Treviso to support with the divisions Lefebvre-Desnoettes, Roguet, and Dccous, General Vandamme, if he needs it. Send an officer to General Vandamme to find out what is happening there, and that officer to return immediately.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20495. - TO FREDERIC, KING OF WURTEMBERG, AT STUTTGART.
Dresden, August 30, 1813.

Brother, I sent back yesterday to Your Majesty his aide-de-camp, who will have informed him of the events which happened here on the 26th and the 27th. The great army of the allies, commanded by the Emperor[159]

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Alexander, having under his command the Prince of Schwarzenberg and the generals Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Kleist, was entirely defeated; I took from him more than 30,000 men, forty to fifty pieces of cannon, 1,000 boxes of ammunition or baggage cars, and thirty flags or standards. The Saxon bailiffs have already sent the note of more than 12,000 wounded that the enemy has abandoned in the villages. The Prince of Wurtemberg, who commanded a Russian corps of 15,000 men at Hellendorf, at the outlet of Peterswalde, was defeated by General Vandamme, who took 2,000 men and six pieces of cannon. This affair took place yesterday.

General Vandamme goes to Toeplitz, and during this time four corps follows the enemy, who was yesterday at Altenberg. I think it will be very difficult to pass Zinnwald, where the road is very bad, and that he will have to give up most of his luggage. The bad state of the Austrian army can not be imagined; it has only been in the field for a few days, and half of its soldiers are almost naked and without shoes. Three-quarters are only recruits who have been thrown for six weeks.

I received your Majesty's letter of the 24th. It takes good advantage by arming much as she can.

You will have seen, by the proclamation of the Prince of Schwarzenberg which has come to you, that the pretensions of Austria are to return France to its former limits, which also means destroying her allies. It is a beautiful dream that was made to the Emperor Francis. I am so attached to him, that I am sorry to have cradled such chimeras.

I was very happy with the city of Dresden and all the Saxons in the villages; so the enemy does not hold them. I think that in the present circumstances there would be no more foolish economy than not arming one's own way to defend one's country, since some of the enemy parties that penetrate it would do much more harm than these weapons could have cost.

I suppose that your Majesty will have sent convoys of prisoners to meet them, in order to remove the men born in the former possessions of Württemberg who might be there; but I think it would be imprudent to enlist those born in your new possessions; they would be too much inclined to desertion.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the government of the King of Württemberg.[160]

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20196. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT SAYDA.
Dresden, September 1st, 1813.

I received your different letters. The duke of Taranto is today on Goerlitz. If he continues his retrograde movement, it will be necessary for me to walk to restore business; I must not let him go beyond Bautzen. But it would not be impossible that he was at Bautzen on the 3rd. It is therefore necessary that the cuirassiers of General Latour-Maubourg come to Freyburg, so as to be the evening of the 2nd at Dresden, ready to cross the Elbe on the 3rd. morning.

The misfortune of the 1st Corps is a misfortune to which we could not expect. General Vandamme, who appears to have killed himself, had not left a sentinel on the mountains, nor a reserve anywhere; he had engulfed himself in a background, without being enlightened in any way. However, many people come to me from his Corps; almost all the generals have arrived, and there have also already been 15,000 men, so that I think that my loss will be only 4 or 5,000 men.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20497.- TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 1st, 1813.

Cousin, order the Teste division to leave his current position and the 2nd corps, and to go to Dresden to complete the 1st corps.

Order the Duke de Treviso to go to Dresden to-morrow, where, as soon as he arrives, he will cross the bridges with his two divisions. He will hand over the custody of Pirna and Koenigstein's camp to the 42nd Division, which must have arrived today in Pirna and is nearly 5,000 strong. The Duke of Treviso will send out, before leaving Pirna, all that belongs to the 1st Corps for Dresden, and all that belongs to the brigade of Reuss for Freyberg,

Order General Lefebvre-Desnoetes to pass through Dresden with his division tomorrow.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.[161]

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20498. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 1st, 1813,

Cousin, write to the Duke de Tarente that Prince Poniatowski, being at Zittau, supports his right flank well. Tell him that I have no idea of his army, since I do not know the state of his losses in material and personnel, nor his current situation; but that, if it is in a condition to keep at Goerlitz, it will be a very advantageous thing for the facility of living there; that the surroundings of Bautzen are quite ruined, and that we should be well narrowed between Bautzen and the Elbe.

Tell him that in recent events the pearl of the enemy, Austrians, Russians and Prussians, can be raised from 70 to 80,000 men; the enemy army was 200,000 men; we have taken 30,000 prisoners, not counting the wounded, whose villages are congested; that we have taken more than 1,000 carriages and caissons, and sixty to eighty pieces of cannon; that I stand at Dresden, able to support him with a good reserve, if the enemy advances too much on him; that he must send me the officers of the three corps that I have asked, in order to know the state of things well.

Write in the same direction to Prince Poniatowski. This prince will keep the heights of the mountains as long as the enemy will not come with too much strength, and the Duke of Tarente will hold at Goerlitz.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original, Depot of the war,

20499, - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 1st, 1813,

Cousin, you will make known to the King of Naples, the Duke of Bellune, the Duke of Ragusa and Marshal St. Cyr that my intention is not to enter Bohemia, that this operation is not yet in the line of my military position; that it is my intention that Marshal Saint-Cyr and the Duke de Belleville should be in the first line to observe the frontiers, one having his headquarters at Pirna, the other having it at Freyberg; and that the Duke of Ragusa, the Duke of Treviso, and the corps of General Latour-Maubourg, are grouped around Dresden, to form a reserve, and to go wherever circumstances would require it.[162]

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As a consequence of the general provisions above, order Marshal St. Cyr to take the position indicated to him, the left at the Elbe, covering the two roads of Peterswalde and Dohna, and observing the defile of Altenberg; to the King of Naples to see that the duke of Bellune took the position of Marshal St. Cyr's right, by carrying his headquarters to Freyberg, and by staggering his Corps so as to be able to reach Dresden or columns enemies that would come out of Marienberg, Sayda, or any other point on that line; that it will be necessary to leave to the duke of Bellune a brigade of light cavalry, to the duke of Raguse to go on Dippoldiswalde and to leave columns behind to mask his movement, that he will have to concert with Marshal Saint-Cyr and with the duke from Bellune.

Order the King of Naples, however, to continue to send columns to purge the valleys, and send the King of Naples, the duke of Ragusa, and Marshal St. Cyr, to announce when they will occupy the final position assigned to them, because that from one moment to the next I may need my reserve.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20500, - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSE,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WINDISCH CAHSDORF,

Dresden, September 2nd, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

I received your letter.

I send my aide-de-camp, General Flahault, to find out what is happening on your side. Your correspondence is a bit terse.

Have the enemy vanguard attacked today, and know what the enemy's plans are and what you have before you. If the enemy has less than 30,000 men in front of you, kick it beyond the mountains. I'm waiting for the outcome of this day to do operations on the other side, and all of this is very urgent.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20501. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, September 2, 1813.

Cousin, write to the King of Naples and the Duke de Bellune to inform them of the position occupied by the Duke de Ragusa and the order[163]

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which was given to him to attack the enemy. Tell them to let you know what is happening on their side, and if it is true that the enemy has moved forward.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original, Depot of the War.

20502. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 2, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Prince of Moskova:

"We have just received news of the Duke of Reggio, who has thought fit to come two steps above Wittenberg, The result of this untimely movement is that the Corps of General Tauentzien and a strong party of Cossacks at Luckau and Bautzen are concerned and the communications of the Duke of Taranto are worrying, it is difficult to have less head than the Duke of Reggio, everything is set in motion to reach Hoyerswerda, where the Emperor will have its headquarters on the 4th. It is necessary that on the 4th you set out to be the 6th at Baruth, the Emperor will have on the 6th a corps on Luckau to make the junction on Luckau.

"From Baruth you will be only three days walk from Berlin. The communication with the Emperor will then be established, and the attack on Berlin could take place from the 9th to the 10th. All this swarm of Cossacks and this heap of bad infantry of the landwehr will retreat on all sides to Berlin, when your march will be decided. You understand well the need to maneuver quickly to take advantage of the disarray of the great Bohemian army, which will make movements when it will be perceived by those of the Emperor. The Duke of Reggio never approached the enemy, and he had the art of having one of his corps given separately. If he had approached it frankly, he would have tumbled it everywhere.

"Make us know in a positive way the walk you will hold.

"There must be in Wittenberg 120,000 rations of biscuit bread which the Emperor had had prepared on purpose; take them. Give orders accordingly to General Lapoype.

"The Emperor hopes to learn your arrival before his departure, since he does not intend to leave his person for Hoyerswerda until the 4th, in the morning."

Answer to duke of Reggio I learn with extreme[164]

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discontent with the fact that with the three corps he did not make any use he withdrew under the cannon of Wittenberg; that he rendered this portion of our forces useless, and at the same time compromised the corps which were on the Neisse; that already, perceiving the uncertainty of his movements, I sent the prince of Moskova to take the command of his army.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20503. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 2, 1813.

Cousin, send an officer to duke of Reggio to complain that I do not have his situation reports and that he does not make known what he is doing, and that during this time the enemy is turns against the Prince of Eckmuhl. Tell him that I want him to make a report in good standing and that he speaks frankly about his situation.

He must send an officer every day.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20504. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 2, 1813.

My Cousin, give orders to the two divisions of the young Guard commanded by the generals Curial and Barrois to pass the bridges today and to go as far as they can on the road to Hoyerswerda, by the small town from Kroenigsbrueck. Give the same order to General Nansouty's division. Give it also to the crews for 60- deck wagons on the right bank, as well as to the Guard Artillery Reserve. It does not have to happen tonight in Koenigsbruck, all you have to do is walk in that direction and continue tomorrow on Hoyerswerda. This evening, aides-de-camp will come to inform you where are the divisions of infantry and cavalry, the parade and the pontoons, to spend the night, so that, if there were orders to be given, they could be spared unnecessary marches.

I have already ordered that General Ornano leave the Duke de Ragusa to go to Dresden. Let me know where he is, and reiterate to him the order to proceed as quickly as possible to Dresden.[165]

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Prepare orders for the duke of Treviso to depart from Pirna tomorrow with his two infantry divisions and the cavalry division of General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to go on Stolpen and from there on Hoyerswerda. If the bridge were not made tomorrow at four o'clock in the morning, and the Duke de Treviso could not pass to Pirna, he would have to come to Dresden.

Prepare orders for the old Guard to leave tomorrow at three in the morning to follow the same direction.

Also prepare orders for the small headquarters and one of my light services to leave tomorrow at nine o'clock in the morning to travel in two days to Hoyerswerda.

You will present me tonight to sign these different orders.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20505. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 2, 1813.

Cousin, give orders that the cavalry of the 5th corps, which is at Pirna or at the camp of Lilienstein, leave it tomorrow with the Duke de Treviso. Saint-Cyr will keep only the cavalry of the Pajol division.

Write to the Duke de Treviso not to let anyone of the Guard, the 42nd Division, to do the service of Pirna and the Lilienstein camp.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20506. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

Cousin, order the old Guard to go to Krenigsbruck tonight.
Give the same order to a small headquarters.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original. Deposit of the war.

20507. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Count de Lobau to order the duke[166]

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of Treviso to head from Stolpen on Bischofswerda, so that you arrive early in Bautzen.

Order the division of the Guard, both infantry and cavalry and artillery, which left yesterday and had to stop at the small town of Kosnigsbruck, to go to Bautzen, so as to get there early.

Order headquarters and crews tonight at Bisehofswerda.

Order the old Guard to go on the road to Bautzen, so as to arrive early in the morning.

Order General Ornano, who is passing today, to go on the road to Bautzen, so as to arrive there tomorrow. Order General Latour-Maubourg to take directly the road to Bautzen, so as to arrive there tomorrow. good time.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20508. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. September 3, 1813.

Cousin, send a staff officer to the Prince of Moskva to inform him that I will be in Bautzen tomorrow morning, where the Duke de Tarente has arrived with the army; that the enemy follows eagerly and appears greatly encouraged; that I will attack him during the day, and endeavor to push him upon Reichenbach, and that after the battle I will set out on a hurry to Berlin; that he must write in numbers to the prince of Eckmuhl to make him a bet. Your officer will go to Wittenberg by the left bank, and he will return as quickly as possible.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Recommend at the same time General Lapoype to write to you every day.
From the original. Deposit of the war.

20509. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.
Cousin, write to the Duke de Ruguse that if he does not see any[167]

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would agree that it would be appropriate for him to approach Dresden, in order to pass the bridges during the night; that we will have a battle in Bautzen tomorrow evening, or at the latest 5 in the morning; that the Corps of the Duke de Tarente is utterly in disarray.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20510. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

Cousin, write to Marshal Saint-Cyr that he must have his headquarters tonight in Pirna. You will let him know that the enemy army of Silesia entered Goerlitz yesterday, and approaches Bautzen, where the Duke de Tarente will be today. The army of the Duke de Tarente is a little disconcerted. I'll be there tomorrow at break of day, and I intend to attack the enemy army at noon tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow at the latest, in order to make the retreat of Dresden.

I do not know what the great enemy army will do in Bohemia.

I leave the following provisions: Marshal Saint-Cyr will be at Pirna, the Duke de Bellune at Freyberg; the Count de Lobau, whom I have appointed commander of the 1st corps, will be at the camp of the young guard near Dresden, all this makes another 50 to 60,000 men. The enemy can not present himself before Dresden to attack him before four days before, the three intermediate redoubts will be built and armed, which will give a much greater degree of force to the entrenched camp. Marshal Saint-Cyr will establish a very rapid correspondence with the Comte de Lobau and the Duke de Bellune, and he will write to me twice a day at my headquarters at Bautzen. He will build redoubts on the heights to ensure his camp, and he will immediately work to improve the road from Koenigstein to Hellendorf: this work can be done in four days.

The enemy can maneuver on Dresden by the left bank and the right bank, if he maneuvers by the left bank, it will be a repetition of what has taken place. I think that in this case Marshal Saint-Cyr, the Duke de Bellune, and the Count de Lobau must meet on the heights of Dresden, and as soon as they have ascertained that the forces of the enemy are so considerable that they can not hold out, retreat into the entrenched camp. Marshal Saint-Cyr will keep the left, and the Duke de Bellune the right, leaving in reserve two-thirds of these corps, as I had placed the young Guard.[168]

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Count Lobau would be in Dresden so as to debouch when the redoubts are about to be taken, in order to beat the enemy. As I could always, in two or three days, be in Dresden, it would be quite a repetition of what took place, except that I would be closer.

If the enemy maneuvers on the right bank, he can maneuver in two ways: 1st by the Zittau causeway; then he would meet at the army of Silesia from behind, and in that case it would have no influence on Dresden, 2nd by Neustadt, to come to Weissig, between Dresden and Lilienstein, and to intercept the road from Dresden to Bautzen. In this case, Marshal St. Cyr should fill with much of his corps the camp of Lilienstein and the redoubts of Hohnstein, and the Count of Lobau, as well as the duke of Belluno, would occupy the heights of Weissig, where there are very fine positions, which would give me time to join them, and, after having defeated the enemy army of Silesia, to rebuild the great army of Bohemia.

You will make five copies of this instruction, namely: one for Marshal St. Cyr, one for the Duke of Bellune, one for the Earl of Lobau, one for Count Durosnel, and the fifth for the Duke de Bassano) because it is useful because of his activity and his interest in warning me of everything.

As soon as we perceive that the enemy is maneuvering on the right bank and may disturb the road to Bautzen, the army road will no longer pass through Stolpen and Bischofswerda, but through Krenigsbruck. Warn the General that the Headquarters will be in Bautzen tomorrow, that he will send his reports to Dresden every day, and that he will be under the orders of Count Lobau in the meantime.

Let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that there is a bridge at Pirna, which was thrown for the passage of the Duke de Treviso, and that I ordered the bridge to be raised, and the pontoons placed on halyards, oh, that at any point in the river, he may throw a bridge to establish communication, according to the circumstances.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

2051. - - TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

My Cousin, send several columns of gendarmerie with[169]

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Staff officers, to pick up the fugitives of the 3rd, 11th, and 5th corps, and reunite them at Bautzen.

Take steps to ensure that the wounded enter Dresden only at night and by the bridge of boats which is placed downstream; none passes on the other bridges.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. We should see Count Daru to press evacuations, There are boats here; I can not imagine how it would not be used to speed up these evacuations. If there was no place for the wounded at Dresden, it would be necessary to direct the carriages on Meissen, without passing through Dresden. See Count Daru, for a road to be drawn, and orders to be given accordingly. Dresden being the center of our operations, it is convenient to declutter it.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20512. - to THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

Cousin, write to Prince Poniatowski to let him know that I will be early in the morning at Bautzen; that I will probably give it to the enemy; let him be ready to act to turn the left of the enemy; let him send me a trustworthy man who is well acquainted with his position, and that officer arrived at Bautzen at break of day.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20513. -ORDER FOR THE FORTIFICATIONS OF DRESDEN
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

ARTICLE PREMER. The woods surrounding the redoubts of the entrenched camp of the right bank will be cut immediately to 100 rods: redoubts; they will be cut down at every little way; which lead to the campo The first corps will furnish the number of men necessary to make these fellows swiftly.

ART. 2. The construction of a good blockhouse at Redoubt No. 3 will be started tomorrow, as the weakest, because of its proximity to the mountains. This blockhouse will be for 40 to 50 men. The woods on the side of the enemy will be 18 inches thick. The[170]

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blockhouse will be constructed in such a way that the field artillery can not demolish it, and that, as the fire of the redoubt is extinguished, 30 or 40 men confined in the blockhouse prevent the enemy from taking possession of the work. The blockhouse will be surrounded by a small palisade that will defend approaches.

ART. 3. There will be established, with great demonstrations, three or four mines under this redoubt, and there will be employed a company of miners, so as to make the rumor that the environs of this redoubt are mined and that the peasants of the villages neighbors are educated.

ART. 4. There shall be placed in every redoubt a pole, with the number of the redoubt, so that it is well known to the garrison,

ART. 5. All the workers will be concentrated to complete the three redoubts flanking the five existing ones, so that these redoubts can be armed within six days.

ART. 6. A fenced-in ditch will be drawn at Redoubt No. 3, so that the enemy will have two pits to cross. The two ditches will be flanked by a place of arms, right and left, and supported by a cross where one can establish for each a piece of cannon and some skirmishers.

ART. 7, Before four days the artillery will place its gabions and bags on the ground on all the redoubts, so that the artillery and the gunners are as much as possible under cover.

ART. 8. The shed overlooking the fortifications of the right bank will be demolished in order to preserve the woods.

ART. 9. The Major General shall appoint for every redoubt an officer who shall command there. This officer will remain in the redoubt, lie down there, and can not leave it under any pretext whatsoever.

ART. 10. In case of attack, the artillery commander will have an artillery company in reserve; he will join the pontooners and the workmen of the navy; these men will be placed in the suburbs and will be ready to go to redoubts to replace the dead gunners.

ART. 11. A powder magazine will be built in each redoubt, and it is expressly forbidden to have caissons in the redoubts.

ART. 12. The Major General is responsible for giving all orders for the execution of these provisions.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,[171]

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20514. - ORDER FOR THE PLACE OF MEISSEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

ARTICLE FIRST. There will be at Meissen a general or superior officer, at least the rank of major, to command the castle of Meissen and the head of the bridge.

ART. 2. There shall be, at the head of the bridge, a particular commander of the rank of captain or chief of battalion.

ART. 3. There will be eight pieces of cannon at Meissen, four for the castle, and four for the bridgehead.

ART. 4. Marine workers who work to restore the bridge, in case of attack, will serve the batteries.

ART. 5. Until the bridge is restored, there will be a boat bridge.

ART. 6. There will be in garrison at Meissen a French battalion and a Westphalian battalion, making at least 1,000 men.

ART. 7. These 1,000 men will have at least three pieces of cannon harnessed, independently of the artillery of the place.

ART. 8, There will always be 300 men served that he the bridgehead, French part and Westphalian part.

ART. 9. The castle will be supplied for 1,000 men for a month.

The artillery will have 300 shots to be fired per piece.

There will be a deposit of 100,000 rounds in the castle.

ART. 10. The Major-General shall give all orders to the Director General of the Army Administration, the Commanders of Engineers and Artillery of the Army, and the Governor of Dresden, so that the present provisions shall be fully executed in the day of the 6th, so that at that time the castle was in a state of defense, and the artillery and garrison had their existing supplies; finally, that the work of the bridgehead on the right bank be begun. The garrison will provide the workers.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20515. - TO GENEAL CAULAINCOURT, DUKE OF VICENCE,
HEAD SQUIRE OF THE EMPEROR, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3, 1813,

I will leave at six o'clock to carry my headquarters near Hischofswerda, at the place where the Duke de Treviso will be. My headquarters will be in the middle of the square of his two divisions.[172]

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Send another service to Bautzen, so that if, after having supped at the headquarters, I wanted to go to that city, I could, arriving there at midnight, find there my prepared lodging.

From the minutes. Archives of the Empire.

20516.-MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TAHENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

Fifty-five caissons, twenty-four of which had left yesterday from Dresden, arrive today at Bautzen; send to meet them. A convoy of 4,000 rifles will leave before six o'clock in the evening, like a convoy of 6,000 pairs of shoes. He will also leave in the night a convoy of 35,000 rounds. I send General Pernety to see immediately the situation of the artillery and what is missing.

As the outlet of Bautzen is very difficult, have the roads recognized and staked, so that one can pass without passing through the city. Bring a bridge of trestles and mend the ramps to the place where the 6th corps must pass during the battle, and make recognize the bridges that exist on the different points of the Sprée, because it is convenient to quickly unblock and that the Sprée does not form a parade.

I will be, if necessary, at daybreak in Bautzen to make my morning reconnaissance. I hope that at noon all my Guard will have arrived by both roads. Designate the position that the column that will come through Karnenz should occupy not to be seen by the enemy, if the enemy is so close to Bautzen, and recognize the point where it must come out to avoid embarrassment, because it is not my intention to wait for the Duke of Ragusa, who will be there only tomorrow evening; and as soon as my Guard has arrived, as well as the cavalry of General Latour-Maubourg, I will march to the enemy. I guess it could be two to three o'clock in the afternoon. If I am forced to postpone it, then it is very important that all arriving troops be masked. Establish the greatest surveillance so that no one, no peasant, passes, and there is no communication, so that we do not know what we have troops.

As for your army, have it all in your hand, whatever position you have, and let it be reunited. I will make my arrangements[173]

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on the battlefield. I wish to be able in half an hour to pass on the front of all the army.

If the movements of the enemy made you fear something for Hoyerswerda, inform General Normann. It is important, however, to occupy this position as a supervisor. Write to General Normann, without saying that I am coming, so that he sends you an officer who will make known the position of things around him, tonight, at night,

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20517. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN BAUTZEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

The Duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the young Guard and the cavalry division of General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, departed this morning from Pirna; he will pass by Stolpen and will approach Bischofswerda tonight. The old Guard has left this morning, and will approach Bischofswerda. My headquarters will be near Bischofswerda tonight. General Curial, with two divisions of the Young Guard, and General Nansouty, with the cavalry of the old Guard, must have arrived early this morning at Koenigsbrueck, and will make a half on the road to Bautzen, so that you will be there early tomorrow.

I will leave tonight from here, to be very early in the morning at Bautzen. If circumstances are urgent, write directly to the troops on the road to Krenigsbruck and the main road to Dresden to hasten their march. If the enemy is following you, my intention is to attack him at once, that is to say tomorrow, the day after tomorrow at the latest, and to try to attack him. As with the cavalry of General Sebastiani, that of General Latour-Maubourg and that of the Guard, I will have more than 20,000 horses, we will be able to push the enemy's corps and start it before he has won the Bober.

I order General Sorbier to send 5,000 guns to Bautzen.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20518. - TO GENERAL MOUTON, COUNT OF LOBAU.
COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

I entrust you with the command of the 1st Corps. It is necessary that tomorrow,[174]

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at noon, this Corps is reorganized and ready to lend a hand, if it is necessary. You need guns; I have ordered the commander of the artillery to keep 2,000 at your disposal; Take them in the day or at night. You are lacking clothes; I have ordered the steward to keep at your disposal everything you need; whether it be taken today or tonight. You lack the artillery, but you have the horses and the personnel, Sorbier has the equipment; May it be at your camp before tomorrow at six in the morning. You must have two horse batteries, five on foot and a battery of 12; total, sixty guns.

You have twenty-eight battalions; I have ordered that the 42nd Division, which has fourteen, furnish you with two, which will make you thirty or three divisions with ten battalions each. You may lack officers; take in the regiments where there are too many, and name all the vacant places. Send me, by an officer, the decree; I'll sign it on the spot, it can be done tomorrow before noon. You have your sappers; I gave orders for the tools you lack to be supplied by the engineer general; have them before six o'clock in the morning. You have two military crews; everything is saved, with the exception of carriages. See General Picard to give you carriages. If he does not, take carriages from the country. You need four ambulances; have them tomorrow before six o'clock.

That tomorrow, in the day, your troops will have four days of bread, four days of rice, or a pound, which will last eight days of food, and fifteen days of live meat. Stay in a house or barrack near the camp, and demand that everyone lodge outside the gates, in the houses or barracks of the suburbs, and that no one enters the city without your order.

Your cavalry is only 300 horses; rearrange it. The 5th Corps of cavalry, commanded by General Lheritier, is at Grossenhayn; it is only 2,500 horses strong; the Major General will order him to be under your command.

General Teste must arrive that night. It is, I think, the most complete division.

The copy of the general instruction, which the Major General will give you and which is sent to Marshals Saint - Cyr and Bellune, will inform you of my plans. General Lheritier has two battalions of the 42nd Division, you must support him, order him to be united, and prevent the Cossacks from passing Grossenhayn; he must protect the Torgau road as much as possible.[175]

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If the enemy debouched from Bohemia by Neustadt, to place himself between Bautzen and Dresden, he would place himself on my line of operation; it is then that the role you have to play will be the most important. You must, in this case, occupy the heights of Weissig who rely on the Elbe on the side of Pirna. Marshal Saint-Cyr having a bridge, he would be sent to Pillnitz to establish a direct communication between you. You would take care that Stolpen had a sufficient garrison, and Marshal St. Cyr would furnish a garrison to Lilienstein. By this, all the vanguards and light troops of the enemy would be arrested, and, before the enemy took position and debouched, I would be warned and able to make all necessary arrangements. Our line of communication would then be by Koenigsbruck.

If the enemy attacked on the left bank, we would begin again what has just happened: you would find three corps, forming about 60,000 men, and the garrison of Dresden, to defend the entrenched camp, and, as I would be near enough to arrive in two or three days, the enemy would have more to repent of this attack than the first, since I would then be free from all anxiety of the allied army of Silesia, which I hope to annihilate, and I could then engage in more serious operations against him.

Write to me every day.

I ordered that a brigade of General Corbineau, which is at Wilsdruf, should pass on this side; it will arrive at your camp. You will place it in such a way as to protect the road to Bautzen and to observe the outlets of Neustadt until I call it.

Organize your Corps and be able. Send one of your engineers to Weissig to recognize the position. The aide-de-camp Bernard, who has traveled the field, knows him perfectly: you can ask him for notes. Take the custom of writing to Marshals Saint-Cyr and Belluue every day, to give them news and to receive them. Place strong patrols on the roads to stop the marauders, the stragglers and the scoundrel who takes the terror on the rear of the army. Do not let any man go without a rifle unless he is injured.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20519. - TO GENERAL COUNT SORBIER,
COMMANDER OF THE ARTILLERY OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

It would be necessary to organize the arming of the entrenched camp of Dresden.[176]

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The entrenched camp of Dresden consists of eight redoubts on the left bank; these eight redoubts would require ten pieces of cannon each, eighty pieces of fire, of which at least eight howitzers and eight pieces of 12 would be required.

These eighty guns could be divided into two: forty (or five batteries) for the redoubts, which would always remain in the redoubts, and forty that would be held in the place, assuming that the right bank would not be attacked at the same time as the left bank.

Redoubts must be classified into two classes: redoubts to be armed with two pieces, and redoubts of four pieces; of course, that the number will be tripled in case of attack on the right bank and not on the left bank; we would remove those from the left bank; it is in this sense that the armament of Dresden must be presented to me.

It is also necessary that the men of the navy, the sappers and the park workers, are in reserve to keep the batteries.

It is also necessary to charge the commander of the artillery with the command of these redoubts, and to take up sacks, gabions, and make a shop; for in the redoubts there is no box, nothing is more dangerous; and finally we will make cross-pieces where it might be necessary to guarantee the gunners. The artillery belonging to the different army corps must never be placed in the redoubts, but must be mobile to support the redoubts,

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20520. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT SORBIER,
COMMANDER THE ARTILLERY OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 3rd, 1813.

The loss of the material of the 1st Corps and that of the Army of Silesia requires the supply of the reserve artillery equipment that I had requested.

Give orders that the horses and train soldiers belonging to the 3rd, 5th and 11th Corps, as well as the 2nd Cavalry Corps, who have lost their pieces, go to Dresden, and take steps to organize the personnel and this material. It appears that the 2nd Cavalry Corps lost all its pieces; it had twenty-four pieces of artillery on horseback; it will be necessary to try to reform him twelve pieces.

Send me as soon as possible the situation of[177]

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the artillery of the 14th Corps, both for what exists and what is happening in Leipzig.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20521. - TO M. MAHET, DUKE OF BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Bautzen, September 6, 1813, two o'clock in the morning,

Dear Due de Bassano, I arrive at Bautzen. I pursued the enemy beyond the Neisse. We arrived at Georlitz at six o'clock. As soon as the enemy learned that I was in the army, he fled at all directions and in all directions. There was no way to reach him, as soon as he fired one or two cannon shots. I immediately went back here, where I am with the 6th Corps and my Guard.

Give a word of news to Paris.

NAPOLEON.

From near the original comm. by the Due de Bassano.

20522. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.
Bautzen, September 6, 1813.

Cousin, immediately send a courier to meet General Latour-Maubourg, to order him, instead of going to Hoyerswerda, to come to Dresden by the shortest way, let him know when there is to arrive at.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20523. - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO,
COMMANDING THE YOUNG GUARD, IN BAUTZEN.
Bantzen, September 6, 1813.

My Cousin, your four divisions of the young Guard must go to Dresden. The old Guard must put itself at the head. Arrange the time of departure, so that they are as tired as possible. I think the Decous division could come today to Bautzen and go beyond the city, stopping between Bautzen and Bischofswerd; another division might come to Hartha Castle; another at the post office and one beyond the post office. But what is important is that all these troops arrive early, so[178]

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that, if necessary, they may leave before daylight, and be early in Dresden early in the morning. It is therefore important that you put a league or league and a half between each division, so that, all at daybreak, they arrive before noon in Dresden. Please, put a lot of order in this march, so as to tire the troops as little as possible. I understand that in this way the division Decous may well not arrive tomorrow in Dresden, but that is indifferent.

I also ask you to let me know, by an officer, the place where each division will sleep and the hour when it will arrive, so that I can make a calculation for the day tomorrow.

I wish you to have joined me at seven o'clock in the morning, whether I am at Dresden or below Dresden.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Due de Treviso.

20524. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ZINNWALD.
Bautzen, September 6, 1813.

Cousin, I think you have to wear your headquarters today in Kamenz. Send me an officer from your staff who will join me in Dresden, to report on the time you arrive in Karnenz. General Normann, being at Schwednitz, will be at your fingertips.

Depending on what will happen in Dresden, I will order you to go to Hoyerswerda, which will be a short day, or to come to Dresden via Pulsnitz and Radeberg, which will be a good day. It will be useless to pass by Koenigsbruck, which would make you a detour of two leagues, if there were Cossacks and as soon as you do not receive orders tomorrow. I think it is prudent for you to proceed from Kamenz to Dresden, since the operation on Dresden would be commanded by the enemy, and that on Hoyerswerda would be voluntary.

So you will go to Kamenz this evening, from where you will send me an officer on the road to Dresden who will give me an account of what has come to your knowledge and of the time of the arrival of your body. I will send you orders tomorrow; but if you learn that there are Cossacks, and that at nine o'clock in the morning you will have no orders, you will go to Dresden. You will always leave your light cavalry and General Normann's column[179]

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in Kurnenz and Koenigsbruck, in order to keep the Cossacks far away from the outlets of the forest.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war

20525. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.
Bautzen, September 6, 1813.

Cousin, order General Marchand to stay at Bautzen until he has orders from Marshal Macdonald. I think he has to watch over Weissenberg's park and send in reinforcements. As I go to Dresden tonight, write to me twice a day and tell me everything that comes to his knowledge. That he should drive all the sick and wounded on Dresden, as well as all the wagons which would not be harnessed; finally all that could cause embarrassment. Bautzen being a maneuvering point must be free of everything.

He must have the small number of the army; he will write to me in numbers, since it is important that the Cossacks do not surprise any information. He must also have the small figure of Marshal Macdonald.

Let him make a lot of bread and make it run over Marshal Macdonald.

P.S. It would be good if he always had 100,000 rations of biscuit bread in Bautzen.
According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20526. - TO COUNT GENERAL SORBIER,
COMMANDER THE ARTILLERY OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 7, 1813.

General Sorbier, I receive your letter by which you make known to me that you have supplied seventy-seven caissons to the Silesian Army, which makes 5 to 6,000 guns of 6, and 180,000 ammunition cartridges infantry. This is only ten cartridges per man for 48,000 men, it takes four times as much. Let me know what quantity of cartridges you have already sent to Bautzen for this Corps, and the quantity of ammunition of all kinds that you have left on deposit at Bautzen, and finally the measures to be taken to provide for the needs of[180]

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this army. There should be at Koenigstein and Torgau 5 to 6 million rounds and 25 to 30,000 guns.

Charge General Pernety to take command of the artillery of the Silesian Army and to make known to you the details of 585 casualties and what he lack in ammunition of all kinds.

Send ten thousand powder for Koenigstein, twenty thousand for Torgan. Establish cartridge workshops in Koenigstein, Dresden and Turgau, so that these workshops will put you at a rate of 5 to 600,000 rounds per day.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20527. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BAUTZEN.
Dresden, September 8, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to General Pire to go to Bautzen, to find the Cossacks who intercept the communications around this city, and, as it is probable that the movement of the Duke de Raguse on Hoyerswerda will call them further, he will follow them, and then he will put himself under the orders of the Duke de Raguse.

Order the 400 men of the 5th Cavalry Corps who are with the Duke de Treviso, and the 300 men who are with the Count of Lobau, which makes 700 men, to form a column which you will give command to a trusted superior officer if there is not yet one, and leave today from Dresden for Stolpen, to light the roads from Stolpen to Schluckenau, Rurnburg and Bautzen.

Tell Prince Poniatowski that he is specially destined to oppose the Austrian corps, which meets at Zittau and Rumburg; that he must, therefore, make the enemy's movements clear on this side, and take up a position so as to constantly protect Bautzen and Neustadt against this body,

Write to the Duke de Tarente that I approve of the arrangements he has made to form a general administration; that he did well not to grant the request of General Sebastiani, which was not reasonable; the general would have dishonored himself for free; the army was not left in time of war when the Duke of Ragusa occupied the ground from Hoyerswerda and Luckau: that we are here in the presence of the enemy, who crowns the various outlets of Bohemia, and that it is possible that there will soon be a affair here,[181]

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Write to Marshal Saint-Cyr that our reconnaissance sent yesterday to Dippoldiswalde found no one here, nor at Chemnitz and Freyberg.

Write to the Duke de Bellune, that I approve that he sends some acknowledgments to Dippoldiswalde, and that his complaints against the cavalry are well founded; that he must also send acknowledgments to Maxen.

Write to the Duke de Ragusa that the Prince of the Moskova had to go on the 6th from Juterbogk on Dahme, where it is probable that he will be the 7th or the 8th; that one speaks confusedly of an affair which would have taken place, but that one does not have details. Tell him that he is staggered in such a way as to preserve his communication with Dresden, and that, under any pretext, it is not necessary for him to remain one day without giving us any news of him.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20528 - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, DOHNA.
Dohna, September 9, 1813, in the morning.

Cousin, order the Duke de Belluno to go to Dohna; Count Lobau to overtake Dohna with his Corps; to the Duke of Treviso to unite his Corps to Mugeln, to retreat his last two divisions on the first; to the reserve park to reach Mugeln.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20529. - NOTE TO THE MAJOR GENERAL AT DOHNA.
Dohua, September 9, 1813.

The Major General will send a staff officer to Torgau to the Prince of Moskva. To write to him that I received his letter, that I am in Dohna, occupied against the enemy, that I attacked and overthrown yesterday: that he rallies the corps of the army, concentrates them around Torgau, and makes me to know the situation of the present under arms and artillery. There must be ammunition in Torgau.

Write such a letter to Generals Reynier and Bertrand,

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.[182]

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20530. - ORDER TO MARSHAL MORTAR, DUKE OF TREVISO,
COMMANDING THE YOUNG GUARD, IN MUGELN
Sedlitz, September 9, 1813.

The Marshal Duke of Treviso will go to Pirna; he will occupy the position of Koenigstein, the village of Zehista, the position of Kohlberg. It seemed to the Emperor that one can occupy these positions with a division. If the enemy threatened, the marshal would be supported by his other divisions.

The Emperor is going to Borna, where he will arrive early tonight, he will then decide to let the Guard be on Zehista to bring him to Borna.

The marshal will communicate with the commander of the 42nd division, which is at Koenigstein.

The Emperor wishes the Duke de Treviso to let him know what happened yesterday at Pirna.

By order of the Emperor,
General DROUOT, aide-de-camp of the Emperor,
According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20531. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN SEDLITZ.
Sedlitz, September 9, 1813.

General Rogniat, the Sonnenstein post is of the utmost importance. I had supposed, from reports that had been made to me, that it was impossible to put it in a short time without the assistance of a hand. The report you made to me the other day gives me different ideas. I therefore wish that from tomorrow you give order that we work there with a great activity, so that at any event this post remains in our hands.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20532. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LIEBSTADT.
Liebstadt, September 9, 1813.

My cousin, order that the 6th Corps, command the Duke of Ragusa, as it arrives, take position on the bank[183]

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right of the Elbe and rests there. Nothing should go through the bridges until further notice.

NAPOLEON:

According to the original Depot of War,

20533. - ORDER TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO, COMMANDING THE YOUNG GUARD, IN MUGELN
Liebstadt, September 9, 1813.

Cousin, I receive your letter. I did not order you to use your entire army corps at Pirna, but only ordered you to bring your 1st division, to place a battalion at Kohlberg and a battalion at Sonnenstein. It's because from one moment to the next I may need my Guard somewhere else that I had left it to Mugeln to rest. Stop the Decous division where it will receive your orders, and stay there. To rest my Guard, that's the big deal.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20534. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Liebsradt, September 10, 1813, eight o'clock in the morning.

Duke de Bassano, the Duke de Tarente with the Army of Silesia must be today, 10, in front of Bautzen, on the right bank of the Spree. Prince Poniatowski must be between Neustadt and Bautzen, the Duke de Raguse must be in Dresden. Brigadier General Pirè must also be in Dresden. The prince of the Moskva with his three Corps must be in Torgau. In the situation of things, the army being very concentrated, I am now on the high mountains that dominate Toeplitz, to have accurate news of the enemy. He retreated all night. We occupy Berggiesshubel and Hellendorf. Even yesterday evening he had a camp at Altenberg, but I suppose that in the night this Corps will have returned to Bohemia, otherwise it would be possible to reach it.

I suppose that this offensive movement will have obliged the enemy to recall all the columns he may have intended to direct on Freyberg and Zwickau. Besides, the young Guard has a division at Dresden, and the others at Pirna, so that I can reach Dresden, if necessary, in the day to-morrow, with all my guard, the cavalry corps of Latour- Mauhourg and the Corps of the Duke of Ragusa.[184]

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It is not clear what the Austrian army is doing up to this hour. It would seem that there were only the Russian and Prussian corps on Koenigstein, Pirna, and Dohn, from which the Russian guards had to be removed, of which we have no news. All the information is that the headquarters of the Russian Emperor is in Toeplitz,

I suppose that during the day I will receive from your letters, which will make me known positively what the enemy would have at Freyberg and at Zwickau, The Duke of Ragusa, who must have his light cavalry and that of Pire, has orders to send strong parties on Freyberg and Nossen, to light the roads,

NAPOLEON

From the original comm. by the Due de Bassano.

20535. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LIEBSTADT.
Liebstadt, September 10, 1813.

Cousin, make it known to the Duke de Raguse that he must remain at Dresden and keep an eye on everything that passes; that the position of the army is today the following.

The prince of the Moskva and his three corps, which were defeated on the 6th, rallied; Torgau; the Duke of Taranto comes to take, with his army, a position in front of Bautzen today; Prince Poniatowski keeps his right. This retreat was not necessary; it was ordered by the Emperor to concentrate our forces.

General Lheritier is in Grossenhayn under observation.

The 6th corps is in Dresden with the Pire brigade.

General Margaron, with a Corps of 8 to 10,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, is at Leipzig.

Marshal Saint-Cyr, supported by the 1st and 2nd corps, walks on the heights of Toeplitz,

A division of the young Guard is in Dresden; the Duke of Treviso with the other divisions is at Pirua, occupying Berggiesshubel.

The Russian and Prussian corps, and some Austrians who occupied Borna, Berggiesshubel, and Altenberg, successively retired in the day before yesterday.

Make known that, in this situation of things, it is probable that this offensive movement in Bohemia will recall the Corps which the enemy had thrown on Freyberg and Zwickau, if the enemy had thrown Corps in that direction; that, if the enemy has cast only[185]

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parties, it is possible that he leaves them; but then the Duke of Raguse can make strong patrols on Freyberg to pursue them.

Tell him also that the Duke de Raguse must receive the correspondence of General Lheritier, and support him if it is necessary; that he must also put himself in correspondence with the Prince of Moskva, the Duke of Taranto, and Prince Poniatowski; that it is possible for the Emperor to return to Dresden tomorrow; that his Majesty may in a day unite all his Guard and the corps of General Latour-Maubourg with the Corp of the Duke de Raguse; that it is also possible that, if the Emperor finds some difficulty in doing to the enemy, he is still far from Dresden a few days,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20586. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LIEBSTADT.
Liebsradt, September 10, 1813,

The Major-General will write to the Duke de Treviso that indeed I would have liked him to march on Pirna only one division, leaving the other two a league behind where they were; that I should have liked him to occupy Berggiesshubel only with two battalions; that all this was intended to spare the Guard; but since it is a thing done, he remains in his position until further notice; that we are going to approach Toeplitz to see the state of things; that the 42nd division, which comes from Koenigstein, must have passed Berggiesshubel and Hellendorf; that he must communicate with her and push her with the proper prudence, ahead of him, on Peterswalda.

NAPOLEON

From the original, Depot of War.

20537. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LIEBSTADT.
Liebstadt, September 10, 1813.

Cousin, it is necessary to write to the Prince of Moskova, that he should be placed on the right bank of the Elbe, around Torgau; that this is the best way to impose on the enemy; that he must try to maintain communications with Torgau on both sides; that General Lheritier is at Grossenhayn; that the Emperor pushed all day yesterday the enemy who had advanced on Dohna and[186]

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Berggießhübel; that, if the enemy has sent Bohemian Corps out, the Emperor's movement obliges him to recall them; that, if he has only sent parties, they are inferior in strength to General Margaron, and that some flying camps must be sent to contain them.

Tell him that the Emperor had news of the 9th, according to which the enemy had at that time thrown no bridge, nor passed any infantry on the left bank of the lower Elbe; that he had thrown only cavalry parties, that the Duke de Tarente is now in a position ahead of Bautzen; that in the situation of things it is important that the prince of the Moskva should take a position in front of Torgau on the right bank.

From the original unsigned. Deposit of the war.

20338. - TO MARSHAL MORTER, DUKE OF THÉVISE,
COMMANDING THE YOUNG GUARD, AT PIRNA.
Liebstadt, September 10, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Trévise, have the Pirna Bridge immediately thrown down, so that you may leave tomorrow with your two divisions and the cavalry division of Count Lefebvre-Desnoettes, and carry you to Bautzen if you receive the order, which will shorten a great march, instead of passing through Dresden. Complete your food for four days, and get ready to make this move. Inform me as soon as Marshal Saint-Cyr has taken his position. (1)

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20539. - TO M. MAHET, DUKE OF BASSANO,
MISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Breitenau, September 11, 1813, one morning.

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, we are so impatient in Paris to have the communications, that you must not lose a way to send them. Soften as much as possible and avoid anything personal, neither against the emperor nor against Metternieh. Never use *court* terms and *home*, but say the practice.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Take also the words of minister *directing the cabinet*,
From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives.
1) This letter is entirely from the hand of Napoleon.[187]

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20540. - To M. MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Breitenau, September 11, 1813, eleven o'clock in the morning.

Duke de Bassano, we are masters of Peterswalde, Geyersberg and Zinnwald, that is to say, all the outlets of Bohemia. I saw yesterday the enemy army hastily retreating in all the directions by which it had gone into Saxony, to form itself before Toeplitz. If it had been possible to send down pieces by the Geyersberg, the enemy army had been attacked in flank, we would have obtained great successes, but all efforts were in vain, and the events arrived at the army of Berlin prevent me from overriding. I have reason to think that the enemy, who seems very alarmed, who has set all his alarm fires on the mountains of Bohemia, will return all his detachments, and thus all Saxony will be purged of enemy parties.

The Prince of Moskova, who had retired to Wurzen, must be back at Torgau.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Due de Bassano.

20541. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT BREITENAU.
Breitenau, September 11, 1813.

Cousin, write to Marshal Saint-Cyr that I am going to Pelerswalde and thence to the heights of Nollendorf; that I desire him to have the chain of mountains recognized today from the Geyersberg to Hellendorf, and from the Geyersberg to Zinnwald; that I will inform him tonight of my intentions for tomorrow; but if, tonight, he receives no letters, he will remain tomorrow in the position he occupies today; that Count de Lohau is under his orders. The 42nd division and the Dumonceau division of the 1st Corps are currently at Peterswalde, and must occupy the heights of Nollendorf. The Duke de Bellune is still in reserve at the debouches of the wood.

Write to General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who is in Altenberg, to send parties on the side of Sayda.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.[188]

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20542. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT BREITENAU.
Breitenau, September 11, 1813.

Cousin, write the following letter to the Prince of Moskova:

"I have put under the eyes of the Emperor your letter of the 10th of September, in which you make known that the 11th your headquarters will be at Torgnu; the 7th Corps at Pretzsch, the light cavalry at Kemberg, the 12th Corps at Dommitzsch, the 4th at Suptitz, his light cavalry at Eilenburg, and the heavy cavalry at Duben and Eilenburg. These arrangements seem good for the first moment and to give time to reorganize the Corps. As soon as you are reorganized, it will be very important to have Torgau forces on the right bank.

"As we have rejected the enemy army in Bohemia and have taken all the passes, his Majesty will not be off the mark and will probably be back tonight in Dresden.

General Lheritier being at Grossenhayn, it would be very important for you to take steps to restore Torgau's communication with Dresden by the right and left rivers, so that navigation would be safe. "

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20543. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT BREITENAU.
Pirna, 11 September 1813.

My cousin, let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that I put under his command the 14th Corps and the 1st. My intention is that you give orders to the 1st Corps to leave tomorrow, at daybreak, to head for Breitenau on Hellendorf. Dumonceau's division already occupies the pass in front of Peterswalde and the village of Nollendorf; the two other divisions, which occupy Peterswalde, Hellendorf and Berggiesshubel, will be to support it; the headquarters may be at Hellendorf, and the park and the administration at Berggiesshubel.

Also let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that the 42nd Division is resuming its position, Koenigstein; that she went there today; that the 14th Corps should keep the outlets of Geyersberg and Borna; that I had occupied the Nollendorf pass today, and that I had sixty shots fired from the cannon, fifteen pieces put in front of the battery, on the troops who were there, and whom I[189]

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showed them a lot of strength; that I desire nothing to change from Ehersdorf's position tomorrow, so that the enemy always expects to be attacked; that I give order to the Duke de Bellune to go to Altenberg tomorrow; that he will be specially charged with guarding the outlets of Dippoldiswalde and Freyberg; that, as it appears that the enemy might make a game of coming to Dresden in this way, I await a report from Marshal Saint-Cyr on the positions which the 1st Corps, and also the 14th, must definitively occupy, in order to make a serious resistance . The Russians, as long as it is a question of attacking numerous and well-established bodies, will no longer be a game.

Give final orders to the Duke de Bellune and Count de Lobau. Ask the Duke de Bellune a state of situation, for short, of his infantry, his cavalry, and his artillery. That the officer who will carry your letter reports this state.

Finally, order General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who is at Altenberg, to be a partisan wherever he learns that there are Cossacks and enemy parties; however, to leave his position only when the cavalry of the Duke de Bellune has occupied him; that he should know where he will go to sleep tomorrow, so that he may receive new orders.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Summon to Marshal Saint-Cyr to inform you of the chiefs of battalion or majors whom he misses, either as prisoners, or as wounded or killed, so that you may send him others to replace them.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20544. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 11, 1813, evening.

Cousin, write to the Prince of Moskva and to the governor of Torgau that I am dissatisfied with what has been done with regard to the Saxons; that this can only upset them; that it is my intention that all the deposits of the Saxon corps should remain at Torgau, and that consideration should be given to the Saxons. Write to General Gersdorf, whom I have learned with surprise, that the deposits of the Saxon corps had been sent back from Torgau, that I disapprove of this measure, and that I order that these deposits be maintained at Torgau. Make the prince of the Moskva feel that, the governor of Torgau having been put by you, he[190]

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there was no urgency to take it off without my order; that Torgau is not in the case of being besieged; however, since it is done, I do not want to come back to it.

Write immediately to Prince Poniatowski that I arrived at Pirna, after having rejected the enemy army in Bohemia.

Write to the Duke de Tarente that, unless there are strong reasons, it would be proper for him to be able to keep a position on the right bank of the Spree, that he must at least keep the enemy away, and be perfectly master of Bautzen.

Write to the Prince of the Moskva that if the enemy army of Berlin went to Grossenhayn, to get closer to Dresden at the same time as the enemy army of Silesia, it would be necessary that it was arranged to debouch by Torgau, to worry this army.

Order General Durosnel to arrest all the stragglers of the army of the Duke of Taranto and to send them back to their Corps.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20545. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 12, 1813, three o'clock in the morning,

Cousin, order the Duke de Raguse to be ready to leave with his cavalry brigade and the cavalry corps, to operate on Grossenhayn, to restore communication with Torgau by the right bank, and to get the convoys from Torgau are expected in Dresden.

Order the Duke of Treviso to send off today, at break of day, the two divisions of the young Guard which are nearest to Dresden, which will go to Dresden to sleep; they will take my orders upon their arrival. The Duke of Treviso will remain with the other two divisions which are nearest to Bohemia, until further notice.

Order Ornano's division to retreat to Pirna, leaving a brigade to Count Lobau on the Nollendorf plateau, until it is replaced by the Polish brigade to be sent by Prince Poniatowski.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of war;[191]

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20546. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 12, 1813,

Cousin, write to General Lhiritier that he is very wrong to want to burn the boats between Torgau and Dresden, that these boats are necessary for us to communicate between the two places; let him be careful not to burn them; that, if they fear that they will serve the enemy, it suffices to pass them on the left bank.

Add to General L'Héritier that I am surprised that, having been attacked by 600 Cossacks, he did not wait for them and tumbled them, that I read his letter with difficulty; that I asked you, when I read it, whether his 2,000 men had neither sabers nor pistols, and that they were only armed with broomsticks; that it is surprising that having the cannon and the superiority of the number he did not fall on the enemy to make him repent of his confidence.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20547. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 12, 1813,

Cousin, order the old Guard to go to Dresden today. Order the cavalry of the old Guard to approach Dresden, taking his cantonments in the places where there is fodder, between Dresden and Pirna.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war

20548. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Piena, September 12, 1813.

My Cousin, before evacuating the cavalry depot on the other bank of the Saale, must be distributed in two classes: the horses which will not be cured within a month, and the horses which will be cured before a month. We must keep these in a small depot between Torgau and Leipzig, and make go on the right bank of the Saale only those for the healing of which it takes more than a month. Give the Guard the same order.

Reiterate the order to General Durosnel and the commanders of Torgau,[192]

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Wittenberg and Magdeburg do not send for the army any isolated man; that all the isolated and detachments who arrive must be united in the squares and wait for orders; that there is nothing more fatal, when the army is in motion, than these detachments which run after corps which counter-march; that it must make us lose a lot of men.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20549. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA
Pirna, September 12, 1813.

Cousin, order General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who is still Altenberg, to approach Freyberg and Chemnitz, with the proper precautions, to find out what the Austrians had on the 8th, the 9th and the 10th, and what they had yesterday and today. We are talking about a column ordered by Thielmann, who would be on the side of Zwickau. We must try to find out what is going on. General Lefebvre will give the information he would have to Bellune.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20550. - ORDER.
Pirna, September 12, 1813.

FIRST ARTICLE. The communications of Dresden and Bautzen will be assured by three posts placed, one on the heights, near Weissig, the other at the post, and the third at Bischofswerda.

ART. 2. Each of these posts shall be established in palisaded houses, having 100 garrison men and ten days of food. A piece of cannon will be placed in each of these positions.

There will be a commander he heads each of these positions.

The post of Bischofswerda and that of the post office will be furnished by the Due de Tarente, and that of Weissig by the garrison of Dresden.

ART. 3. Commanders will report on everything that happens around them and monitor the progress of convoys.

ART. 4. There shall be in each of these posts an officer of the gendarmerie and ten gendarmes to arrest all the stragglers. The officer of the gendarmerie will be in charge of the police, and funds will be put at his disposal to send agents and spies from all sides and to know the movements of the enemy partisans who would like to disturb the road,[193]

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ART. 5. Finally, at each of these three posts, a 100 horse-drawn picket will be placed to patrol and give news to the Duke de Tarente and the Major General.

ART. 6. The Major General shall take all necessary measures for the execution of this order.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20551. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Pirna, September 12, 1813.

Sir Count Daru, we do not take advantage of the resources of the country. Pirna could very well give 10,000 rations of bread a day, and yet he gives nothing. There is corn everywhere, and there are mills in all the countries occupied by the army; but it's as if there were not any.

Send orders to different corps.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru,

20552. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEDCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 12, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the Duke of Ragusa to leave with his first division tomorrow at five o'clock in the morning (his second division will follow him at six o'clock, and his third at seven o'clock, and to go to Grossenhayn, to drive the enemy from the right bank of the Elbe, between Torgau and Dresden, and to favor a convoy of 15,000 quintals of flour which Torgau is to come to Dresden. The arrival of this convoy is of the utmost importance, since it would provide food for several months at our meeting point in Dresden.

Order the King of Naples to leave at six o'clock tomorrow morning with General Latour-Maubourg's corps; he will go to Grossenhayn; he will take under his orders the 5th Corps of cavalry, will be supported by the Duke of Raguse, and will maneuver so as to free the Elbe, so that the convoy of 15,000 quintals of flour which is embarked at Torgau can reach Dresden, and also to enlighten all that there are enemies on this side.

Send an officer to the Prince of Moskova[194]

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to make him aware of this movement, and to have him immediately load the 15,000 quintals, which he can take over the supply of siege, since he will remain at Torgau 10,000 quintals of corn, which will be converted into flour to replace what has been shipped; that the arrival of this convoy is of the utmost importance to secure our provisions at the central point of Dresden, to communicate with the King of Naples, and to make the necessary movements to assist the passage of the convoy and the operations of the King.

Instruct the prince of the Moskva that I am preparing for an offensive movement against the army of Berlin; that I rejected the enemy army of Bohemia beyond Toeplitz; let him prepare to follow my movement, and make known to me the quantity of infantry, cavalry, and artillery with which he can come to join me.

Tell him that, meanwhile, he will form a column of 1,500 infantrymen of choice, six pieces of cannon and 2,000 horses, and that, under the command of a trusted general, he will direct it between Leipzig and Leisnig; that I send to Leisnig the brigade Pire, with which his column will be put in correspondence, in order to march to the aid of Leipzig against General Thielmann, who is assured to be at Altenburg with 3,000 adventurers.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20553. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 12, 1813.

Cousin, immediately send an officer to General Pire to order him to go immediately to Leisnig; he will drive out the enemy, and will favor the departure of a convoy of 3,000 quintals of flour, which the administration of the country is to send to Dresden. General Piré will communicate with Leipzig and enlighten on Altenhurg; he will know if it is true that General Thielmann is at Altenburg with a frank Corps. The enemy parties at Leisnig and Golditz appear to be of this body. General Piré will promptly send information on this,

Write to General Margaron that he lets himself be imposed; that Thielmann has only 3 to 4,000 men of a free corps, troops without consistency, and let him know that General Pire goes to Leisnig to enlighten this whole side.

You will also announce the departure of General Piré at[195]

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Count Daru, so that he may take advantage of this circumstance to bring in these 3,000 quintals of flour.

NAPOLEON

P. S. Recommend to General Pire to enlighten the march of General Thielmann and to instruct you, that I order the Prince of Moskova to send 3,000 men between Leipzig and Leisnig; that, if he needs infantry, he can take 5 to 600 men and two pieces of canon from Meissen.

From the original, Depot of War.

20554. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 12, 1813.

My cousin, order General Sorbier, that the bridge-crew at Neustadt pass the Elbe and be directed a league ahead of Dresden, on the road to Pirna,

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20555. - TO GENERAL MOUTON, LOBAU COUNTY,
COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BERGGIESSHUBEL.
Dresden, September 13, 1813, two o'clock in the afternoon.

I have fortified the castle of Sonnenstein which dominates Pirna. I ordered the 42nd Division to send a battalion there. This castle will be armed in the day of tomorrow; thus we will be assured of this important point. The 42nd division must be under your orders. Give her the order that instead of staying at the camp of Lilienstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, he occupies the camp under Koenigstein, on the left bank, and that at the least appearance there would be that you were attacked he came on the plateau of the camp of Pirna, opposite Berggiesshubel, on the heights of Langen-Hennersdorf; General Mouton-Duvernet will have redoubts and cuttings, and he will use for this purpose the engineers and tools at Koenigstein. If this 42nd division were pushed, it would retire to the castle of Sonnenstein, taking care to throw a battalion on the Kohlberg,

I order the Duke de Treviso to support you at Berggiesshubel, and at the first news I will carry myself to this position; have it recognized well. Marshal Saint-Cyr occupying Borna, we will be online,[196]

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I send you the orderly officer Lamezan, who knows the land and will remain with you. It is necessary that the 42nd division be tonight on the left bank; she will leave a battalion at Lilienstein camp. If the enemy attacks you seriously, my intention is to attack him in my turn and to reject him flying on Bohemia. I ordered the engineer commander to draw two or three redoubts on the heights of Berggiesshùbel. Have these redoubts drawn on the spot and have your troops work there. Put abatis on the proper points. Make clear the positions that must be occupied to ensure your communication with Marshal Saint-Cyr. I ordered the Duke de Treviso to establish a redoubt on the Kohlberg, and to make work there without delay. Thus, on the heights of Langen-Hennersdorf, there will be a redoubt and abatis by General Mouton-Duvernet; on the heights of Berggiesshubel two or three redoubts and abatis by the troops of your army corps; and finally a redoubt on the Kohlberg that will be made by the Duke of Treviso. With activity, all this must be done in thirty-six hours, workers can be relieved of four in four hours, and working day and night. Have felling and barricades done in the bottom of the valleys to ensure your communication with Borna.

Independently of General Mouton-Duvernet's battalion, which will remain at Lilienstein, I order Prince Poniatowski, who is at Neustadt, to send a second battalion there and keep an eye on this point.

Show my displeasure to the officers who were three days ago at the Lilienstein camp, that they let themselves be surprised, and that we will be better off in the future.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20556. - TO MARSECHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF THEVISE, COMMANDING THE YOUNG GUARD AT THE PIRNA CAMP.

Dresden, September 13, 1813, two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Major-General has informed you that it is my intention that you support the Count de Lobau and that you take a position near Berggicsshubel. I send my orderly officer Lamezan to the count de Lobau; this officer has gone through the places and knows the ground perfectly. Bergsiesshubel's position can be turned to the right or left; on the right by Borna: Marshal Saint-Cyr is there; on the left by the Pirua camp: I ordered that the 42nd division establish itself on the heights of Lallgen-[197]

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Hennersdorf; I ordered Count Lobau to build two or three redoubts and cuttings on the heights of Berggiesshubel, and to build a redoubt on the height of Langen-Hennersdorf by the 42nd division. You must have one on the Kohlberg yourself. All this must be done in thirty-six hours; workers can be picked up every four hours and worked there day and night. The palisades will be made at the same time, so that the redoubt is immediately palisaded. You will hold a battalion on this important point.

General Ornano is in position near Pirna and will join you at any event. Two batteries of 12 of the Guard are halfway from Dresden to Pirna and will support you if necessary. Try to warn me promptly as soon as there is some event, wishing to take me to Berggiesshubel, and attack the enemy at the moment when he has failed in his attack, and reject it flying in Bohemia.

The castle of Sonnenstein will have his commander tomorrow, twelve pieces of cannon, and will be in a state of defense, so that assuming that the enemy forced the position of Berggiesshubel, we would remain Sonnenstein and the redoubt of Kohlberg, the Marshal Saint - Cyr occupying Dohna as second position.

From the minute, Archive of the Empire.

20557. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR,
COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LIEBSTADT.
Dresden, September 13, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

Cousin, I order that we build two or three redoubts at the Langen-Hennersdorf position and that we make abatis. This position could be turned by the camp of Pirna, General Mouton-Duvernet must take a position on the left bank, the camp of Koenigslein, build a redoubt and make barricades on the height of Langen-Hennersdorf. Tomorrow the castle of Sounenstein will be armed with pieces of cannon, will have a garrison and will be a very strong post. I have even ordered to occupy the gates of Pirna to be master of the city, as long as the enemy does not present himself in force. There must be two or three redoubts on the heights of Borna, as well as abatis; the troops must work there.

Now remains to determine the role that the 2nd Corps must play on your right. It seems certain that in any project of attack the Austrians will have a Corps that will lead to Warteuberg.[198]

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The Russians and Prussians will probably be responsible for the attack on Peterswalde and Ebersdorf. My plan is, as soon as the enemy is facing Berggiesshubel and Borna, to receive his attack, and immediately afterwards to attack it myself and push it on Peterswalde.

Do you hear with the Count of Lobau and the Duke de Bellune. The 42nd division will be under the command of the Comte de Lobau, and the Comte de Lobau will be under your command.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20558. - TO CAPTAIN LAMEZAN,
OFFICER OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE EMPEROR, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 13, 1813.

Officer of ordinance Lamezan will go to Pirna. He will see where Sonnenstein's works are. He will inform the commander that I have ordered that the fools be evacuated tomorrow before noon, that the barn be brought down, and that I wish to see the work proceeded so that this post will be in the state of tomorrow as soon as possible defense.

He will proceed from thence to the Duke de Treviso, to whom he will deliver the attached letter; he will explain to him the positions of Count Lobau.

He will cross the road from Berggiesshubel to Borna, recon the villages to be barricaded, communicate to Marshal Saint-Cyr the arrangements I have made, and give him the attached letter.

He will then go to Count Lobau's headquarters, where he will stay. He will go to see the redoubt on the height of Langen-Hennersdorf and all that happens in the 42nd division. He will let me know if the 42nd Division has its mouth, he will inform me every day of what is happening, and will see to it that I am informed of any serious event.

He will go to the forefront tonight. He will be there tomorrow at break of day.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20559. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 13, 1813.

Count Daru, it is necessary that you take care to supply food to the army.

The 1st Corps, which occupies from Peterswalde to Pirna, can[199]

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to feed on Pirna. This Corps has only 18,000 rationers. It would be only 6,000 rations of bread that would be needed, assuming that you can send him the rice,

The 14th Corps can feed on Dohua. He needs 21,000 rations. If, however, the bailiwicks of Dohna did not have enough mills to supply them, he should be sent to Dresden.

The 2nd Corps is to be nourished by Freyberg, the whole Guard by Dresden, and finally the 5th, 11th, and 3rd Corps, which make 60,000 rationers, which requires 20,000 rations, can be fed by Dresden, at least in greater part.

Tell me what Dresden can supply every day, both in bread and flour and in rice, and how it can be distributed among the different Corps.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy comm. By Count Dara.

20560. - ORDER FOR CAPTAIN CARAMAN,
ORDINANCE OFFICER OF THE EMPEROR.
Dresden, September 14, 1813, in the night.

Caraman will visit the Duke de Tarente at his outposts at Bautzen; he will carry a letter from the Prince of Neuchatel and will see the new position. The army is in swamps, on three columns, each column forming a corps of army; which makes a corps on the roadway, and the two others which flank in marshes and defiles, which is contrary to the principle, since each corps of army having luggage and the artillery is thus exposed to lose its material, and his march is broken.

General Lauriston was attacked and made some losses; Prince Poniatowski has also been attacked near Stolpen, and he thinks he is still this morning; and yet the Duke de Tarente does not foresee these attacks and lets himself be mistreated. Caraman will tell him that it is necessary that he take a good position in an open country, on heights where the whole army is in height. The heights behind Bautzen were the best positions. Today he must take some. He must have on the roadway a vanguard of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and flanking corps which illuminate it on the right and on the left. Then the army will be in a good position, safe from all surprise and ready to receive the fight or do whatever it wants, because it will be well posted.[200]

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Caraman will stay there all day, will see what happens, how does Lauriston's business end, and what will happen on Prince Poniatowski's side.

He will not conceal, with all the proper reserve, that I find the marshal badly placed and do not understand his way of doing things.

If there were anything important, he would send me a hunter. He will go to see all the army corps, take all the information he can obtain on their condition and their spirit, and come to report to me at the end of the day.

From the original minute comm. by the Due de Caraman.

20561. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, September 14, 1813, nine o'clock in the morning.

My Cousin, Major General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who is today in Freyberg, will leave in the day to go to Doebeln. He will take under his orders the Pire and Vallin brigades, which will make him close to 4,000 horses. Give notice of this movement to Generals Piré and Vallin. To this end, repeat the due order of Bellune to send General Vallin away. Send an officer, who will follow the Elbe, to General Lorge, who has left Torgau to go in the direction of Leisnig; he will show him General Lefebvre's movement on Doebeln. This officer will recommend to General Lorge to confer with General Lefebvre to attack the enemy tomorrow and urge him on. General Lorge will not fail to report to the Prince of the Moskva all that has come to his knowledge.

Warn generals Pire and Vallin of General Lorge's movement.

Warn the prince of the Moskova directly, so that he, for his part, should warn General Lorge. Write to him that it would be proper for General Lorge to have at least 2,500 horses; that he sends him all the Poles he has; that he should also instruct General Margaron at Leipzig, so that he, on his part, can make the diversion he can; that what is especially important today is to reestablish our communications with Leipzig, and that our cavalry should go everywhere, beat the country, and bring in our food; that he gives us news of Leipzig, we have not received it yesterday.[201]

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Reiterate the order to the Duke de Bellune to place an infantry division at Freyberg with his cavalry. It is necessary that this infantry is barracked militarily on the heights of Freyberg.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Add to Duke de Bellune the order that his cavalry beat the highland. Give him notice of General Lefebvre-Desnoèttes's movement against the enemy. The Duke of Bellune can muster 1,200 horses and eight companies of voltigeurs, good walkers, and two pieces of cannon well coupled. This column will go to the aid of General Lefebvre, if that general needs it, or to the rear of the enemy, according to the advice of General Lefebvre.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20562. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
A GROSSENHYN.
Dresden, September 14, 1813.

My brother, the important thing is the passage of the convoy which brings us 15,000 quintals of flour. I am told that he left Torgau on the 13th, and I think the wind was favorable; so he should not be far away, and he must have passed the difficult points.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20563. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT BERTRAND,
COMMANDER THE 4th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT TORGAU.
Dresden, September 14, 1813.

Count Bertrand, I received your letter of September 12th. I see with pleasure that your Corps has behaved well; but I saw with difficulty the bad outcome of the battle, which seems to me to have been badly engaged. I will soon take the command of the three corps myself, to try to obtain your revenge,

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by General Count Henry Bertrand.

20564. - TO GENERAL COUNT DROUOT,
AID-MAJOR OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 14, 1813.

Run after the brigade of the Guard which is at Weissig, to make it come back, Make pass on this bank the two divisions of the[202]

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young guard who are on the right bank. May the old Guard be ready to leave today, if necessary. Pass on this shore all the artillery of the Guard which is on the right bank. Order the old Guard, who is at Moritzburg, to leave at four o'clock to pass the bridges.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20565. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT NANSOUTY,
COMMANDING THE CAVALRY OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN PIRNA.
Dresden, September 14, 1813,

General Nansouty, I ordered General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to go to Doebeln. He will take the Pire Brigade and the Vallin Brigade under his command, which has nearly 4,000 horses.

Order General Ornano to leave at once and go to Nossen today to communicate with General Lefebure-Desnoettes; as he is less senior, he will be under the orders of this general. This will complete 6,000 cavalry men under the orders of General Lefebvre. Take at Neustadt a battery on horseback from the reserve, and entrust it to General Ornano; lead it on the road to Nossen, and the genera Ornano take it by the way. Until she meets this general, have it. escorted by 100 cavalry or an infantry battalion.

Independently of this, General Lorge, with his division of 1,500 men of infantry and 2,000 horses, arrives today from Torgau on the side of Doebeln. By this means, there will be 7 to 8,000 horses, which must tumble all the enemy cavalry, especially since it is composed largely of Austrians, and push it in all directions, in order to purge the country. General Ornano and General Lefehvre, if they have tired men, could each leave a squadron at Dresden to do the service and rest. General Ornano will sleep in Nossen today. He will give notice of his presence to General Lefebvre - Desnoéttes. Independently of the reports of General Lefebvre, he will write every day to make known what would have come to his knowledge.

Recommend General Lefebvre to leave General Ornano behind, or to bring him closer to Dresden, if he found himself in no need of it.

According to the minute. Archive, of the Empire.[203]

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20566. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DE FLAHAULT,
EMPEROR'S AIDE DE CAMP, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 14, 1813.

You are about to go; you will take 30 guards of honor, 25 polish light horse- and 23 chasseurs of my Guard, of the service peg; you will go to the heights of Weissig. From there you will discover Stolpen, Koenigstein and the whole army of the Duke de Taranto, which is placed in the following manner: Prince Poniatowski at Stolpen, General Lauriston at Drebnitz, Harthau Headquarters, 3rd Corps at Schmiedefeld and Lauterhach. Weissig heights will dominate you all. You will establish your bivouac there for the day, and you will send me every half-hour news of what is happening. You can even send some patrols to the right and left to approach the fire, if any, and report. As from Weissig here, there are three leagues, you will put posts half-way to have your despatches come to me promptly, that is to say, in an hour, and that my answers will reach you in the same way.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20567. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
AT GROSSENHAVN
Dresden, September 15, 1813. Two o'clock in the morning.

My brother, 15 or 20,000 men led yesterday by Peterswalde, which forced the Count de Lobau to take the position of Berggiesshubel, but, as the enemy has not, at the same time, attacked Borna, it is not announces no more like an army movement.

I can not wait to learn that the convoy of food has passed. You and the Duke de Ragusa must do everything to get this convoy. This done, it will be necessary to be ready to act according to the circumstances, and to return to Dresden if it is necessary. You will have positive news of what has happened in the day. I intend to go near Pirna, to be closer to what will take place on this side. I hope that if yesterday, 14th, you have no news of the convoy, you will have 15th today. If you have the news that it has passed, prepare to make a movement; but do not hurry to do it until you have news of the day.

Same letter a Duke de Ragusa.

From the minute, Archive of the Empire[204]

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20568. - TO THE PRINCE OF NECCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 15, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke de Tarente that there is no camp of the young Guard at Weissig; that the young guard is between Pirna and Dresden; that the Count of Lobau was attacked yesterday by the enemy, which led to Toeplitz, and that he retreated to the only position he could defend, that of Berggiesshubel. The enemy arrived there at one o'clock, and after a few guns he stopped at this position and kept quiet. Marshal Saint-Cyr was not worried in Borna, We do not know what will happen today. The Emperor is carrying his headquarters to Muegeln, to see if the enemy will offer the means to attack him. It would not be impossible for him to build a bridge to Pirna to establish a direct communication with Stolpen. There would then be only three leagues. It is essential that the Duke de Taranto covers the road to Radeberg and Kamenz on his left. Let him know that the Duke of Ragusa is at Grossenhayn and the King of Naples between Torgau and the Eister, and that we are expecting from time to time the great convoy of flour.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20569. - TO MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Pirna, September 15, 1813, nine o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Due de Bassano, today I attacked the enemy and had him rejected in Bohemia. It appears that the enemy had made his attack on the Count of Lobau with 25 or 30,000 men, under the orders of the Prince of Wurtemberg. We made him a few hundred prisoners, including a major and several officers.

Let me know if the convoy of the 15,000 quintals of Torgau has finally arrived. The King of Naples pushed his posts to Torgau. I had to throw a bridge of boats here, so that I am in direct communication with the army of the right bank.

It seems to me that Dresden flour has now arrived in Dresden from Nossen and Doebeln. Invite Count Daru to make a lot of bread and send it in all directions; I suppose that his Leipzig rice will have finally arrived.

Write to Paris, and give Leipzig the order that the courier passes through Magdeburg.[205]

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Tell Herr Bacher that the inhabitants of Altenburg having come to the market of Leipzig, it was his duty to question them about the forces of Thielmann; that it is from his bet an unforgivable negligence to have done so, and that I expect him to repair it.

General Lefebvre must now be at Colditz, where there must have been 2,000 men of Thielmann. We will have news. I hope there will be some clash with the enemy, who will disgust him with this over-extended system of partisans.

Make a serious effort to form forage and oat stores on the basis of which I have spoken to you, except for the present time, at least for the winter.

It is necessary to put in the Leipzig newspaper articles on what I have done and to indicate where I am, because it then resounds in the newspapers of Germany and this supplements the news.

His Majesty having gone to bed, ordered me to send this letter without his signature.

Baron FAIN.

His Majesty, thinking that news must be needed on the rear, told me to add to Your Excellency's letter that it desired you to strike a sort of affair of what has happened to-day. By having the Leipzig Gazette state that the Russians (25 to 30,000), commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg, wished to attack the Comte de Lobau, but that His Majesty arrived, turned them by a division, which obliged to return hastily to Bohemia, and that they were made prisoners, & c.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Bassano,

20570. - ORDER.

Pirna, September 16, 1813, in the morning,

FIRST ARTICLE. It will be established in the day, on the right bank, on the height opposite the Pirna bridge, an arrow-shaped hoist, each side of which will be 30 toises and supported on the escarpment, so that a hundred men are there sheltered from the efforts of the cavalry.

ART.2. The small hoist established at home is useless. The head of the village will be barricaded in the day and sheltered from a cavalry attack, and an infantry post will be placed at the head of the village.

ART. 3. A hoist will be established 100 toises from the bridge, near[206]

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the big house that closes the village to the river downstream, and some palisades will be planted upstream to close the path.

ART. 4. There will be a redoubt, 20 toises on the inside, beyond the projecting angle of the arrow. This redoubt will be armed with two pieces of cannon.

ART. 5. The Major-General shall forthwith make the necessary arrangements for the execution of this order.

According to the corrected minute of the Emperor's hand. Deposit of the war.

20571. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 16, 1813, in the morning.

My Cousin, write to Prince Poniatowski that I received his contribution; that in the day yesterday I drove out the enemy who had gone as far as Berggiesshubel, and that I hurt him; that today I will reject it entirely in Bohemia beyond the mountains; that I had a bridge built here, but no one passes through it, in order to keep it secret, that it would be possible for me tomorrow to pass this bridge to join him, to attack the Austrians and Russians, destroy their redoubts, drive them out of their positions and do them all the possible harm, that I suppose the 15,000 Russians he saw are the Corps of Langeron; to send me information in this regard; that I have not yet received any acknowledgment from General Lauriston; that, as he has 50 prisoners, he must interrogate them to know if the Corps before him are of the army which comes from Silesia or are new troops; that he must send me all the information that could facilitate my operation; let him make known to the Duke de Taranto and to General Lauriston, that I have no news of either of them; that I did not receive any of their recognitions, nor any report of what they did.

NAPOLEON

According to the original. Deposit of the war.

20572. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 16, 1813, eight o'clock in the morning,

My cousin, order General Curial to march with his division to support General Mouton-Duvernet's position. he[207]

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can leave behind the Decous division to keep the heights, and will not come to support it only if it is necessary. The Decous division will be informed on the Rosenthal side. Tell General Curial that I will be in Hellendorf on the main road, and that on the middle of the day I will have the enemy vigorously attacked to drive him from the heights of Peterswalde.

Send an officer to Count de Lohau to let him know if the enemy is still at Peterswalde, tell him that I am going to Berggiesshubel, that I have ordered General Curial to support General Mouton-Duvernet. My intention being to attack the enemy at noon and to reject him in Bohemia, to arrange his actions accordingly, and to warn Marshal Saint-Cyr to do his side.

Send an officer to Marshal Saint-Cyr to inform him that, from eleven o'clock to noon, I will attack the enemy who occupies the heights of Peterswalde; that on his side he must unite his Corps and drive the enemy beyond the mountains. Tell him to place posts to ensure his communication with us in Helleudorf. The high mountain that dominates the whole country, next to Furstenwalde, communicates continuously with the Peterswalde pass. A few days ago, when I was there, I sent a cavalry patrol, which passed without encountering obstacles. It is certain that the enemy has a strong detachment on the right of the Elbe and another on the side of Marienberg, and that his principal forces in this part are on the Peterswalde causeway, of which it is important for him to preserve the opportunity to be assured that I will not take the offensive while it will engage in its operations. Let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that I am half of myself at Hellendorf, and advise him to send me his news frequently.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20573. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 16, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Due de Tarente that I received his gratitude, that I informed him that I had chased the enemy, who had taken up position before Berggiesshubel, Hellendorf, and Peterswalde, but that night surprised beyond Peterswalde, and that the enemy still occupies the height which dominates the descent into Bohemia, that I will carry myself to attack him at noon and throw him[208]

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entirely in the plain. After that, it would be possible for me to get out at night by the Pirna bridge to take me to Stolpen and attack the Russians and the Austrians who are on this side. Prince Poniatowski says he has 15,000 Russians in front of him: it is probably Langeron's Corps.

I want the Duke de Tarente to inform me of the movements he could do to harm the enemy, to destroy the redoubts which he has begun to raise between Neustadt and Hohnstein, and to push him to Bautzen, which my intention would be to occupy, placing the Corps of the Duke de Tarente behind.

Let him know that the King of Naples arrived opposite Torgau, and that he arrived there in time; six hours later the convoy was taken. This convoy will arrive tonight or tomorrow in Dresden. The King of Naples and the Duke de Ragusa remain between Torgau and Grossenhayn. The Duke de Bellune is at Dippoldiswalde and occupies Freyberg. I let these Corps rest in their positions, in order to have them ready to use them according to the circumstances.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20571. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 11, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, write to the Duke de Elchingen that the enemy who had passed into Saxony was rejected in Bohemia after losing many people and prisoners, among which is the son of General Blucher, who commanded the vanguard.

Give the same news to the Duke de Tarente, Prince Poniatowski, General Durosnel and General Margaron.

Inform the Prince of Moskova that the claims of General Lapoype are unfounded; as long as it has 1,500 men, it is enough for the defense of Wittenberg. It is necessary, then, that the Prince of the Moskva should gather the whole Corps of General Dombrowski, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and leave it between Dessau and Leipzig, in order to march against the partisans, the Poles being very fit for this kind on duty.

The Prince of Moskva and General Margaron are told that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes had to attack an Austrian colonel who was with 1,600 men at Grimma yesterday.

I saw with difficulty that Torgau was taken out of the depots of the[209]

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Guard without being assured of points where they would be put. They are hurting Wurzen. But, since this is done, let them run to Gotha, as soon as Thielmann has been driven out of the outlets of Saxony,

Write to the Duke de Ragusa what took place in Dresden, so that it occupies, as I ordered, the two roads that lead to this city.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20575. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Peterswalde, September 17, 1813, in the morning.

Dear Duke de Bassano, I slept the night in Peterswalde. Yesterday I threw the enemy on Kulm. The cavalry made some nice loads. We took prisoner Blucher's son, who is colonel or general-major. It is the same who had been in favor of Gotha.

General Lefebvre was on the 15th at Colditz. Yesterday 16, he had to attack Grimma, where was an Austrian colonel with 15 to 1600 men; by a letter from this colonel, which has been intercepted, it seems that he is rather embarrassed by his role.

Thielmann could not take anything from Naumburg, except the hospital; there was neither garrison nor commander.

I will go to Pirna during the day.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Due de Bassano.

20576 - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 17, 1813.

Cousin, send an officer with a numerical order to the Duke de Castiglione, and this officer may repeat the order, verbally, to go as soon as possible on the Saale, with his infantry, his cavalry and his artillery, leaving Wurzburg only what I appointed for the garrison. Its main purpose will be to remain master of the outlets of the Saale and to drive out the enemy partisans who maneuver in this direction. He can go straight by Cobourg on Jena. It should be sent to him by quadruplication and by various means.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. War deposit,[210]

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20577. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 17, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Prince of the Moskva to order the line, and order Wittenberg and Magdeburg, not to receive any of the deputies of the army commanded by the Prince of Sweden, and to declare that the communications must be made on the side of the grand army commanded by Prince Schwarzenberg.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20378. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 17, 1813,

Cousin, order the Decous division of the young Guard from the position where it is to go to Pirna, where she will take a position before entering the city.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20379. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, PETERSWALDE,
Peterwalde, September 17, 1813.

Comrade Daru, the trial we have just done for food has proved that the Saxon Government alone could supply us with flours. If we had taken this party at the time of harvest, we would have huge stores. All the news that I receive from columns intended to protect arrivals agrees on this point: it is scarcely said to the bailiffs that they can send to Dresden, that they reply as soon as is ready and sending is done. There is reason to believe that the market for flour will come true.

It would be his wish that such markets could be made with the Saxon Government for meat and fodder, except for the portion to be fetched from Westphalia. The inhabitants, in the sad prospect of seeing the soldiers of both armies loot them, will prefer to sell to their government. We must therefore attach[211]

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to this idea of forming our stores by dealing with the Saxon government.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20580. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR,
COMMANDING THE 14th COPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN BREITENAU.
Peterswalde, September 17, 1813, evening hours.

I wrote to you two hours ago to tell you that it was the intention of the Emperor that you arrive by Peterswalde tomorrow morning; but the weather is so bad that your artillery could not pass through the outlet of Peterswalde.

On our side, the Emperor seized the outlets on the plain. Get out of Fürstenwalde's outlets; make some demonstrations of infantry and shootings, so that you can know what the enemy has. You will take care to give us news of everything you will see and learn. You must therefore, for tomorrow morning, limit yourself to observing and disturbing the enemy, without engaging in artillery in the defile of Furstenwalde.(1)

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20581. - TO GENERAL LEFEBVRE-DESNOETTES,
COMMANDING THE 2nd DIVISION OF CAVALRY OF THE GUARD, AT ROXTHA.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

I receive your letter of the 17th at two o'clock in the morning. I guess I miss one in which you probably tell me about your arrival in Grimma. Your officer assures me that this post has been evacuated. It is of utmost importance to drive the enemy out of Naumburg and Weissepfels, and to reopen communications with Erfurt. Confront yourself with Generals Margaron and Lorge, and restore the freedom of the outlets of the Saale. I miss several couriers. Run all my cavalry depots and wounded, as well as all the embarrassments that are there Leipzig, on Erfurt and Gotha. All this is of utmost importance.

Send an officer to Wurzburg at the expense of Castiglione. I ordered him to go with his infantry, his artillery and his cavalry on the Saale to maintain the outlets. As it is possible

1) The minute of this letter addressed to the Prince of Neuchâtel bears the head:
“Letter to be written by the Major General."[212]

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that he has not received my order, because of the difficulty of communications, your officer will let him know; that he immediately marches on the Saale and goes on Erfurt or directly on Iena by Cobourg.

The Major General will order General Margaron to give General Pire and General Vallin all that belongs to their regiments in the corps under his command.

From the original Archives of the Empire.

20582. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, five o'clock in the morning

Cousin, write to the Prince de la Moskova that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes writes to me on the 17th of Roetha, that it appears that General Lorge is not far off; that I hope that they will restore the communications of the Saale, that the Duke of Castiglione will be ordered to go to Iena with his Corps, and that Gotha will send all the cavalry depots and who are in Leipzig; that the corps of General Dombrowski assembled as partisans observes Dessau; that the King of Naples and the Duke de Ragusa are still on the right bank between Torgau and Dresden; that I intend them to maneuver against Berlin and the Berlin army.

Add to the Prince of the Moskva that in the event of an unexpected event he must do everything possible to save Leipzig; let him put himself in correspondence with the King of Naples and the Duke de Ragusa.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20583. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, six o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, let the Duke de Bellune know that yesterday we forced the enemy to show his strength on the other side of the mountain of Bohemia; that we took from him some pieces of cannon and made prisoners, and that we seized all the outlets at the foot of the mountain; that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes must now be in Roetha, and that he has driven out the enemy parties of Wurzen, Grimma, Borna, and Leisnig, that General Thielmann has only 2,500 horses with two pieces of canon, and that he is pursued in different directions.[213]

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Write to this marshal that I suppose that the light column which I have asked for is already at Freyberg, and that it is my intention that he send an entire division there, with light cavalry, in order to make strong reconnaissance on Chemnitz and be enlightened on this side. The 2nd corps being able to march only on Dresden or Leipzig, in both cases this detachment can not harm; this will facilitate the sustenance of this Corps.

Let him know that my headquarters will be tonight at Pirna, and that he will frequently teach us what is new on the coast of Sayda, Marienberg, and Chemnitz.

NAPOLEON

According to the original. Deposit of the war.

20584. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, in the morning.

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, I went yesterday to the outposts, and having seen the enemy in the forest and in the village which is a bottom of the mountain, I had it attacked in order to force him to unmask one's strengths He was removed from all his positions in a cavalry charge. The red lancers of the Guard took him five pieces of cannon. We made a few prisoners, and the day ended with a great cannonade almost out of reach. Having all the debouches, and the weather being horrible, we took a position. I expect to be in Pirna early today.

General Lefebvre-Desnoettes was yesterday in Roetha, he swept the Austrian colonel who worried Leipzig. I suppose that by now he will unblock Naumburg and Weissenfels.

I ordered the Duke de Castiglione to come on the Saale.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke de Bassano.

20585. - TO GENERAL MOUTON, COUNT DE LOBAU.
COMMANDING THE 1st CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, at noon.

I can not believe that the enemy is seriously attacking; if he takes up arms, he thinks he is attacked. I would consider an attack a very happy thing. If he attacks, he must go down as many pieces as can be put in battery in front of the village. Leave the Teste Division, the Duvernet Division and the[214]

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Cassagne division. Place artillery on the ramps and support the attack, the enemy will be defeated, and when it is repulsed we will load it vigorously, keep General Dumonceau in reserve and a brigade to guard the defilade of Aussig. It is necessary, something that happens, to emerge triumphant from the attack, that is to say to keep the village and the outlets. If the enemy has 50,000 men, I have 60,000 here. The Guard takes up arms and is here in a position to support. You can order Ornano and General Letort to remain on the heights, until you see what the enemy wants to do.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20586. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813.

Cousin, I send you the change that must be made to Count Lobau's letter. Show it to me again before shipping it.

Let the Duke de Treviso and General Nausouty know everything about them. Roguet's division will leave this evening and be night mistress, or march at night, and take up a position in its camp behind Berggiesshubel, or to make only two or three leagues and early tomorrow to continue its movement. Rognet's division will remain in battle to secure Berggiesshubel's position and will take his camp behind Count Lobau, so that, if I do not need it, I can leave the division there, otherwise it must be ready to follow the movement of the Guard.

NAPOLEON.

Here is the new wording of the letter to be written on the Lohau wave:

"Count Lobau, the Emperor orders you to evacuate all your wounded in the day beyond Berggiesshubel, to have the French dead buried in the forest; that you send your empty caissons to recharge, and that you start at seven o'clock in the evening your ambulances, your caissons, your baggage, and all the part of your artillery which is useless for the service of the divisions. All of this will take a stand at the Berggiesshubel camp.

"Tonight, at seven o'clock, Dumonceau's division will carry one of its brigades ahead of Peterswalde and the other on the height in[215]

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the rear. The Teste division will take a position on the chapel, and the Cassagne division will be about as high as the outlet that the enemy attacked today.

“At eight or nine o'clock in the evening, all the troops will be thus in position; they will make soup there and spend the night there, so that at five in the morning the 42nd Division, which will have neither wagons nor artillery (the artillery which it will be necessary will have been transported to the chapel), at five o'clock, I say, this division will set out to arrive at seven o'clock in the morning at the chapel, and then to go further.

“The Cassagne division will also leave at five o'clock, and thus precede the 42nd division.

“These two divisions will have passed at seven o'clock the chapel, where the Teste division will be in position. This division will place tonight two battalions and two pieces of cannon at the outlet that the enemy has attacked today, and these two battalions will make the rear guard of the army, so that tomorrow at seven o'clock in the morning, the army will be staggered from the chapel to the height between Hellendorf and Berggiesshùbel.

“Dumonceau's division will arrive early tomorrow at Berggiesshuhel's position; it will take up position there with the artillery, as well as all the other divisions which will arrive successively.

“Your rearguard division will be able to take a position ahead of Hellendorf.

"The 42nd Division will take its positions, through the Bara defilade, on the camp at Koenigstein, and these positions must be continued in every way.

“Make a good survey of the ground to bind yourself with the 42nd Division, which will be at Langen-Hennersdorf, and with Marshal Saint-Cyr:

“Today you must not make any kind of retrograde movement during the day.

“The regiment of the Guard, commanded by General Letort, will not leave till six o'clock to come and take his bivouacs farther than Hellendorf, and will continue tomorrow to approach Pirna.

"General Ornano will continue to command your light cavalry and will retire in order. He will be able to send out tonight the portion of his regiment which is composed of men who are bruised and exhausted. After arriving at the position of Berggiesshùbel, he will take his bivouacs between Berggiesshùbel and Pirua, and then you will have cavalry only the Polish brigade and your other brigade.

The division of General Roguet will leave tonight at six o'clock[216]

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position it occupies behind the wood, and will walk all night to take up position behind Berggiesshubel, where it will wait for new orders, that is to say until your body is perfectly placed. The Teste division will make the rear guard, and will be given a horse-drawn artillery battery.

"The Emperor's headquarters will be tonight at Pirna."

According to the minute. Deposit of the war.

20587. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.

Peterswalde, September 18, 1813.

My Cousin, write to General Lefehvre-Desnoettes, General Margaron, and General Lorge to reopen the outlets of the Saale as soon as possible.

Repeat the order, by duplicate, to Castiglione, to whom General Margaron will send him to Wurzburg by officers, to leave with his whole Corps, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to go to Iena, by Cobourg, in order to keep the markets of the Saale free and protect all our rear,

Order General Margaron, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, and General Lorge to guard the passage over Erfurt and Gutha from the cavalry depots, the wounded, and other difficulties of the army at Leipzig,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20588. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.

Peterswalde, September 18, 1813

Cousin, give orders to the cavalry of the Guard commanded by General Walther to set out to take a position tonight near Pirna.

Order the Regiment of the Guard commanded by General Letort to leave his position and rejoin General Walther.

Order General Ornano to leave at two o'clock in the afternoon and return to Hellendorf. To make this movement he will take the orders of the Comte de Lobau, because it is indispensable that General Colbert be replaced in his position.[217]

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Order the two divisions of the young Guard which are nearest to Pirna to leave without delay to approach Pirna, they will be able to sleep tonight at Zehista and the other near Pirna.

Order that the division of the young Guard, who is in position on the plateau, not leave until two or three o'clock in the afternoon, if there is nothing new, and proceed on the camp Berggiesshùbel, where she will take a position tonight.

Order all the reserve batteries of the Guard to join the reserve park near Pirna.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20589. - TO MARCHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR,
COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT BREITEHU.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813.

Cousin, I made a reconnaissance yesterday to know the strength and the position of the enemy. His position seemed strong to me, and although the outlet of Peterswalde was favorable enough for the artillery, the slopes being quite gentle, the position of the enemy did not permit me to attack it; So I stopped at the party to stick to the game of back and forth and wait for the opportunity.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20590. - ORDER: FOR GENERAL ROGUET,
COMMANDING THE 1ST DIVISION OF THE GUARD AT PETERSWADE.
Peterswalde, 18 September 1813, afternoon.

Order to General Roguet that, by making his movement backward, he should pass a brigade, with …. (1) the pieces of cannon, from Hellendorf by the De Borna defile, and take up a position on the heights of Langen-Hennersdorf, between the outlet of Rosenthal, until the 42nd division arrived there. After that, this brigade will join him in his camp, behind Berggiesshubel. It would be appropriate for this brigade to have 2 or 300 horses. They can be asked for more Ornano. General Rognet would warn General Mouton-Duvernet.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

1) Gap in the text.[218]

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20591. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, five o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, send to Marshal St. Cyr a copy of the letter you write to Count de Lohau, so that he may conform to it, Make to inform him that I wish him to support one of his divisions with Count Lobau; two divisions seem to me sufficient to keep his outlet, my intention is that General Pajol take command of all his light cavalry. Leak him also know that my intention is that we hold firm in Borna and Berggiesshubel, and that I have no concern for these two positions. Sonnenstein being now very strong, the enemy must be able to flush us from these two positions only by a general movement of his army, which would then justify the motion I would make against him; but he must not oblige me to this movement with simple light divisions, as has just happened.

Tell this marshal that a large convoy of flour coming to Dresden must have begun to send him good rations. Its authorizing officer must give himself more movement. It would be necessary for him to obtain some of the flour he needs from the mills of Dohna, Borna, etc. We have wheat, there is only the milling that bothers us. Almost all the villages have mills, which must be taken advantage of by seizing them for the service of the corps d'armee. It would be right that, by this means, he could give each man eight ounces of bread, and eight ounces of Dresden would be sent with four ounces of rice; the ration would then be sixteen ounces of bread and four ounces of rice, to which the soldier would join the potatoes and the vegetables which he will find for a long time in all the villages.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20592. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT PETERSWALDE.
Peterswalde, September 18, 1813, five o'clock in the evening,

Cousin, write to Marshal Saint-Cyr that I went at noon today to the outposts to see once more the position of the enemy army; the weather was clear, we saw everything in detail.

The enemy made an attack of eight or ten battalions on the left;[219]

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it only lasted an hour, it was vehemently repulsed. Besides, the enemy seemed to be in position.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20593. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
AT GROSSENHAVN.
Pirna, September 19, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

I receive your letter of the 18th. According to the information I have, Bulow's corps is at Schweidnitz, between Wittenberg and Juterbogk, and the Swedish corps between Coswig and Roslau. Your connection with the Prince of Moskva, between Herzberg and Torgau, and your plan to reject the enemy beyond the Elster would not find, I believe, a great obstacle.

I'm waiting for news during the day. It seems that the enemy has pushed Pulsnitz quite a bit on Hadeberg, and that the Duke de Tarente is very much worried. A movement then of Grossenhayn on Koenigsbruck and Kamenz would favor the movement of the Duke de Tarentum, and would enable us to resume the position of Bautzen.

I went down yesterday to the Bohemian plain near Kulm, and forced the enemy to expose his camp and his forces. He presented his whole year in battle on several lines; he expected to be attacked; I then folded the columns. That night, the Count de Lobau and Marshal Saint-Cyr resumed their former positions.

If I decide to march tomorrow on Stolpen, Bischofswerda and Bautzen, your movement on Kamenz, with the Duke of Ragusa and the portion of cavalry you have on hand, would cut many parties and even infantry to the enemy. . On the other hand, General Lefebvre has already cleaned up our communications from Leipzig to Dresden. It seems that Thielmann abandoned Naumburg, where he only entered with 2,000 horses. There is vague talk of a movement of Swedes on Dessau; that deserves confirmation.

Get ready, as well as the Duke de Ragusa, or to execute the movement you have proposed, or to do the one on Kamenz. I'll send you orders tonight. It's a horrible weather. The Prince of Neuchatel is ill; I do not know if it's his gout or just a bout of fever.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,[220]

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20594. - TO PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT STOLPEN.
Pirna, September 19, 1813, eleven o'clock in the morning.

The Duke de Tarente tells me that yesterday the flankers he had at Pulsnitz had to retreat to Radeberg. I have just ordered two divisions of the Young Guard and the Guard cavalry to cross the Pirna bridge and occupy Lohmen, Roehrsdorf and Sturza. Cover these troops with your cavalry, so that the enemy can not see them and he absolutely ignores this movement.

I would not be far off, if the weather were less dreadful tomorrow, to march to the enemy and push him beyond Bautzen. It is asserted that the Corps of Langeron he left your neighborhood and that he went to the side of Bautzen and Bischofswerda, in order to overflow the left of the Duke de Tarente. Let me know what it is. If there is no inconvenience, come before midnight to Pirna, to let me know exactly the latest state of affairs.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20595. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 19, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke de Bellune that it was not by 4,000 men, but by 400, that General Bruno was abducted; he slept quietly in the city, with all his men. As long as the light troops serve as badly, there will be misfortunes. Instead of bivouacking in a military position and changing camp days, General Bruno shut himself up in the city. Tell the Duke de Bellune to send you the situation report of the two squadrons who were at Freyberg, and to let you know if there was any infantry. Show him my displeasure at not having given General Bruno such instructions that he did not shut himself up in the city. The marshal must have known from his officers that he lived among the inhabitants, instead of bivouacking.

I have just dictated an order of the day to make known to the army the event which occurred to General Bruno. It is necessary to reiterate the order to the light troops never to spend the night in a city; they must bivouac and change their bivouac in the evening, so as to sleep half a league or a league from where they were at sunset. This is the way to never be surprised, and it is for lack of[221]

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such precautions as such accidents take place. 2 or 300 men of light cavalry should not take position as an infantry corps; their purpose is to enlighten and not to fight. Make on these principles an order of the day neat and that one can print, One must make known that there is death penalty against the commanders of patrols of light troops who would spend the night in a city.

NAPOLEON

ORDER.

His Majesty is dissatisfied with the manner in which the service of the light cavalry troops is performed.

General Gobrecht, commanding the light troops of the 1st Corps, was in position on the flanks of the army without much caution and all the horses unbridled. Military laws render such negligence punishable by the death penalty.

His Majesty has surprised a brigadier of the Guard who, being placed in a close guard near Pirna, had his horses unbridled. His Majesty orders that this brigadier be broken.

Brigadier General Bruuo, in gratitude with 150 Westphalian horses, instead of bivouac, change every night of location, never spend the night in a place where it was observed at sunset, Entering the day in the villages and in the villages, having merely confined himself to Freyberg, having placed his horses in the stables, he was taken aback by 400 Austrians. His Majesty orders that General Bruno be suspended, and that his conduct be referred to a commission of inquiry.

Every officer and non-commissioned officer who, being in great danger, will neglect the precautions prescribed by the military regulations; any commander, whoever he may be, of light troops sent in gratitude or detached without infantry, in a flying camp, which will neglect, to take the said precautions; any general of cavalry who, flanking the position of the army, will neglect to place his grand guards and the execution of the military regulations, and expose the army to a surprise of the enemy, will be translated before a military commission and sentenced to death.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[222]

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20596. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 19, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Prince of Moskva that you have received his letter of the 18th; that I see with pleasure the meeting of the Corps of General Dombrowski, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, at Bitterfeld, that I think he must at once occupy Dessau by force, with infantry, cavalry, and the artillery, in order to keep well the banks of the river; that the most efficacious means of preventing the enemy from crossing the Elbe at Dessau is, that this prince concentrates his Corps at Wittenberg, but that I approve, however, until I have taken a definite course, the dispositions which he did.

Tell him that I ordered General Margaron to send back to the 3rd Cavalry Corps the detachments he has at Leipzig; that I wish that all the detachments of the depots which formed the garrison of Leipzig and which would have been fired, either for escorts or for any other cause, return to Leipzig. I wish to have an abridged state of its different corps and the Lorge, infantry, cavalry, and artillery division. Where is this division?

Also, let him know that I have suppressed the 12th Corps and that he must do this organization without delay; that the Duke of Reggio comes to headquarters; that I have no objection to him sending the Duke of Padua to Leipzig, but leaving General Margaron there. The Duke of Padua would have his orders divisions Defrance, Lorge and Margaron. But I desire, nevertheless, that the Prince of Moskova should keep the direction of all these corps, so long as he is so near Leipzig, since he alone could save Leipzig, if that city were seriously threatened, before my offensive dispositions on the right bank of the Elbe have recalled the enemy on another side. If the movements of the enemy become more serious, it would be good to carry the 7th Corps to Wittenberg, in order to bind him with General Dombrowski to Bitterfeld and Dessau. General Margaron must remain in Leipzig, because the Duke de Padoue will leave with all his troops as soon as the weather is better and I have made a decision about the operations that will take place.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.[223]

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20597. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pinta, September 1913.

Cousin, order the Duke of Bellune to occupy Freyberg with his Corps, leaving a corps of observation of infantry, cavalry, and artillery at Dippoldiswalde. He will take a good military position in Freyberg and push parties on Chemnitz.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20598. - TO M. MAHET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Pirna. September 19, 1813,

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, you must reply to the Comte de Narbonne that his letters are ridiculous and prove only one thing: he has no use of war. Is it indeed extraordinary that there is disorder in a place (1) which has just served as a refuge and an army which has lost a battle? Is it extraordinary that there is some embarrassment when it is a question of forming fourteen or fifteen depots? He was sent there with a higher authority, expressly because there was something to do. Let him use in his letters more sensible formulas, such as, for example, his protestations of telling the truth, as if everybody should not tell the truth and not say it; as if all that has business experience did not suppose it. Protests to tell the truth would almost make you think you're not used to saying it all the time. Try to make him understand this in the most polite way; but he really writes to the Major General in a ridiculous way, and as if it becomes a merit to write the truth. Let him not be surprised at what he sees; let him say it with simplicity, and all will have his remedy; the army of the prince of the Moskva will eventually go elsewhere; the enemy will be removed from the right bank; the general of artillery will send arms; Count Daru will send clothing effects, garments will arrive on all sides; the deposits; will be armed, dressed: it is a moment to pass, and he will have rendered a service, by acquiring for himself the use of these military affairs,

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Bassano:
1) Torgau.[224]

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20599. - DECISION.
Pirna, September 19, 1813.

The Duke de Feltre, Minister of War, submitted to the Emperor a proposal for the exchange of prisoners, made by the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, commander of the French army in Spain.

Blame the Duke of Dalmatia for having consented to an exchange which I disapprove; but write to him that any exchange made in these terms will be accepted, namely: two Spaniards and one Englishman against three Frenchmen. Thus we will exchange 3,000 French against 2,000 Spaniards and 1,000 English, rank for rank and man for man. This exchange must be done simultaneously, so that three French are given to us at the same time as we will give two Spaniards and an Englishman.

NAPOLEON.

According to the minute. archives of the Empire.

20600. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 20, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Taranto that it is unfortunate that he has made an unnecessary movement and is moving his bivouacs and his camps by such a horrible day, which causes his troop to suffer infinitely; that General Maurin appears to be doing very badly the war; that he was not at his post, that he had confined himself to a castle with his cavalry and had only one battalion of infantry and 20 chasseurs in front; that I desire him to show me my discontent; that it is not thus that a general of light troops who flank an army must serve.

Write to General Durosnel that the alarm given by the Duke of Taranto was a false alarm; that General Maurin, who was at Pulsnitz, caused all this fuss for fifteen squadrons he saw.

Write to the Prince of Moskova that the movement of the King of Naples, who caused the convoy of Dresden to arrive, has produced, besides, the good that was expected from it, since it has attracted to the King a large part of the troops which the enemy opposed the prince of Moskva.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[225]

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20601. - MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN GROSSENHAYN.
Pirna, September 20, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

The day yesterday and the night are so terrible that there is no way to move. The Duke of Taranto gave the false alarm. You must remain in your position until further notice. It is not likely that the enemy infantry dares to advance. If that were so, I would come to reinforce you and we would fight, which would be a very good thing, but which seems to be opposed to their system. The great business of this moment seems to be to keep the weapons and cartridges as much as possible.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20602. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA
Pirua, September 20th, 1813.

Cousin, write to the King of Naples, to the Duke of Ragusa, to the Duke of Taranto, and to Prince Poniatowski, whom the terrible weather which he has continued to make today renders all motion impossible, and that, if tomorrow the weathers better, it will be necessary to arrange for the day after tomorrow,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20603. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA
Pirna, September 21, 1813.

Order the Duke de Treviso to carry his headquarters to Pirna today, and to come there with a division of the young Guard. Order the old Guard to go to Dresden. Two battalions will remain here, at Pirna, until the Duke of Treviso has had them raised by two other battalions.

Order Marshal Saint-Cyr to take his headquarters at Pirna tomorrow. You will inform him that he is in charge of the defense of the Elbe, from Pillnitz to Konigstein, and the outlets of Bohemia from Konigstein to Freyberg; that I put to this end under his orders the 14th corps, the 1st and the 5th; that the 5th corps, commanded by General Lauriston, arrives tomorrow in Dresden and will proceed immediately to Dippoldiswalde;[226]

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let him know how he should place it; that it is necessary that he should bring a division of the 14th corps to Pirna, to occupy the camp in front of Konigstein; that 14th corps will have a division at Koenigstein and the other on the plateau of Pirna; that as soon as General Lauriston has arrived at Dippoldiswalde he may withdraw another division of Borna to place it opposite Pillnitz; that General Lauriston has three divisions and a brigade of cavalry, which forms about sixteen or eighteen thousand men; his three corps together will thus form from forty to fifty thousand men.

Tell him that the Duke de Bellune will occupy Chemnitz, standing in battle, the left on the Elbe side, and the right on the Saale side, and face the Bohemian frontier; that the Duke of Ragusa will go to Freyberg, also standing in order of battle; that the Duke of Taranto, with the 11th corps, will advance in advance of Dresden to the outlets of the forest; that the headquarters and all the Guard will be in Dresden; that by this means we can assemble the army and give it a little rest.

The 5th corps being commanded by General Lauriston, as the 1st by the Comte de Lobau, these two generals will be like lieutenants of Marshal Saint-Cyr.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20604. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA
Pirna, September 21, 1813.

Cousin, write to Marshal Ney that he has seen, by the new position taken by the army, that he is in charge of the defense of the Elbe from Magdeburg to Torgau, and that he is under his command the 4th, the 7th and the 3rd corps; that the 3rd corps is on the march for Meissen, where it will be tomorrow;

That, according to the news of the 20th, by which it appears that the enemy is laying a bridge at Dessau, I think that he must proceed immediately to Wittenberg with the 7th and 4th corps, and the 3rd cavalry corps;

May I order the Duke of Ragusa and the King of Naples to cross the bridge of Meissen, where they will be early tomorrow; that, if the news is verified by the passage of the enemy, the King, with the cavalry and the Duke of Ragusa, will immediately go to Torgau.

Order the King of Naples to cross with the 1st Cavalry Corps and the Duke of Ragusa at the Meissen Bridge. The King will send[227]

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on the spot parties on the left bank to Torgau. The Duke of Ragusa will occupy the bridgehead of Meissen, and will be ready to march on Torgau; though the general dispositions of the army place him at Freyberg, if his movement were prompt, and it was true that the enemy could come to Leipzig.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20605. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 21, 1813.

Cousin, send to Marshal St. Cyr the order to take the positions assigned to him in the general order; To the Duke of Ragusa, to the King of Naples, and the 1st Corps of Cavalry, the order to march on Meissen; to the 5th corps the order to move on Dippoldiswalde, and to the 3rd corps the order to march on Meissen, by Dresden. The Duke of Treviso, with his divisions of the young Guard, will have to continue to stay at Pirna and Zehista all day tomorrow, and even until further notice.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20606. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Pirna, September 21, 1813.

Cousin, write to General Curial that General Decous should occupy Sturza only by posts and reconnaissance, and that all his troops should meet on Dobra. Inform General Curial that he must always keep his body together, and that in case of an event he must withdraw from Dobra on Lohmen.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20607. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA
Pirna, September 21, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Taranto to support Prince Poniatowski, so that in no case is he obliged to evacuate Stolpen. It seems that the enemy occupies heights between Neudœrfel and Lauterbach, which worry him.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[228]

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20608. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDN.
Pirna, September 21, 1813.

Count Daru, I gave the order to convey to the camp of Lilienstein 5,000 rations of biscuit and 60 quintals of flour taken from the supply of Fort Sonnenstein; so that there are always in this camp 10 or 12,000 rations. If there were no oxen, we should send some.

The 42nd Division, commanded by General Mouton-Duvernet, encamped on the plateau of Sonnenstein, is in a thankless country. It must be destined for all that Pirna, Konigstein and the villages of the plateau can provide. The commissioner of the wars of this division must grind in these villages, and it must be easy to obtain thus sixty quintals of flour a day. In addition, you must send to this division for four days food, at the rate of 6,000 men, in bread, rice and meat,

The 1st Corps is also in a thankless country, and needs to be kept informed. Order the ordering commissioner of this corps to help you with all the mills which are in its district. It is necessary that all the corps always have food for four days in advance.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20609. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN
Dresden, September 22, 1813, two o'clock in the morning.

My Cousin, write to the Duke of Taranto the following letter:

"The situation of the enemy between the Spree and Bischofswerda seems doubtful. The Duke of Taranto announced, by his letter of the 14th, that the corps of Langeron and Saint-Priest, which is the best part of the Russian army, he was maneuvering on the right, and that this decided him to concentrate his position, since he has made known by his letter of the 19th that he feared to be in the position of taking the position of Weissig, because the enemy, after having maneuvered by his right, had just maneuvered by his left and threatened to reach Dresden before him. Finally, according to the reports of yesterday, the Duke of Taranto, the spies announce that 15,000 men of the Corps of York they are on the far left, and another Russian or Prussian corps is farther away, still in the direction of the Elbe.[229]

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"In this situation, the Emperor orders that today, between eleven o'clock and five o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke of Taranto be attacked by his left, his center, and his right, attacking the enemy in all his positions and driving him flying until he finds him in position in front of an army ready to receive battle and of equal or greater strength it his own. We will try to make prisoners, we will interrogate the inhabitants to collect the most. The Emperor will probably be back on the road, to go there if the circumstances demand it, and to attack the next day if the enemy is found online.

"Today's attack for this great reconnaissance is ordered by the Emperor as the general affairs of the whole, and should not be postponed under any pretext whatsoever, unless the time is also bad only in the day of the 20th; but, if the weather is as in the day of the 21st, the attack must take place."

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20610. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DROUOT,
AID-MAJOR OF THE IMPERAL GUARD, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. September 22, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Write to the Duke of Treviso that I am surprised to learn that the enemy has been seen at Lohmen; that it must be an error of the battalion commander; to stand with a division between Pirna and Lohmen, taking a good position and observing the enemy; that today, between noon and one o'clock, the enemy will be attacked in his different positions by the Duke of Taranto; let him see what's going on.

As soon as you have any information as to the time of arrival of the two divisions of the Foot Guard and the Ornano Division, as well as on the place where they slept, and if they are well, you will communicate this information to me.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20611. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN
Dresden. September 22, 1813, half-past five in the morning.

Cousin, send Prince Poniatowski an excerpt from your[230]

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order to the Duke of Taranto. Let him know that the Duke of Treviso, with a division of the young Guard, occupies the bridge of Pirna. I am surprised to learn that this marshal, yesterday evening, found Lohmen occupied by the enemy.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20612. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORP OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FISCHBACH.

Dresden. September 22, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

My orderly Laplace arrives. I will be between noon and one o'clock at the outposts. I want you to have all the cavalry, the infantry, and the artillery assembled. If the artillery can only move on the high road, it will be the same for the enemy, who will be more embarrassed if he is there in position. If he is not in position, and he has only a curtain, we will need only a little artillery. I want to know positively today what the enemy is doing. General Delmas having made his recognition on the left, have him supported so that he can do it thoroughly.

By making a sudden attack between noon and two o'clock, we will make some prisoners. We will have some information from Rischofswerda, and then, depending on the circumstances, we will be able to act strongly tomorrow. I warned you that my intention was to attack as long as the weather was not so bad. In a combined war like this, days are of great importance. Please, make your arrangements.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20613. - TO MARSHAL VICTOR, DUKE OF BELLUNE, COMMANDING THE 2nd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FREVBERG.

Dresden, September 22, 1813, eleven o'clock in the morning.

My Cousin, the locals say that General Mohr is at Oderan, with a light division of 4 to 5,000 men. What makes this news suspicious is that he was preceded by 200 horsemen to trace his camp; Now, as one does not need to send a camp to encampment 4 to 5,000 men, it seems to be only a demonstration. But I attach the greatest importance to being positively instructed by this fact. If General Mohr is really in battle with his division on the main road of[231]

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Chemnitz, this could give credence to the Bohemian movement on the Saale. If, then, you have any doubts as to the existence at Ederan, not of a cavalry party, but of a division of four to five thousand men, send a strong reconnaissance to clear it up. Inform me of the result, my intention being, if the enemy made a movement on the Saale or on Altenburg, to march against him with your Corps and my reserve, in order to cut him off from Bohemia.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy, Depot of War.

20614. - ORDER.
Dresden. September 22, 1813.

His Majesty orders, 1st, that all the houses which are in redoubt No. 1 of the entrenched camp on the right bank shall, in the days of today and tomorrow, be demolished, except one which shall be preserved as the body of keep. The houses and all the embarrassments that obstruct this redoubt will be demolished.

At the moment of the presence of the enemy, the houses of the villages up to 60 toises ahead of the redoubts will be demolished. This authorization will be given to the governor and the commander of the engineers.

2nd The woods in front of the redoubts, on the heights, will be cut 60 yards farther than they are at this moment, so that a fusilier hidden in these woods can not send his bullets into the redoubts.

3rd Redoubt n° 1 having a zero ditch will be surrounded by another ditch, 20 toises, which will be palisaded. Said ditch will be preceded by a felling at 20 fathoms. All the trees which are in the interior of the redoubt or in range of rifle will be cut off at once.

4th All the cut trees will be placed, in the form of abatis, at half height of the heights, between the redoubts, so that it forms a natural obstacle.

The woods in the valley of the brook, between the redoubts nos. 6 and 7, will be cut, and the heights which mask the redoubt no. 7 will be clipped, so that the redoubt beats in the valley.

Redoubts Nos. 7 and 8 will be joined by a row of fells that will intercept the valley and all roads.

There will be a ditch that will bring together Redoubts Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This ditch will be donned by the redoubts and wide enough so that the cavalry can not jump.[232]

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At 30 or 40 toises behind, the gorges of the three redoubts will be joined by a palissadement.

In front of the No. 1 redoubt, there will be a ditch that will bring this redoubt to the river; behind, a palisade will join the gorge to the river.

6th There will be a barrier on the main roads of Leipzig and Berlin; there will be a barrier between redoubt # 2 and redoubt # 3. This barrier will be such that a column can come out in a platoon.

A ditch will be fired from drought No. 4, which will run perpendicularly, and then return parallel to No. 3 redoubt on the way to Berlin, so that the ditch can not be crossed by the cavalry. Behind, it will also be established a palisade at right angles, vis-à-vis the wood, as it is said above; there will be no ditch, so that nothing is opposed to the opening of the columns, but the ditch will be replaced by a movable frieze horse serving as a barrier.

7th All the edges of the forest shall be covered with felling, so that no man on horseback can pass, and all the little roads are intercepted, and only the high roads of Leipzig, Berlin, from Radeberg and Bautzen. The cuttings will be so thick, that the roads are impassable.

These four roads will be closed at the edge of the forest and at the height of the slaughtered by a barrier, and it will be defended by a blockhouse or palissadement capable of containing 30 men and to put it safe from the cavalry; so that, by the occupation of these four guard-houses, these four roads will be well guarded and intercepted along the edge of the wood and the heights.

8th A site will be sought on the first height, which dominates the road to Bautzen, before the road leading to Pillnitz; a good redoubt will be built there, which will be connected to the mountains on the left by a felling, so that we always remain masters of the wooden bridge on the road, and that, this redoubt coming to be forced, the men who will withdraw from this redoubt may retire by the wooden bridge, the road of Bautzen or along the river, and a small road will be made by cutting the vineyards and the walls.

It will be sought another location on the height that dominates the path of Berlin, where we will also establish a redoubt that will be linked to the path and the plain by felled, so that this redoubt will defend the path and the height, and that men and artillery[233]

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who defend it may retire to the plain under the protection of the abatis.

9th The trees which will be cut in front of the redoubts will be marked in order to preserve a quarter of a league of cuttings.

10th At the moment when the troops take the position of the entrenched camp, the commander of the engineers will have made known and prepare orders to cover the redoubts of a quarter of a league of felled, which will be defended by the cannon and the fire of the two new redoubts ordered above, and for the road of Konigsbrueck, by the now existing redoubt.

11th A palisadement will be made, which will join the road No. 8 to the Bautzen high road, and another which will join the main road to the river, with a new barrier on the main road. It will be a drum at the little stone bridge, behind the redoubt No. 8 and in front of the suburb.

ARM.

1st In the days of today and tomorrow, No. 1 will be armed with three pieces of cannon; Redoubt No. 2 will be armed with two pieces of cannon; that n ° 3, of three; that No 4 of four; redoubts No. 5, 6 and 7, each of two pieces; Redoubt No. 8 will be armed with five pieces, including two of 12 and a howitzer.

2nd The two new redoubts, on the roads of Bautzen and Berlin, will be armed with harnessed field cannon, belonging to the troops who will defend the redoubts. We will make tomorrow bags and gabions to cover the gunners.

POLICE.

All the roads of the forest will be forbidden, and it will not be allowed, even to the peasants, to pass by the four main roads.

The Major-General will make all the necessary arrangements for the prompt execution of this order.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20615. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.

Hartau, September 22, 1813.

The Duke of Bassano, I sleep in Hartau. I had attacked and pushed the enemy, who retired on Bautzen. My vanguard is beyond Bischofswerda. It seems that the enemy was divided into three[234]

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Corps: that of Langeron in front of Stolpen, to turn our right; that of Sacken, on the side of Kamenz, to turn our left; York on Bischofswerda. The column of 20,000 men walking on our left was Sacken's. Instruct the King of Naples and the Duke of Ragusa, who are at Grossenhayn.

I received news from General Lefebvre from 9 pm to 8 am in the morning; he was at Naumburg; Thielmann had retired to Zetz. I hope to have a courier soon.

Instruct the Duke of Bellone of Thielmann's retreat on Zeitz: the Duke of Belluno is at Freyberg. It appears that the bulk of the enemy army is at Hochkirch, on the right bank of the Spree.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20616. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Hartau. September 23, 1813.

General Rogniat, the Major General will let you know my intentions; but, for the sake of speed, I will give you the proper details myself. My intention is to postpone the Duke of Taranto's army on the left bank of the Elbe, preserving, first, a bridge at Konigstein, covered by a jetty and defended by the works of Lilienstein; (2) a bridge at Pirna: for this purpose, one of the two bridges at Koenigstein will be despatched on the day of tomorrow; (3) a bridge at Pillnitz; for this purpose, the deck of pontoons at Pirna and Pillnitz will be despatched on the day of tomorrow; 4th, the three bridges of Dresden; 5 ° the bridge of Meissen.

It is therefore necessary to establish a boom at the Konigsteinet Bridge, which Lilienstein's works should be improved upon to protect them from a hand.

It is necessary that the redoubt situated in front of the stockade, on the right bank, in front of the bridge of Pirna, be finished in the day of the 25th, and that it be armed with two pieces of cannon drawn from Sonnenstein. It is also necessary that the stockade established to the right and left, for the defense of this bridge, be extended through the vineyards, to the escarpment of the mountain. The village opposite Pirna will be barricaded so that the infantry will be safe from any attack by the light troops. It is necessary that tomorrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, you have determined, in concert[235]

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with the general commanding the artillery, the precise position of the bridge of Pirna; and that at the same hour two or three companies of the engineers, with a brigade of the troops of the Duke of Treviso, work to establish a priest's cap on the right bank, 130 toises of development, and that at 100 fathoms each from the angles of this priest's cap a redoubt is built, so that these three redoubts flank themselves and form a good bridgehead.

It is necessary to work with a new activity at the bridgehead of Meissen. The Duke of Ragusa will supply all the necessary workers. Take care that there are tools, and redouble efforts so that in a few days the stone bridge is repaired, so that we can do without the bridge of boats.

See the general commanding the artillery, and make all necessary arrangements for the execution of all this.

My intention is that you send a company of miners, in the night, Stolpen, to blow up this fort as soon as the Duke of Tarenta will order it, the artillery will be transported to Dresden. My intention is not simply to occupy the entrenched camp of Dresden, since by confining itself to this it would leave the enemy in possession of the heights. I wish, therefore, that at eight o'clock tomorrow you will draw and work at the redoubt I ordered on the height which dominates the road to Pillnitz and that of Bautzen; we will also work on the abatis which must bind this redoubt to the wood, as well as to the decking which must cover the wooden bridge, my intention being to hold there a division which will make me master of the valley of Pillnitz and allow me to lead on the enemy without having it fight a favorable position.

My intention is also that tomorrow, at eight o'clock, you have drawn and worked the redoubt which I ordered on the height which dominates the road of Berlin, as well as to the abatis which must assure the communication of this redoubt, with the plain, also proposing to camp behind a division which will give me possession of the heights of the Berlin road. If it were practicable to assemble the bridge which will be established at Pillnitz on the mountain by a hoist, so that the enemy could not penetrate between the mountain and Pillnitz, it would be very advantageous; however, it is necessary that the bridge be established far enough from the heights so that the head of the bridge is not dominated.

NAPOLEON.

From the copy. Deposit of the war.[236]

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20617. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDER THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN GROSSENHAVN.
Hartau, September 23, 1813.

The enemy has repassed the Sprée in disorder. The Duke of Taranto must be at this moment at Bautzen. My intention is to have General Normann replaced by a colonel of the Duke of Taranto, in the day of tomorrow, and to order you to fall back on Meissen. As soon as the King of Naples is gone, General Latour-Maubourg will be under your command. On the 25th, on the 26th, I will command the 3rd Corps also on Meissen; he will be likewise under your orders. You will have a strong army to carry you wherever the circumstances require. Have food prepared there Meissen and in the surrounding bailiwicks. I attach great importance to the Meissen Bridge. Press the work of the bridgehead and provide all the necessary workers. It is necessary to change the bridge of boats of place, since under eight days the bridge will be finished. I will have a bridge at Konigstein, one at Pirna, one at Pillnitz, three at Dresden, and one at Meissen.

I ordered two redoubts to be built half a league ahead of the entrenched camp, on the Bautzen and Berlin roads. The Duke of Taranto is in charge of guarding the entrenched camp and all the outlets of the Dresden Forest. I may, therefore, dispose of the 3rd, 5th and 8th corps, as well as the greater part of the 2nd Corps of Cavalry and all my Guard; with all these forces I will beat the enemy with the eye to profile the first fault he will make.

Send an officer to the Prince of Moskva to tell him verbally the situation of things. General Lefebvre-Desnoettes defeated Thielmann and reestablished communication with Erfurt, from which I have just received seven couriers from Paris. The 5th Cavalry Corps will remain there Grossenhayn to cover the Dresden and Meissen routes.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20618. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
A GROSSENHAVN.
Hartau, September 23, 1813.

I pushed the enemy; everywhere he is retired, and the Duke of Taranto will be at Bautzen this morning. The enemy thus refusing any engagement, my intention is to have a bridge at Konigstein, a bridge at Pirna,[237]

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one at Pillnitz, three to at, and one at Meissen, and to make the troops return to the left bank, to give them some rest. All these bridges will be defended by good bridgeheads, and we will occupy all the outlets of the Dresden Forest. In this position I will beat the enemy with the eye, and if he embarks on some offensive operation, I will fall on him so that he can not avoid a battle. You will receive the order, by the Major General, to return to the left bank to the bridge of Meissen with General Latour-Maubourg and the Duke of Ragusa. This movement made, General Latour-Maubourg will be under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa, and you may return to Dresden.

By the details of the Major General's orders, you will see that you must pass on the 25th; the 5th Cavalry Corps will remain in Grossenhayn and will illuminate the roads of Meissen and Dresden. The Duke of Ragusa will finish the bridgehead of Meissen. The 3rd Corps will arrive on the 26th at Meissen, and it will also be under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa. Prince Pouiatouski goes with all his cavalry on my rear. The Duke of Taranto will be on the 25th at the height of Weissig, and on the 26th he will fill all the ends of the forest. If the enemy embarks on Leipzig, I will make him repent and force him to fight.

I finally received seven couriers from Paris, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes having opened his communication with Erfurt. I will write to you tonight in Dresden.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20619. - TO COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Hartau, September 23, 1813.

Count Daru, the army is not nourished. It would be an illusion to see otherwise. Twenty-four ounces of bread, one ounce of rice and eight ounces of meat are insufficient for the soldier. The regulations of all time gave the soldier at war twenty-eight ounces of bread, and this was even regarded as sufficient by adding the vegetables and potatoes which he could procure in the country. Today you give only eight ounces of bread, three ounces of rice and eight ounces of meat. The soldier laughs badly and laughs only with the great consumption of meat he makes. If, therefore, we continue to give only eight ounces of bread, the 1st result would be that the soldier would perish; 2nd he consumes an enormous quantity of meat, either by taking it in the country or[238]

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taking it in the army parks. No discipline or supervision can prevent the soldier from slaughtering as many oxen as he finds, and yet the meat will be missed sooner than the bread. Rice was needed to distribute in time heat, but its distribution is useless today. The three ounces of rice given today could be suppressed if twenty-four ounces of bread were given, and the potatoes and vegetables that the soldiers obtain would be held. These three ounces, rice costing us 70 francs a quintal, amount to about three sous, which must be paid in cash, and without any hope of diminution, rice being a foreign commodity in the country; Now, as these three ounces represent only twelve ounces of bread or a half-ration, it would follow that the whole ration would be six sous, while the wheat is a bare commodity of the country, and there is no need of pay only in part. It would therefore be convenient to reduce the distribution of rice to only one ounce. An ounce of rice and twenty-four ounces of bread would be a very good ration; an ounce of rice would represent the four ounces of bread that are missing to go from twenty-four to twenty-eight. The potatoes and vegetables found by the soldier in the country would be equivalent to the two ounces of vegetables that must be given to him.

To sustain the army for a hundred days, 300,000 rations a day are required. That would make 30 million rations or 300,000 quintals of flour, of which it would take half, that is to say 150,000 quintals, in Dresden, and the other half in Magdeburg, Erfurt, Leipzig, Torgau, Wittenberg and on the line steps. On this account, therefore, there should be 500 quintals of flour a day at Dresden. As for the 150,000 quintals to be in Magdeburg, Erfurt, Leipzig, & c., As they exist partly in Hamburg, and that there are many different points, this can not be a cause for alarm; the only difficulty is to collect at the single point of Dresden 500 quintals a day; there would be no means of obtaining them except by the bailiwicks. Of the 150,000 quintals required, you have 20,000 insured on the Leipzig market, you have already 10,000 in stock in Dresden, the country must supply 120,000; and you can draw 50,000 from Leipzig and Erfurt, 500 per day. Toul this is based on the principle of free movement on the back, which, except for some accident, will take place. To facilitate administration, the twenty-four ounces may be given in sixteen ounces of bread or flour, and eight ounces of grain-wheat. For example, the Guard, which alone takes 50,000 rations, would receive[239]

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sixteen ounces of flour and eight ounces of grain, which his administration would grind. The 1st and 11th Corps, which occupy many villages with mills, would also receive their eight ounces of grain. Thus the 1st corps, which has 18,000 rations, receiving only sixteen ounces of bread, would have 12,000 rations of bread and 6,000 rations of grain, which make only 60 quintals of flour, which requires few mills. This Corps, which occupies the plateau of Pirna and several large villages, will not lack the means to grind it. There are also still portable mills that can be used. We will have to buy some of our grain supplies. The 3rd, the 5th and the 11th corps n'ont no rice for five days; their soldiers are reduced to eight ounces of bread. I would like to order that all the bodies have the ration of twenty-four ounces of bread and one ounce of rice. Those who would draw their food from the Dresden stores, namely the 1st, the 14th, the 3rd, the 5th and the 11th, and the Guard, would have, on their twenty-four ounces, sixteen ounces in bread or flour and eight ounces in grain, that they would grind with the resources of their cantonments. The Guard, which has 50,000 rations, would therefore take 17,000 rations of grain, which it would be in charge of grinding. For this purpose it would have an establishment outside Dresden, at Nossen, for example; this establishment is, moreover, necessary for all its crews and depots which could not be in Dresden and need to leave the city for food. Dresden would supply 180,000 rations a day; 120,000 would be in flour and 60,000 in grain. This would require 1,300 quintals of flour and 700 grains per day. For rice, it would take 100 quintals. Of the 1,300 quintals of flour, 300 could be obtained from the resources of the city, and the other 1,000 would be sent from Erfurt and Leipzig and supplied by the bailiwicks.

The 120,000 rations of flour would be distributed roughly as follows: in the Guard, 40,000; to garrison, depots, etc., 15,000; to the 5th, 11th and 3rd corps, 40,000; the 1st Corps, 10,000; at the 14th corps, 15,000; total, 120,000.

The 60,000 rations of grain would be distributed thus: to the Guard, 20,000; at deposits, 7,000; to the 5th, 11th and 3rd corps, 20,000; at 1st body, 5,000; at the 14th corps, 8,000; total, 60,000.

Make me a report on all the objects of this letter.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.[240]

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20620. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
GENERAL MAJOR OF THE GRANDE ARME, IN HARTAU.
Hartau, September 24, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to General Lauriston at once to have Stolpen occupied, by informing him that Prince Poniatowski is on the high road from Bautzen to Dresden, near Fischbach.

Order Prince Poniatowski to assemble his corps, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, on the highway from Bautzen to Dresden, near Fischbach, and to send an officer to inform him of his arrival, to act according to the circumstances. It is fitting that Prince Pouiatowski arrived in this position before ten o'clock in the morning. He must inform the Duke of Treviso of his movement, and make sure, before leaving, that General Lauriston has occupied Stolpen with a division. The movement of Prince Poniatowski must be made in such a way as to have railroads to be made in advance of Stolpen pintat only on Dresden.

NAPOLEON.

From original r. Deposit of the war.

20621. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FISGHBACH,
Hartau. 24th September 1813, four o'clock in the morning,

You can stagger the 3rd corps to follow your movement on Bautzen. I have ordered that all the Poles meet on the high road, at the height of Fischbach, intending to send them to Dresden today, as soon as you are ready to march on -Bautzen, I will … (1) place likewise a young guard at Weissig, … (2) to have them come to Bautzen or send them back to Dresden. The 5th corps will have to occupy Stolpen by one of its divisions, and the others will hold in respect the enemy body maneuvering on Neustadt.

It is to be hoped that you will leave as early as possible, so that you may have arrived at Bautzen at ten or eleven in the morning, that I may be informed of it, and send at once to Dresden all the troops which are needed elsewhere.

I would have liked to know if the 15,000 infantry men we were introduced to were Russian or Prussian, Sacken or Langeron, and finally if we had made a few prisoners who give

1) and 2) Illegible words.[241]

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information. The people of Hurkau village had to give you some.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20622. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT HARTAU.

Hartan, September 24, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, write to the Prince of Moskova that I received his letter of the 22nd at two o'clock in the afternoon; that it appears that General Lefebvre - Desnoëttes: has reopened the communication with Erfurt; that indeed all the couriers arrived from France; that the Duke de Castiglione, with his Corps, is on the march to reach the Saale; that I had the enemy attacked, who on this side had approached Dresden too much; that I had him hunted on Bautzen; that the Russian regiments, either to this army or to that of Bohemia, are reduced to 150 and 250 men per battalion.

Write to him also that he places most of his forces on Wittenberg; that as long as the enemy is afraid that they will walk on Dessau's bridge, he will not dare to strip him; that Prince Poniatowski, with his corps, march on the left bank against the partisans; that other bodies of cavalry also pass the Elbe to move in the same direction,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20623. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT HARTAU.

Hartau, September 24, 1813.

Cousin, give the most positive order that all that there is at Leipzig, and all that would come from Erfurt of provisional battalions, be sent to Torgau, and that under any pretext whatsoever and under the most serious punishments, nothing is retained. This must apply to battalions of marches, provisional battalions, and isolated men. Defend, under the most severe penalties; to the governors of Torgau, Wittenberg, and Erfurt, to employ these men in any other service than that of the interior of the place. It would be as much lost as to employ in the service of the escorts this infantry, which, having neither substance nor organization, is useless.

Give me the state of everything belonging to the different army corps, to the Torgau depots, to Leipzig, and to the various[242]

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regiments of march. Propose me to bring to Dresden all that is well dressed and well equipped belonging to the 1st, the 14th, the 5th corps and the young Guard.

The cavalry depot at Gotha must not be the depot of the army; it must be extinguished as the horses heal and they can rejoin the army. Order that a cavalry depot be formed at Leipzig for the 3rd corps and for all the cavalry corps within reach of Leipzig; have another formed between Meissen and Leipzig for all corps within reach of Dresden. Order the Guard to form another between Meissen and Leipzig.

I wish you to inform me of the condition of the troops which have not yet rejoined the army, and which, however, have left Mainz: first the column commanded by General Piquet, whose number I do not know; that of General Girardin; finally the 53rd, the 54th, and even the 55th column, which, at the moment, must be depart from Mainz, so that I have detailed information by Corps of what the different Corps have to Torgau, Leipzig and on the rear, either cavalry or infantry.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20624. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT HARTAU.
Hartau, September 24, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Prince of the Moskva to acquaint him with the strange conduct of the Württemberg colonel Biberstein, who with 400 well-mounted cavalrymen, 500 infantry men and six cannon, retired to Goettingen. . May General Franquemont bring these fugitives home and make an example of them.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20625. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT HARTAU.
Harlau, September 24, 1813, five o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, order the Duke of Taranto to go tomorrow to Hartau's position, General Lauriston on Stolpen; General Souham with the 3rd corps between Hartau and Weissig, occupying the position of Weissig, or Dresden if there is no inconvenience.[243]

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General Delmas will remain to flank the 11th corps at Pulsnitz and Badeberg. The day after tomorrow, 26th, General Souham will be early in Dresden; General Lauriston will also visit Dresden. The 11th corps will occupy Weissig's position. The day after tomorrow, at six o'clock in the morning, Stolpen fort will be blown up. The Duke of Taranto will remain on the 27th at Weissig. He must make his movement so as not to tire his troops and to lose no man. I noticed on the road some French corpses; the Duke of Taranto must have them buried and leave no debris.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20626. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT GOLDBACH.

Hartau, September 24, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

It is likely that the enemy will retreat tonight and repass Sprée. If he does not pass it again tonight, he will iron it tomorrow when he sees that great forces are being deployed against him. I would lose several days unnecessarily without being able to hope for any result.

The Major General informs you of my intentions. Send me back to Dresden immediately the 3rd and 5th corps, Keep the four divisions of the 11th and the 2nd corps of cavalry. I suppose you can stay on the 27th and 28th in Weissig. Besides, there is nothing to prevent you from coming to Dresden to confer with me and acquaint yourself with the entrenched camp and all the outlets of the forest. My intention is that you should be entrusted with the guard of the entrenched camp on the right bank and all the outlets of the forest as far as two leagues from Dresden.

My headquarters will remain in Dresden. I will remain in Dresden with all my Guard, artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

I will dispose of the 3rd and 5th corps as soon as they arrive and Dresden,

General Delmas will be placed on your left; I do not mind if you keep it for a few days.

You should have time to recognize all the outlets of the forest, so that by leaving Weissig you can fill all these outlets,

When you are ordered to leave Weissig's position to come to Dresden, you will establish your headquarters in a country house in front of the Neustadt.[244]

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At the entrenched camp there are well-kept barracks made by the young Guard during the armistice, and sheltered from the rain; these barracks can hold 10,000 men.

Write to me exactly.

The Poles forming the 8th corps will pass tomorrow on the left bank; General Souham could be very close to it.

Order General Souham and Lauriston to send me an officer to inform me of the exact time they will arrive at Dresden, so that I may give them a destination at once.

Make a lot of fires come on tonight, since your troops will not retire until five o'clock in the morning, and that everything leads to think that the enemy of his side will also retire.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20627. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 25, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order Marshal Saint-Cyr to take his headquarters to Pirna today, and to have one of his divisions come to him; so that the 14th corps will have a division at Koenigsten, Laugen-Hennersdorf and Sonnenstein, another division at Pirna and Pillnitz, guarding the Pirna bridge and the bridge opposite Pillnitz, and the other two divisions at Borna.

The 1st corps will have its three divisions at Berggiesshübel, as it is, and will be the orders of Marshal Saint-Cyr.

General Pajol will command all the cavalry under the orders of this marshal, and he will cover all the debouches.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war

20628. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 25, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order the Duke of Reggio to take command of two divisions of the young Guard, namely, the Curial Division and the Decous Division.

Order General Curial to take command of the 2nd Division of the Old Guard. He will form this division in today's day. This division will be composed, 1st of the brigade[245]

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riflemen; 2° of the two battalions of velites; 3° of the two Polish and Saxon battalions. Two batteries will be attached to this division.

The 1st division will be under the orders of General Friant.

The riflemen will be replaced in the young Guard by the brigade composed of the two 11th regiments, voltigeurs and tirailleurs. This change will be made in the day of tomorrow. The new division Curial will take its cantonments in the Neustadt. The Bavarians will replace the Brigade of the Young Guard for the service of the Dresden fort.

Order the Duke of Treviso to place a division of the young Guard with his three batteries opposite Pillnitz, in the forest bordering the left bank; to build in this forest solid huts, such that this division be there sheltered from the rain, and to bring the other division to Pirna. As soon as Marshal Saint-Cyr arrives with one of his divisions at Pirna, the Duke of Treviso will give him the bridge of Pirna and will carry with his division of Pirna on the villages which are between Mügeln and Dresden. He will place his headquarters in a house on the left bank, next to the pines it will be possible to bridge Pillnitz.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20629 – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 25, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Padua that I receive his letters of the 23rd and 24th; that his proposal to occupy Halle, Weissenfels, Merseburg and Naumburg is not reasonable; that supposing that only 1,500 men of garrison and four pieces of cannon were to be placed in each of these places would be 6,000 men and sixteen pieces of useless cannon, which would do nothing for our convoys, since the enemy would go attack two or three leagues from the city; that it is necessary to occupy only Merseburg, to appoint a commander and an officer of the engineers, and to endeavor at once to arm this place so that 1,500 men can defend it one month against an army; that it is then necessary to occupy Halle, Weissenfels, and Naumburg by movable columns of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. My intention is to abandon the system of garrisons, to have them only in Leipzig, and to make up for it by the system of[246]

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moving columns, which will combine because of the importance of the passages; it is necessary to write in this direction to the Prince of the Moskva, to General Lefebvre-Dosuoettes, and to the General d'Alton; that the advantage of these columns is that they will continue the offensive warfare against the enemy, that they will find themselves; at Halle, Weissenfels, at Naumburg, according as the passage will require it, and that the next day they will be on quite different points; that this is the only way to purge the country and ensure freedom of communication.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war

20630. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN
Dresden, September 25, 1813

Cousin, write to the Duke de Padoue, that it is necessary to put order and organization in the moving columns, that, first of all, there is no need for an isolated infantryman, nor any provisional battalion; that he must send all this to Torgau; that it is only good to lose men and to weaken the army without result; that the movable columns should consist of, 1st the troops of General Dombrowski, who has six battalions, six pieces of cannon, and twelve pieces of artillery on horseback; this general has the mission of observing Dessau; 2nd from the column of General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, which is composed of 2,000 horses of the Guard of 1,000 horses of the brigade Pire and 1,000 horses of the brigade Vallin, which is 4,000 horses; 3rd the division Margaron, which is composed of 2,000 horses, two pieces of artillery on horseback, four pieces of artillery on foot, three battalions Baden and five French battalions; Lastly, the division of light cavalry of General Lorge. I believe that the Prince of Moskova has retained the divisions Defrance and Fournier; there remains only the Lorge division at the disposal of the Duke of Padone. Thus the Duke of Padua has, in cavalry, 4,000 horses of General Lerebvre-Desnoettes, 2,000 of General Margaron, 2,000 of General Lorge, 1,000 of General Dombrowski, 9,000 horses in artillery, sixteen pieces of General Margaron's gun, six of General Lorge, six of General Dombrowski, total twenty-eight pieces of cannon; in infantry, seven battalions of the division Margaron, six of the division Dombrowski, together thirteen battalions forming about 6 to 7,000 men, total, 15 to 16,000 men.

Tell the Duke of Padua that Prince Poniatowski will arrive[247]

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this evening at Nosseu with 4,000 men of cavalry, a great deal of artillery, and 8,000 men of infantry; that he will go to Mittweida and light the roads of Chemnitz; Rochlitz and Waldheim; that the Duke of Padua must put himself in correspondence with him; that the Duke of Castiglione arrives at Jena with 4,000 men of old cavalry and 20,000 infantrymen. Several whole battalions arrive at Erfurt, which were destined for the 1st Army Corps; give me the report and let me know the day they arrive at Erfurt; the division of Margaron will be increased, provided that neither marching battalions nor isolated men are included in these columns.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20631. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. September 25, 1813.

My cousin, order that all the carriages of the Guard, either artillery or military crews, united on the right bank, pass at eight o'clock today on the bridge of boats which is upstream, and take position on the left bank. The crossing movement will start at eight o'clock precisely,

Order that all the military crew cars, the artillery train, belonging to the army, and all the deposits which are on the right bank, pass on the left bank, at eight o'clock today, passing to the bridge downstream, so that today, at noon, there is nothing left on the right bank.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20632. - TO MARSHAL MACDONAL, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN SCHMIEDEFELD.
Dresden, September 25, 1813, noon.

I see from your letter that you think the enemy has been reinforced and is in a position to fight. I think it is proper, if it is, that you hold the 3rd, 5th, and 11th corps on the heights of Weissig, and that you take this position. General Dolmas will stay on even left. We will see in this situation what the enemy wants to do. The Stolpen fort that was blown up, and your retrograde movement so marked, can embolden it. However, if the events on the left bank require it, your troops[248]

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at the bridges of Dresden and Pillnitz, it will be possible to open several divisions without the enemy perceiving that you are weakened. I think that this project will further defeat the enemy army, cover Dresden better, and be more suitable for the troops who will be encamped on heights together.

I have placed a division of the young Guard in the entrenched camp, I will have always won, by restricting my position, the Polish corps, which will have an excellent effect on our rear. I send you my order officer Atthalin, who knows all the positions well and has traveled all around. General Delmas will still be able to stay on the road from Radeberg to Dresden, at the outlet of the wood, since occupying the position of Weissig your outposts will occupy all the forest. The 2nd Cavalry Corps may provide a column to observe the Koenigsbruk Road; until this hour General Normann is there. You will be able to take this position tomorrow; I will go find you there the day after tomorrow and we will recognize it. Whatever movement the enemy makes, I can reinforce you by 40,000 men in one night, to open at daybreak.

The Austrians had advanced a corps which had crossed the road from Chemnitz to Freyberg, and proceeded towards Leipzig; but this corps has retreated and gained Bohemia, either by the news of an offensive movement on your side, or because of the arrival of the Duke de Bellune at Freyberg, or because they have changed their design.

According to the minute. Empire Archives

20633 - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DUROSNEL,
GOVERNOR OF DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 25, 1813

In today's day, two divisions of the young Guard are going (entering the city, one will be confined in the suburb of Friederichstadt, and the other in the camp of the young Guard.

The 8th (Polish) corps will pass in the morning. It will pass to the bridge downstream and will be confined to the Nossen road.

At noon, there should no longer be on the right bank any car, and all the military crews of the Artillery Guard, etc., must go by the bridge upstream, the rest by the bridge downstream.

In the morning, General Walther's cavalry will also pass and march on Tharandt.

The 3rd corps will probably be in tomorrow's day, and[249]

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the 5th in the day after tomorrow. Only the 11th corps commanded by the Duke of Taranto will remain on the right bank. This corps must keep all the outlets in the forest and keep the enemy away from Dresden. There will therefore be more on the right bank than the fodder that this corps can obtain for its own needs. My headquarters will continue to stay in Dresden. The Guard cavalry and all military crews could meet in the Tharandt Valley. It would be necessary to choose another place, three or four leagues from Dresden, to establish the depots of military equipages, artillery and cavalry of the army, so as to disgorge Dresden as much as possible.

Having thus passed many cavalry corps on the left bank, the rear will be entirely purged and the roads very safe.

Let me know the forage places on the left bank.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20634. - TO MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN GROSSENHAVN.

Dresden, September 25, 1813,

I received your letter of the 24th. I ordered that, without undoing the current bridge, we should build stacks on boats which give us, under forty-eight hours, the passage of the stone bridge. Have this order executed: it will be two bridges instead of one, which will be advantageous until we have a real bridge.

Order that in Meissen we no longer let a boat go to Torgau, since the river is not free.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20635. - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO,
COMMANDING THE 2nd AND 4th DIVISIONS OF THE YOUNG GUARD, IN PIRNA.

Dresden, September 25, 1813.

My Cousin, the Young Guard's brigade which is destined for the Pillnitz Bridge, must stand on the left bank, having only one battalion at the bridgehead, and supplying all the necessary laborers to promptly terminate the bridgehead. The guns must also be batteryed on this side of the bridge, four pieces on the right and four on the left. You must remove all[250]

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troops that are on the right bank opposite Pirna, leaving only one battalion for the bridgehead. This battalion will put 100 men to keep the redoubt on the height. The village on the right bank must be barricaded. We can also make every day fodder in order to feed the garrison Pirna.

It was believed yesterday, from Hartau, about three o'clock in the afternoon, to hear a cannonade on the side of Pirna; but, as you have not accounted for me, we must have been mistaken.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Treviso.

20636. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. September 25, 1813, evening.

Cousin, order the Duke de Raguse to approach Meissen tomorrow with the 1st Corps of Cavalry and the 6th Corps, to send one of his officers to the Prince of the Moskva and the Count of Narbonne, Governor of Torgau, for to have news; to place the 5th Cavalry Corps on the roads of Meissen, Grossenhayn and Moritzburg at Dresden, even occupying Grossenhayn; to leave also with this Corps an avant-garde in front of Grossenhayn; thus placed, to be ready, the day after tomorrow, 27, to make, if he receives the order, a strong day on Torgau by the left bank. It is proper, however, that the whole country of Meissen and Grossenhayn and environs be covered by his posts.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20637. - TO GENERAL LACUÉE, COUNT DE CESSAC,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.
Dresden, September 26, 1813.

Count of Cessac, the Minister of the Treasury tells me that you ask him for 4 million extraordinary. You must not make any expenses that are not in your budget and have not been planned. This makes me fear that you have made unforeseen expenses: it would be foolishness and money spent badly. Do not engage in expenses of this kind, and give me explanations.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.
Same letter to the Minister of War.[251]

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20638 - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 26, 1813

Cousin, send an order to Prince Poniatowski and to the various divisions of the Guard and the corps which were ordered to evacuate the cattle from the right bank on the bank; left, to let you know the state of what has been evacuated. There are inhabitants who have followed their cattle; order that their animals be returned to them, with the condition of remaining on the left bank; for this purpose they are directed to a village opposite Pilluitz. Demand that it be done, and that the condition of the cattle be sent to you during the day. The Poles being few in number and having carried off a great deal, bring to the army park half of all that they have taken.

Inform of these dispositions the director of the administration of the army, who will inform the Minister of the King of Saxony that my intention is to liquidate and pay on the spot at an agreed price.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war

20639 - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL, OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 26, 1813

My cousin, order General Ornano to go with his division to Dippoldiswalde or the environs, so as to be master of this city, in order to draw from it resources and to enlighten the movements of the enemy on Altenberg and Frauenstein . Duke de Bellune, who can support Colonel Hardy at Shora.

Order Marshal St. Cyr to send two battalions of the 14th corps to Dippoldiswalde. These two battalions will be under the command of General Ornano and will support his cavalry. Marshal Sainl-Cyr was also ordered to hold infantry and cavalry between Dippoldiswalde and Liebstadt to establish his communication with General Ornano.

Write to General Ornano that the 7th Lancers will be able to put forward online.

It is necessary that the two battalions that Marshal Sainl-Cyr send to Dippoldiswalde be there today, or tomorrow at the latest.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war[252]

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20640. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 26, 1813.

Cousin, let the Duke de Bellune know that General Ornano must occupy Dippoldiswalde. As soon as he has occupied this city, the duke of Bellune will be able to withdraw his troops, in order to strengthen his column of Shora. Let him know that Prince Poniatowski is arriving today with his Corps at Nossen, and tomorrow at Waidheim; that his cavalry will move Leisnig, Rochlitz, Colditz, Penig, and Chemnitz, and that for this purpose he will have a column of cavalry at Mittweida as from today. Tell the Duke of Bellune also that it was necessary to direct this Corps on Waldheim, in order to bring him near Leipzig and Alteuburg.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20641. - TO THE PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN NOSSE.
Dresden, September 26, 1813.

You will take your headquarters to Waldheim as soon as possible, where you will keep your Corps. You will push your avantgarde on Rochlitz. You will leave six pieces of cannon and a battalion at Nossen, with a company of sappers, who will at once put in condition the fort of Nossen. You will leave a hundred horses there. The cavalry of the 8th corps will be going today, half to Colditz, the other half to Mittweida. Each of these two columns will have a light artillery battery; you will join to each one two battalions, so that they will be strong from 2 to 3,000 men each. You will order the column of Mittweida to send parties to Chemnitz, Zwickau, and the different outlets of Bohemia. The other column, which will be in Colditz, will send parties to Altenburg, Borna and Leisnig.

General Lefebvre-Desnoets with 4,000 cavalry was on Zeitz on the 23rd, pursuing Thielmann. The Duke of Padua commands at Leipzig.

You have the necessary authorization, without waiting for new orders, to direct your two movable columns on Altenburg, Chernnitz, Zwickau, Grimma, in the direction of Leipzig, and finally wherever you learn that there are enemy partisans and that they can cut them off from Bohemia or hurt them.[253]

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Send one of your aides-de-camp to Leipzig to inform the Duke of Padua of your arrival, of your strength, and of what you have done. Establish a direct and direct correspondence with him so that he keeps you informed of all the movements of General Lefebvre-Dcsnoettes, Generals Lorge, Pire, & c. General Dombrowski with his division is at Bitterfeld.

Send reports twice a day. Send spies on all sides, and keep yourself informed of all the movements of the enemy partisans. Make an instruction that none of your patrols be surprised and have the clumsiness of confining themselves at night in villages,

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20642. - TO GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERING OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 26, 1813.

General Rogniat, my intention is to occupy strongly Merseburg, in order to be, at any event, well assured of a bridge over the Saale. Send an engineer officer there; give him 20,000 francs and make a project; but, in the meantime, work to strengthen the place, by organizing the doors, by putting water in the ditches, by blocking the suburbs and useless houses that hinder the enclosure, and by covering the enclosure by good glasses. It is necessary to establish there a bridge and a good bridgehead, so that the army is always sure of this passage.

Require the engineer officer to send you the projects on the spot.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20643. - TO MARECHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN OKRILLA.
Dresden, September 21, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, make your divisions the repass the Elbe to and the 1st cavalry corps. Keep the bridgehead of Meissen by a brigade. Leaks spin a portion of the 1st Cavalry Corps and your first two divisions in steps on Torgau, so that your head is only a good day's walk; take a road that is in no way discovered on the right bank. Make sure that the blockhouses are occupied by the troops who have to keep them, and throw away some[254]

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cavalry along the river to make sure that the enemy can not pass.

Place the 5th Cavalry Corps so that it covers the road from Radeburg and that of Grossenhayn to Dresden, taking its line of operations on Dresden; and, according to the news of the day of Dessau and the Prince of the Moskva, be ready to go to great lengths to help him.

I suppose before noon you'll have your headquarters in Meissen. Take lessons and tell me how many boats were loaded with artillery or sick, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is, above all, a boat laden with 3,000 rifles. Has he arrived at Torgau?

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20644, - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORP OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN OKRILLA,
Dresden, September 27, 1813, nine o'clock in the morning,

Your first division will arrive tomorrow at Eilenburg, your second at Wurzen, your third at Oschatz. The cavalry of General Latour-Maubourg will be on Dahlen and Schilda. Your headquarters will be in Wurzen. You will order that a brigade of heavy cavalry remain at Meissen until it is relieved by 600 men of cavalry belonging to the 5th corps and who are now at Wilsdruf,

You will hold your headquarters tomorrow all day in Meissen.

You will form three columns, each of 3 to 400 cavalrymen, an infantry battalion and six pieces of horse artillery. These columns will be well ordered. You will send one opposite Mühlberg, one in Strehla, and one between Strehla and Meissen, on the points where there were ferries. These columns will beat the whole bank and prevent any passage. They will build intermediate blockhouses between those already existing, so that instead of having both leagues there are leagues in league. These columns will show that they have artillery, by walking along the river, to show it sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other; and they will destroy with cannon all the boats of the enemy,

You will form two other columns, each of 500 cavalrymen, 500 infantrymen and two pieces of cannon, which you[255]

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will be commanded by intelligent officers. They will concert their movements with Prince Poniatowski, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, the Duke of Padua, and General Lorge, in order to run after the enemy partisans, and ensure that there is none between the Elbe and Leipzig.

Make an instruction for all these columns, and that none spends the night where she would have seen the sun set. All these columns must be very active, correspond among themselves, and purge the country of all the enemy parties.

Prince Poniatowski is at Waldheim; his light cavalry is at Colditz: he will be able to bond with yours. General Lefebvre - Desnoettes is at Altenburg. The Duke of Padua is at Leipzig with a great deal of cavalry; match it with him. The Prince of Moskova is at Pretzsch and Kemnerg. In this position, you will be within reach of joining the Prince of the Moskva to cover Leipzig and cut the enemy to the path of the Elbe, it is well to take the offensive by Wittenberg, to bring down all the bridges of the enemy, or finally return to Dresden, Chemnitz on Altenburg, to oppose the movement that the enemy could make of Bohemia.

The Duke de Bellune is at Freyberg.

From Erfurt 3,000 infantry men will arrive from your corps. I order General Margaron to send back to the 1st corps of cavalry the 1,000 men of this corps whom he has at Leipzig,

According to the minute. Empire Archives

20645. - NOTES FOR THE MINISTER OF WAR.
Dresden, September 27, 1813

The Minister of War will make a report which will precede the proposal of the senatus-consulte on the levies of conscripts.

He will say that only 200,000 men are required to impose on Europe, but that in reality the conscription of 1815 will not be lifted until next year;

That, as for the 120,000 men of the backward conscriptions, they form little more than the seventh of the men remaining available, whose state rose beyond 900,000 men; that 120,000 will suffice, but that, if asked later, it would be double; however, those who will no longer be called out of the 900,000 must be prepared to leave if circumstances so require.

The minister will say:[256]

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That the Emperor has not given any cause of complaint to Austria, as the manifesto of this power demonstrates; that they did not wish to negotiate at Prague, because in advance the war was resolved; that peace or war did not belong to a province more or less, but that the powers of Europe, in their jealousy to France, judged the occasion favorable to their feelings, and wished to seize it; that the enemies of the glory of the French name listen only to the hatred which animates them; that there are no doubt among our enemies wise men who blame the war, but that there are also many among them who breathe only the devastation of our territory;

That England, as Europe knows, rejected any proposal for peace; that it will admit none until it can dictate the secret conditions it imposes on us, combine the mouth of the Scheldt and force France to never have more than thirty ships of war Who is the Frenchman who will offer a precarious peace at such a price?

That Russia has been an implacable enemy; that she used her influence to prevent any negotiation; that having attracted to her, by the war which she provoked, the misfortunes which have struck her provinces, that having, by her own admission, lighted with her hands the fire of Moscow, she aspires only to avenge herself of the evils she owes to her, and to carry the torch in the cities of the Empire, perhaps even in Paris, if it were possible that in the excess of her blindness she would have conceived hope;

That the allies did not want peace at the Prague Congress; that they have not ventured to present an *ultimatum*; because their pretensions were carried to such an excess that they dared not confess them to themselves;

That it was not on the cession of the Duchy of Warsaw, on the cession of the Illyrian provinces, on the cession of any part of our territory, which did not essentially affect the strength of the Empire, a question of peace or war, but to the jealousy of the powers, to the hatred of secret societies, to the passions fomented by the artifices of England;

That in order to defeat the designs conceived by the excess of the hatred and jealousy of the stranger, sacrifices are necessary; men and money are necessary; that when a power which has 5 millions of inhabitants puts 200,000 men under arms, an empire of 60 millions of inhabitants must not find above its forces the sacrifices which it is asked of it; sacrifices are on[257]

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a means of keeping war at a distance from our territory, of preserving the integrity of the Empire, and of repenting our enemies with their audacious projects; that finally (and why not say so?) it is the only way to be worthy of the sovereign who knows no fatigue, no danger to ensure the well-being of his people and the honor of his Empire; that the circumstances are great, that the French people must show the full extent of the noble sentiments which animate it; that the Senate, this first body of the State, will give him the example;

That there is no one who sees only the sacrifices necessitated by circumstances so serious are few in comparison to those which would have to be made if, if they had not been made with eagerness, we should end up feeding the war in the interior of the Empire;

That this struggle, which puts arms in the hands of the present generation almost entirely, is the work of England; that she would cease if this power renounced her implacable jealousy; that the Emperor is ready for all the sacrifices, and that he has announced it loudly, in order to obtain maritime peace and the liberty of commerce, without which France could not exist, without which France should renounce her independence, to suffer the restrictions which it would be proper for England to put into operation, and the treaty of commerce which she would like to impose on us, and finally to make herself tributary to England, and to work only for her as the Indians;

That, the hateful and jealous passions that have gathered so many enemies against us, every Frenchman must feel the need to run to arms, in order to protect our allies, to remove the war from our territory, and to give new proof of his love for the Emperor, for the country and for glory;

That the people of the kingdom of Italy will not yield it to the people of France, and that the devotion of 60 millions of men will confound the plots of our enemies.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20646. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.
Dresden, September 27, 1813.

I received your letter of September 19th on Alexandria.

I approve of the massing of the old earthen enclosure, the completion of the crowns, and the completion of the armament. It is essential that you have at least four artillery companies in Alexandria.[258]

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My intention is for you to consult immediately with the Minister of Finance, so that in the forests, whether imperial or communal, along the Po and Ticino, the woods necessary for Alexandria, once and for all, stocked with wood. Do not waste a moment for that. The Regent will sign the decree. We must act as we did for Mainz.

The same measure must be taken for the citadel of Turin.

Do not buy palisades, firewood, or armor wood; all this must be provided in kind by the country and cut in the forests. In general, you must establish this system for all my places.

I attach the greatest importance to ensuring that all my places, such as Hamburg, Coeverden, Delfzyl, Naarden, Wesel, Grave, Mainz, Juliers, Venlo, Strasburg, the places which are on the Rhine, etc., have their full endowment in wood, either for palisade or for shielding. These woods will last fifty years, and it will be an affair forever.

It does not mention the places of the Texel, Antwerp, Vlissingen, Hellevoetsluis, Brielle, Ostend, because these places, being within reach of the shipyards of the navy, would be easily furnished the wood necessary for their supply; however, I think it is proper to have cuts made for these places, so that I no longer need to hear about this,

Le Havre and Cherbourg have, I think, what they need.

General work on this subject would be very important, and it is a great concern to know less about all my frontier posts, well supplied with wood.

Recommend to General Chasseloup to put in good condition Venice and Palmanova. I have already ordered the arming of Malghera, Palmanova, Osoppo. These places must be fully stocked. If they were not, take it to the Viceroy.

From the original Archives of the Empire.

20647. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.
Dresden, September 21, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I want you to have a little eye on the situation of my artillery in Italy.

It is necessary that, besides what may contain my arsenals of Alexandria, Genoa, and Turin, there is at Fenestrelle, at Grenoble,[259]

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at Fort Barraux and at Antibes, all that is necessary for the service of an army which would meet on the Alps, supposing all Italy lost. This must consist not only of cannons and artillery crews, but also of rifles and ammunition. It is from this point of view that Grenoble is always an important point and should not be sacrificed entirely in Turin. It is also from this point of view that you must always look after Auxonne's arsenal, since you can consider Auxonne as if it were in Grenoble. Make sure that in no place in Piedmont, except Fenestrelle and the citadel of Alexandria, there are friends. It is very necessary that there be none at Genoa. It would be better if the deposit was placed in the small citadel of Savona. Besides, Alexandria is so near Genoa that one can draw what would be necessary from the citadel of Alexandria.

I ordered work at Mount Cenis; you feel the great importance that I attach to it; it was hoped that they would be finished in September, and that then 3 to 400 men could obtain a result, we reach October; so the campaign must soon end in this country. I hope that, if the work is advanced, as has been promised to me, you will at once have some pieces of artillery and howitzers put on the convent and the towers, the construction of which I ordered.

You have, I believe, a commander at Mount Cenis; it would be advisable to place 3 to 400 men there and to reinforce the gendarmerie to keep this important point and to make police of it. If the Army of Italy were unsuccessful, that is where we could stop all the fugitives.

I had asked for projects for the Simplon; have them done, so that I can adopt them at the next council and they will be executed next summer. It is also necessary for the pass of Tende and for the pass of Cadibona, on the road of Alexandria by Savona.

The Gavi fort is supposed to close the outlet of Genoa; I think it closes it badly enough; let us see if, on the Bocchetta, we could not try fortifications that closed the pass.

These works on the Simplon, on Mount Cenis, on the pass of Teude, Cadibona and on the Bocchetta, will make us, with few men and expenses, masters of all the debouches on Italy, and we will be a great help for the defense of the border of Valais, Savoy, Nice and Genoa.

I do not remember the decision I gave for the fortifications of Geneva. I want you to put it back under the[260]

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eyes. It seems to me that this place would perfectly defend the outlets of Valais and Savoy, and would be very useful to cover Lyon.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20648. - TO GENERAL LACUÉE, COUNT DE CESSAC,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.
Dresden. September 27, 1813.

Monsieur le Comte de Cessac, I have received your letter of the 18th. I think it is wise to increase the reserve of Wesel and Mayence a little; but I do not think it is necessary to have this large supply which would require 6 millions, and which would be in vain. The goodness of the harvest makes it necessary to replenish the munitions, and it is sufficient to have a little more flour at Mainz and Wesel; but we must not make unnecessary expenses. Fodder would be lost, because I see no likelihood that this year the army returns to France.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20649 - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. September 27, 1813.

My cousin, order that a bridge on stilts with a double bridgehead be established at Wurzen, and that this bridge assure us this passage, independently of all the overflows or ice of the river.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20650. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. September 27, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the Duke of Reggio to carry his headquarters in one of the suburbs of Neustadt, behind the camp of the young Guard, and to make arrangements to place at the mouths of the forest, on the roads of Grossenhayn from Meissen and Konigsbrueck, infantry stations with cannon. He will choose[261]

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he himself will occupy the positions he will occupy, and will have the abatis, in order to keep the enemy at a distance of one or two: leagues from the entrenched camp.

He will send orders to General Lheritier, who must be on Moritzburg, to approach and guard the roads of Meissen, Grossenhayn, and Konigsbrueck, mingled with his infantry; these posts will thus be guarded until it is relieved by the troops of the Duke of Taranto.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20651. -: - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 27, 1813.

Cousin, answer the King of Westphalia that you have received his letter of the 24th; that I approve of his assembling, dressing, and arming the isolated men who arrive on this side, and that he should keep them in his charge; that I recommend to him the cavalry depots of Gotha, Eisenach, Langensalza, & c .; that all the reports he has on Bavaria are countered; that he must be wary of these reports; that Czernitchef, far from having 17,000 men, has only 3,600; that Walmoden has only one-third of what he assumes, that all the information he has received is exaggerated.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20652. - ORDER.
Dresden, September 27, 1813,

The number of blockhouses which have been established on the left bank of the Elbe from Pirna to Wittenberg will be doubled, so that there is a blockhouse at every league.

The Major General shall make all the necessary arrangements for the prompt execution of this order.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20653. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, TO MEISSEN.
Dresden, September 28, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, I received your letter from the 27th to eight o'clock in the evening. It is unfortunate that General Lheritier did not retire to Dresden;[262]

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but, having gone over to Meissen, order him to put his headquarters at Meissen. He will send to Wilsdruf, where there are 6 to 700 men of his body, to join them. This general will form two columns, each of 4 to 500 horses and two pieces of artillery, and well ordered. One of these columns will be in charge of the guard of the river, from Meissen to Biesa. His commander will be able to position himself near the Grossenhayn road to the Elbe. The other column will be in charge of guarding the Meissen river at Dresden; his commander will be placed in the village of Gohlis or Kostebaude. You will leave Meissen a brigade commanded by a good general, with his battery. This brigade will hold a battalion in the bridgehead on the right bank. Order that the bridge be attached to the stone bridge piers. I do not understand the stupidity of General Bouchu; it would have saved many anchors and ropes. General Lhéritier being in charge of the guard of the river Meissen at Riesa, you can form a column of less.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Mr. Charavay.

20654. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 28, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

My Cousin, the 5th corps of cavalry, commanded by General Lheritier, will remain at Meissen. This general will gather to his body his detachments which are at Wilsdruf. It will form two columns, each of 4 to 500 horses, with two pieces of artillery. One will be in charge of guarding the Elbe from Meissen to Riesa, and the other from Meissen to Dresden. The whole course of the river must be well guarded. He will let you know the officers he has chosen to command them; he will hold himself with the rest of his Corps at Meissen, to carry himself wherever it is necessary, By this means the Duke of Ragusa may form only two columns, instead of three, to guard the left bank of the Elbe .

By the return of the officer-in-chief whom you will send, General Lheritier will inform you of the state of his cavalry and artillery. Give him orders to visit all the blockhouses along the Elbe, and to make known their situation and the garrison they have. The officers commanding these two columns will correspond with the commanders of the blockhouses. The commander of the column in charge of guarding the bank of Meissen at Riesa will be able to[263]

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in the village, roughly opposite the Grossenhayn road to the Elbe. That of the column in charge of the guard of the Meissen shore in Dresden will be placed in the village of Gohlis or in the village of Kostebaude. Order the Duke of Ragusa to leave an infantry brigade with his battery to occupy Meissen, until it is replaced by other troops. She will hold a battalion in the bridgehead. The bridge will be attached to the stone bridge piers. The guns of the castle and the artillery of the brigade will be put in battery on the left bank to protect the bridgehead. If it were to be feared that the bridge would be broken, a ferry would be established for communication from one bank to the other. The Duke of Ragusa will leave a good brigadier general to command this brigade until it is replaced.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20655. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT LEFEBVRE-DESNOETTES,
COMMANDING THE 1st DIVISION OF CAVALRY OF THE GUARD, IN ALTENBURG.

Dresden, September 28, 1813.

I receive your letters of the 27th. I ask Prince Poniatowski to send one of his columns from Mittweida to Penig, so as not to suffer the enemy to occupy Waldenburg or Chemnitz.

The Duke of Castiglione should arrive at Iena on the 30th. Send agents to meet him, in order to put you at once in communication with the cavalry. He has 4,000 men of old Spanish cavalry commanded by General Milhaud. You will give the Duke of Castiglione the news you have of Leipzig.

The enemy had thrown a bridge near Wittenberg, opposite Elster.

General Bertrand chased him from Wartenburg on the left bank, forcing him to raise his bridge and undo his bridgehead.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20656. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGHAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, September 28, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to General Durosnel to have all the useless parks and carriages on the right bank passed on the left bank. There must be at the entrenched camp only what belongs to the 3rd corps or to the 11th corps. Order General Durosnel[264]

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to designate the bridge upstream for the movement which will take place from the right bank to the left bank, and the bridge downstream for the movement from the left bank to the right. We will leave the stone bridge for the movements of the city. It is very necessary that these arrangements be made and that the roads are drawn for these bridges before entering the Neustadt, so that there is no clutter anywhere. To this end, they must be staked and put gendarmerie officers in charge.
Order the Duke of Reggio to have his headquarters at the camp entrenched, to occupy all the roads of the entrenched camp on the right bank, to place posts of the division of the young Guard to the outlets of the roads of Meissen, Grossenhayn, Konigsbrueck and Hadeberg.
Order General Nansouty to send to the entrenched camp, on the right bank, 400 light-horse, 400 chasseurs and 200 guards of honor, forming 1,000 men, who will be in reserve under the Duke of Reggio.

Order the Duke of Taranto to have the 3rd corps, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, proceed to the entrenched camp on the right bank, and be placed by the Duke of Reggio; the Ricard division on the Grossenhayn road, the Souham division on the Koenigsbrueck division, and the Delmas division on the Radeberg division, guarding the outlets of the forest and two leagues from Dresden. When the Duke of Reggio has thus placed these divisions, he will withdraw the Guard posts which he had momentarily placed, which will return to their divisions.

Order the Duke of Taranto to pass the 5th corps by the bridge of Pillnitz on the left bank, to occupy, with the Corps and part of the Corps of General Sebastiani which he will not need, the heights which dominate the paths of Bautzen and Pillnitz. He will recognize the position, in order to place his troops in the most advantageous manner, and to defend himself as much as he can.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20657. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.
Dresden, September 28, 1813.

I received your letter of September 22nd. I approve what you have done for the twenty-one cavalry regiments of the Army of Spain. I see they each have four squadrons, which makes[265]

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84 squadrons for this army; and 250 men per squadron would make 21,000 cavalry men. It is indispensable to have more than 15,000 cavalrymen in good condition for the Spanish army. Without the existence of this cavalry, the enemy, who would not fail to know the state of affairs, might attempt some enterprise in the plain of the Garonne; but when he knows that we have so many cavalry, he will not venture there. I wish you to report to me on the situation of this cavalry on the 1st of October, in officers and soldiers, and that you propose to organize it into ten brigades, each brigade composed of 15 to 1600 horses. It is necessary to work constantly to put this cavalry in condition, and preferably to increase the light cavalry. The squadrons of cuirassiers and dragoons may be sufficient for 200 men; it will take 250 to 300 for light cavalry.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20658. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, September 29, 1813.

Cousin, let the Duke of Padua know that General Lefebvre-Desnoeses needed to be supported, so that he should not be stripped. General Lorge should not have been sent to support the Prince of Moskva. This marshal having 40,000 men near Dessau, we have time to see this side come to the place where General Lefebvre-Desnoeltes is in the air; let him make it so. Moreover, the Duke of Ragusa is now at Wurzen, with the 1st Cavalry Corps, which also gives him 40,000 men. It is therefore again General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes that it is necessary to support. The Duke of Padua must therefore send him the Lorge division, the Vallin brigade, and all that he can dispose of. Recommend to him to make work with the greatest activity to the fortifications and the armament of Merseburg. He was wrong to withdraw his infantry from General Lefebvre-Desnoëltes; on the contrary, it must reinforce this general; Altenburg is a very important point, since it is only from Bohemia that it can advance forces that seriously threaten Leipzig. The Duke of Castiglione being in Iena, it is also the position of Altenburg that will cover the communication with him.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.[266]

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20659. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 29, 1813.

Cousin, let the Duke de Bellune know that the enemy was also driven from the left bank, opposite Dessau, that his bridgehead was taken from him, and that he was forced to fold your bridge; so that the enemy has no bridge over the Elbe.

Send this news to Prince Poniatowski and General Lefebvre-Desnoettes.

Send to the Prince of the Moskva, that it is convenient to place General Dombrowski at Dessau, to light up the whole bank and prevent the enemy from attempting a passage again; that the Duke of Ragusa arrives today at Wurzen; that I desire him to be employed in the operation which will have the object of raising the siege of Wittenberg.

Write to Marshal Saint-Cyr that it appears that the enemy has definitively renounced his plan to penetrate Dresden and all offensive operations, content to make the little war; that army corps, which appeared to have debouched by Kornmotau and in different directions, fell back on Bohemia, and that all the bridges which the enemy had thrown on the Elbe at Wartenburg, opposite Elster at Acken and at Dessau were raised after slight engagements with the Prince of Moskva; the strong bridgeheads they had established were demolished; that, in this situation of things, the Emperor thinks that it is proper that the division which he has at Pirna, and that which he has at Konigstein, occupy as much ground as is possible on the right bank, in order to live; all the more so because these divisions will always be ready to go back to the Elbe and to fight against the attack that the enemy would make in Bohemia. Write to Marshal Saint-Cyr that he should not count on any reinforcement of cavalry; that if he has no bread, it is the fault of his steward, since there is bread here; that this marshal must demand 6,000 rations from Pirna.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20660. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, give orders to General Souham, who has his headquarters on the road to Grossenhayn, at the height of the entrenched camp at Dresden, to leave at five o'clock in the morning.[267]

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passing from the right bank on the left bank, its battery of 12 and its mounted artillery batteries, as well as its own division, General Beurmann's brigade of light cavalry, and the headquarters of his corps d'armee. All this will go to Meissen by the left bank. Arrived at Meissen, he will send the infantry brigade of the 6th corps which is there to join his corps, as well as all the artillery which would belong to the 6th corps; he will replace it with his own artillery to protect the bridge.

Order the Duke of Taranto to send off one of the light cavalry divisions of General Schastiani's corps at six o'clock, to replace the Beurmann brigade at the entrenched camp.

Instruct the Duke of Reggio of these dispositions. He must have the Souham division replaced by a regiment of the Guard Division. The light cavalry division of General Sebastiani's corps will take his orders, and he will distribute it on the different roads.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20661. - TO THE PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARRÉE, AT WALDHEIM.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Prince Poniatowski, carry with the 4th Cavalry Corps on the enemy. It seems to me that Frohburg's position, having cavalry columns on Altenburg, would be a favorable position. General Lauriston is taking his headquarters to Nossen today, and will have his vanguard at Waldheim. The Duke of Ragusa, with his corps and the 1st corps of cavalry, is at Leipzig; he will have a brigade at Wurzen. Send strong parties on Penig, fall on the rear of the enemy, and match with the Duke of Ragusa and Earl Lauriston. The Duke of Bellune is still at Freyberg. All the information that I have does not yet seem to me to prove that the enemy made an infantry movement on Altenburg; he has made, without doubt, one of eight to ten thousand horses, and a few thousand infantrymen; but it is from you that I expect to be positively instructed. Remove from Nossen all the troops that belong to you; they will be replaced by General Lauriston.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[268]

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20662. - TO PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARRÉE, AT WALDHEIM.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, half-past three in the morning.

I received your letter of September 29th at seven o'clock in the morning. I see nothing new in the Duke of Padua's letter. Besides, the Duke of Ragusa arrived yesterday at Leipzig; which, joined to your corps, to the division Margaron and to the 5th corps, would form more than 60,000 men, independently of 50,000 as the Prince of the Moskva on Dessau.

On the 28th at noon, the Swedes wanted to take over Dessau; the Swedish guard lost 1,500 men there and failed completely.

I sent you two hours ago to bring you to Frohburg. You will be, by this means, a day on the left of Leipzig.

As I do not think the enemy infantry is stronger than 5 to 6,000 men, if you find a way to hurt him, do it. I suppose during the day I will have positive information about the enemy's movements. I find it hard to believe that the Austrians wanted to compromise a body of 20 to 30,000 men in this way.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20663. -TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LEIPZIG.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, half-past three in the morning.

I receive your letter of the 28th, where you inform me that you are going to Leipzig, and will bring together the 1st cavalry corps at Wurzen. Prince Poniatoswki is going today from Waldheim to Frohburg, one day to your left. He will beat Altenhurg and Borna. The 5th corps goes to Nossen, its vanguard at Waldheim. The 2nd Corps goes to Chemnitz with the 5th Cavalry Corps. The Duke of Castiglione will have to arrive tomorrow at Iena. I raise your brigade at Meissen by the Souham division. Has the enemy directed 25,000 infantrymen on Altenburg? If that is the case, cut and remove that corps. Has he only sent cavalry, we must still harass and force the corps to retreat. The prince of the Moskva, with the 4th and 7th corps, the 3rd corps of cavalry and the division Dombrowski, is to have 40,000 men. The 6th, 8th and 5th Corps, the 1st Cavalry Corps, the 4th and the Margaron Division will make you close to[269]

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60,000 men. Correspond with Prince Poniatowski and General Lauriston.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20664. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DE LAURISTON,
COMMANDING THE 5th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WILSDRUF.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, half-past three in the morning.

I ordered you to leave as soon as possible to reach Nossen. Prince Poniatowski has left at Nossen 100 horses and 150 infantrymen; return all this to this prince. Assign to the garrison of the castle of Nossen 150 men who have been torn from your corps, but well ordered. It is necessary that your light cavalry and two pieces of light artillery arrive today at Waldheim. If the two battalions can do it, so much the better; but, if the day is too strong, the two battalions must approach it as soon as possible to arrive early tomorrow.

The Duke of Bellune carries his headquarters forward of Freyberg, and pushes one of his divisions between Freyberg and Chemnitz. Prince Poniatowski leaves this morning from Waldheim and goes to Frohburg. The Duke of Ragusa is in Leipzig. Put in communication with all these corps. You no longer have to wait for food from Dresden; it must be procured militarily by requesting it in the bailiwicks.

A corps of 6 to 7,000 men of cavalry went on the 28th to Altenburg and forced General Lefebvre to retreat. It is said that he is followed by infantry. We vary according to the strength of this infantry. This movement seems so hazardous that I can hardly believe it. A corps of 20 to 30,000 men would be too heavy and would not be strong enough not to be compromised; however, as this movement may be connected with some great plan, insurrection, or the like, we must be able to fall upon that body, if the enemy had been compromise as well.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20665. - TO MARSHAL VICTOR, DUKE OF BELLUNE,
COMMANDING THE 2nd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN FREYBERG.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

The Major General gives you the order to carry your headquarters[270]

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between Chemnitz and Freyberg, and to approach Chemnitz a strong division. I gave orders to increase your corps by 2,000 horses of the 5th Cavalry Corps which are at Meissen and which will arrive to you during the day. The enemy appears to have flown the corps to Altenburg. Prince Poniatowski goes to Frohhurg, the Duke of Ragusa is at Leipzig; General Lauriston is in Nossen, the Duke of Castiglione must arrive at Iena. If the enemy has thus ventured 30 to 40,000 men, which we will know during the day, we must be able to fall on them and cut off the retreat of Bohemia. So you have to start the preparatory movement that is ordered, and put your troops in a good position. Obtain food in the country; you have nothing to expect from Dresden. Let us know several times a day what information you will have and the position of your troops.

According to the minute, Archives of the Empire,

20666. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, September 30, 1813, four o'clock in the morning,

Cousin, order General Souham, as soon as he arrives at Meissen, to place a half-battery of light artillery with 300 horses and a battalion to watch on the left bank from Riesa to Meissen, and to train such a column to guard the left bank from Meissen to Dresden. Order him to keep the rest of his cavalry with him, to carry himself with a light battery of artillery wherever it is necessary. These troops will report those of the 5th Cavalry Corps.

Order General Lhiritier, as soon as he has been relieved, to leave for Freyberg, where he will be under the command of the Duke de Bellune. You will communicate this order to the Duke of Bellune, so that he sends an officer to Meissen to press the departure of these three brigades.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20667. - TO MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LEIPZIG.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

I received your letter from the 29th at eleven o'clock in the evening.
The brigade you left at Meissen was replaced by the[271]

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3rd body. Leave news at Wurzen and work on the double bridgehead, and especially the establishment of a bridge on stilts: the Mulde overflows; it is necessary that we be masters of this passage.

On the 30th, Prince Poniatowski had his headquarters at Rochlitz; Today, October 1st, he is in Frohburg and Altenburg. The Count de Valmy had to sleep on the 30th at Frohburg, and had to send a strong detachment to Borna. General Umiuski had to occupy Retha. Prince Sulkowski has been on Penig. The 5th corps was yesterday, 30; at Nossen and at Waldheim. The Duke de Castiglione's troops were soon to appear near Iena.

Until this hour it would appear that General Platof, son of the hetman, and Thielmann, both supported by a light division, are on the Saale. It would appear that this light division would be commanded by General Baumgarten. Klenau would appear to be at Kornmotau. It would appear that Platof had under his orders 1,000 to 1,200 Cossacks, the Palatine regiment Ferdinand (Austrian), and the Hesse-Homburg regiment (Austrian). It would appear that with these forces General Platof would have gone to Penig elde on Altenburg, leaving General Baumgarten at Chemnitz. During the day, all this will clear up perfectly.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20668. - TO THE PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN FROHBURG.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813, four-thirty in the morning.

I received your letter of the 30th at four o'clock in the afternoon. I can not understand how your officer took fourteen hours to reach Waldheim; a man on foot would not have put so much. The Duke of Ragusa had arrived on the 29th at Leipzig; he proposed to walk on the Saale. An inhabitant who left Altenburg on the 29th and arrived at Leipzig, said that he had left no enemy in that city. A Baden captain, who was caught in the combat of General Lefebvre-Desnoettes at about nine o'clock in the morning, escaped from Altenburg at three o'clock in the afternoon, and saw only 4,000 cavalry men and 3,000 men. Hungarian infantry.

It was rumored in Leipzig that the prince of the Moskva had taken off the bridgehead of Dessau, after the current Swedes failed in the attack on the town of Dessau, where their guard lost a great deal of[272]

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news. A man who deserted on the 29th of Kommotau claims to have left General Klenau there.

According to the minute, Archives of the Empire,

20669. - TO THE PRINCE OF NECCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN,
Dresden, October 1st, 1813,

Cousin, let the Duke of Taranto and General Durosnel know that the eight redoubts of the entrenched camp, beginning tomorrow at four o'clock in the evening, will be guarded by the troops of the Duke of Taranto, and that the garrison of Dresden will not no longer to supply troops, except the gunners, which it will continue to supply, I wish that the governor, with the commander of the artillery of the place, make a project to withdraw a part of the artillery of the on the left bank, in order to double the armament of the redoubts of the right bank, all the artillery of the Duke of Tarente to remain hitched to be carried wherever it would be necessary,

Order that the garrison of the Pirna blockhouses in Dresden be supplied by the corps of Marshal Saint-Cyr, who will also be responsible for keeping a good watch over the entire left bank, Also order that all the blockhouses of Meissen at Dresden be guarded by the 3rd corps. General Durosnel and the commander of the engineers will order the construction of a blockhouse on the left bank of the Elbe, opposite the opening of the valley on which is the wooden bridge. A piece of cannon will be placed there, so that this piece and the musketry of the 50 men who will guard this blockhouse prevent the cavalry and the skirmishers of the enemy from spinning on the right bank, along the river. The general commander of the engineers will also order to make fell on the right bank of this ravine, so that one can not cross it. It will also be necessary to establish a blockhouse a league from Dresden, on the side of Meissen.

Order General Souham to place two or three pieces of cannon, going up from Meissen to Dresden, to beat the bend made by the Dresden road on the right bank at the mouth of the mountain which goes from Dresden to Meissen, and to bombard all what would happen, in order to intercept this road to the enemy.

The column of cavalry in charge of guarding the shore of Meissen at Dresden, which must have three pieces of artillery on horseback, will place them on the most suitable points to beat the road on the right bank, so as to intercept it to the enemy,[273]

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Order General Souham to work with the greatest activity, 1st to put in good condition the road which Meissen led to the great road of Leipzig, without passing under the fire of the right bank; 2nd to build a work at the bend of the road beaten by the enemy artillery, so that the pieces placed in the embrasures of this work may counter-beat the enemy's pieces.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20670. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813, noon.

Cousin, let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that everything leads one to think that the enemy is working on his left, and that he is disgusted to engage in the defiles of Berggiesshübel, Borna, and Pirna; that, consequently, I order the following dispositions: that his command will extend as far as the bridge of Pillnitz and as far as Dippoldiswalde; that he will send twelve pieces of cannon tomorrow for the bridge of Pillnitz, with three battalions and 50 horses (these troops will keep the bridge of Pillnitz); that he will send 150 horses and three pieces of cannon to Dippoldiswalde, where this column will find the two battalions which he previously sent to these troops will henceforth keep under this point, that General Ornano will receive the order of to leave.

You will inform Marshal Saint-Cyr that he will have under his command a company of pontonniers for the bridge of Pirna and one for the bridge of Pillnitz. You will order General Ornano to leave 100 horses at Dippoldiswalde, who will have to join him as soon as they have been relieved by the 150 horses of the Pajol division. He will go tomorrow at daybreak to Sohra, lighting the valley of the Bobritzsch and having his communications with Freyberg. He will be under the orders of the Duke of Treviso.

Order the Duke of Treviso to leave tomorrow, with the two divisions of the young Guard under his command, and with General Walther, to take a good position in front of Tharandt, at the end of the road from Freyberg to Dresden by Tharandt. He will divide his divisions so that one division is three leagues from Dresden, and the other five leagues. General Walther's cavalry will be placed in the places of the Tharandt Valley where there is the most forage available. The Duke of Treviso will provide[274]

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to General Ornano, who will be under his command in Sohra, the infantry to support him and illuminate the whole valley. He will leave a Young Guard Brigade at the Pillnitz Bridge until the bridgehead is finished. The battalions of the Guard train and the reserve batteries will be under the command of the Duke of Treviso, who will place them in the valley of Tharandt, in the places which will offer the most forage resources.

You will order General Lhiritier to leave Wilsdruf tomorrow, at break of day, so as to arrive early at Freyherg, and to be able as of tomorrow to take the orders which the Duke de Bellune will give him.

You will order Delmas's division to cross the bridge tomorrow at six o'clock in the morning, and to turn to Meissen to rejoin to their corp.

Same order at the Ricard division.

Order the Duke of Taranto to place a division on the road to Meissen and Grossenhayn, and one on the road to Konigsbrueck and Radeberg, with a cavalry division of General Sebastiani; to keep two divisions and his light cavalry in the present position, and to make General Sebastiani pass to the bridge of Pillnitz on the left.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20671. - TO MARSHA.L VICTOR, DUKE OF BELLUNE,
COMMANDING THE 2nd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FLOEHE.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813.

Cousin, I received your letter this morning at nine o'clock.

As the information I receive from all sides is that the enemy is actually doing something on his left, I have ordered General Ornano to go to Sohra, and to the Duke of Treviso, with his two divisions of the Young Guard, to go on the road from Tharandt to Freyberg, so that one of his divisions is five leagues and the other three leagues from Dresden. He leads with him the reserve park of the Guard and the cavalry of the old Guard, commanded by General Walther. He will supply General Ornano in Sohra with the infantry he will need. The Duke of Treviso has orders to march on Freyberg if you are attacked, or to remain in his position, and to bind himself with Freyberg, if you were not. The 5th Cavalry Corps is sleeping today at Wilsdruf; send him the order to speed up[275]

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his march so as to arrive early in the morning, and send it all to your vanguard.

I have letters from the Prince of Moskova, dated yesterday; he was at Dessau, and had repulsed with loss the Swedes, who had wished to take back this city. He was preparing to seize their bridgehead; but he was obliged to walk with caution, this bridgehead being fortified and covered by the batteries of the right bank. The 3rd corps is at Meissen; we have a bridge there that the enemy wanted to burn. He then wanted to attack the bridgehead by force. Two or three Russian battalions were crushed.

General Lauriston is also ordered to support you. I have already told you that he was going tomorrow from Nossen to Mittweida. If you were attacked and you were dealing with an army, you could give him the orders that the circumstances will include; but, if you are not attacked, his position at Mittweida, with a vanguard on Chemnitz, seems to me very suitable.

As for Prince Poniatowski, he must have been on the side of Altenburg; it is probable that he went to Penig, if he was informed that the enemy meditated something serious.

Make sure that the bridges from Sohra to Freyberg are in good condition.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20672. - TO MARSHAL VICTOR, DUKE OF BELLUNE,
COMMANDING THE 2nd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FLOEHE.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813.

Cousin, I ordered General Lauriston to go to Mittweida, and to push through Ebersdorf an advanced guard on the side of Chemnitz. You will find yourself in communication with him, since your vanguard is at Floehe. The 5th Cavalry Corps will arrive tomorrow at Freyberg. I order General Ornano to go to Sohra on the Bobritzsch valley. I raise it at Dippoldiswalde by Marshal Saint-Cyr's corps. I am ready with 60,000 men to march on Freyberg as soon as the movement of the enemy is confirmed.

Here is the last state of affairs; it appears that 3 or 4,000 men of infantry, 3 or 4,000 men of cavalry, and the cavalry of Thielmarm, carried on the 28th to Altenberg, pushed General Lefebvre-Desnoeus, and took him 3 to 400 at Badois. The general[276]

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Lefebvre retired to Weissenfels; but the enemy's corps has not passed, and since then we do not know what has become of it. On the other hand, it appears that Klenau, with 14,000 men of infantry and 6,000 cavalry men, would have arrived yesterday or the day before yesterday at Marienberg. Prince Poniatowski was yesterday, 30th, at Rochlitz, having a strong forefront on Penig. It will be today on Allenberg or Penig, according to the news that we will have of the enemy. General Lauriston, who is in Nossen, will be at Mittweida. Thus Generals Lauriston and Poniatowski are able to join you and act together. The Duke of Ragusa is in Leipzig, Wurzen and Grimma. It would be very fortunate if an army of 100,000 men should flee from Marienberg, either to Dresden or to Leipzig, and finally to join them and we should go.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war

20673. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813.

General Sacken went to Meissen. He attacked yesterday the beachhead. Its columns of attack were obliged to lend the flank to eighteen pieces of artillery which the duke of Raguse had left there and which killed or wounded them 5 to 600 men. He was repulsed with a lot of pearls, and we made him 200 prisoners, among whom are several officers. It was through them that we learned that instead of the Prussians who were thought to have at Meissen, it was Sacken with three Russian divisions, one of which is the 27th. I first thought of opening at daybreak Dresden, with 30 to 40,000 men; but I prefer to let them still gain confidence. The Major General will inform you of my intentions.

General Delmas and General Bicard, with all that belongs to the 3rd corps, must pass on the left bank and go to Meissen, where all the 3rd corps will meet.

From your four divisions you will assign one to guard the roads of Meissen and Grossenhayn, and one to keep the road to Konigsbrueck. You will employ a light cavalry division of General Sehastiani to support these two divisions, placing this cavalry principally in the plain, between the Grossenhayn and Meissen roads. Your other two divisions, with your[277]

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light cavalry, will remain in the positions where they are. Work on redoubts and slaughter. Wear your headquarters in a country house in the entrenched camp, to keep an eye on everything. Order General Sebastiani's other division to cross the Pillnitz Bridge tomorrow, with its artillery, and remain confined to the villages on the left bank. I order the Duke of Reggio that as soon as your posts are placed he will evacuate the camp of the young Guard, which you will occupy by your troops. There will therefore be on the right bank only your four divisions, your brigade of light cavalry, and a division of light cavalry of the 2nd corps of cavalry.

The Duke of Treviso is now at Pillnitz; he leaves tomorrow for Freyberg. Three battalions and twelve pieces of Marshal Saint-Cyr's artillery will be in charge of guarding this bridge. The 3rd corps meets at Meissen and sends cavalry parties to the gates of Dresden.

No doubt the enemy does not think at this moment to attack; however, the moment may come when it suits him. I can not, therefore, much recommend to you to have trees cut by your troops, so that they cover themselves with felling from all sides. From tomorrow, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the garrison of Dresden will no longer supply troops for the guard of the redoubts of the entrenched camp, and it will be up to you to furnish them. The garrison will supply only the gunners, who will continue to do the service. Your artillery should remain mobile, and not be placed in the redoubts, except in the new redoubts in front of the entrenched camp, on the road to Grossenhayn and the side of Weissig. But in the redoubts of the entrenched camp, it will be necessary to leave the artillery which is there, and that yours remains mobile, to be able to carry it on the point which would be attacked. When the commander of the artillery of your corps has seen the arming of these redoubts, I wish him to make a project to double it; to this end we shall draw pieces from the works on the left bank, to bear them on the right bank.

All the information agrees that the enemy is moving along the road from Kommotau to Marienberg. The Duke of Belluno is half way from Freyberg to Chemnitz. General Lauriston goes on Mittweida. Prince Poniatowski is on Penig. The Duke of Ragusa is in Leipzig. If this movement of the enemy army is confirmed, it will find itself forced to receive babble.

The prince of Moskova is near Dessau; his vanguard occupies this city; she was attacked by the Swedish guard, who[278]

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been pushed back and lost a lot of people. The Prince of the Moskva has opened the undermining in front of the bridgehead of the enemy, and hopes to force him to replant his bridge.

Marshal St. Cyr, having under his command the Count of Lobau, occupies the positions of Pirna, Berggiesshübel, Borna, and Dippoldiswalde. But it seems that this time the enemy, knowing that these positions are fortified and occupied in force, has renounced to debouch on this side, and wants to try to operate by Marienberg; however all this is still uncertain.

NAPOLEON.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20674. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA,
COMMANDER OF THE 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, POETNITZ.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813.

I receive your letter of the 29th at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Duke of Padua is a little alarmist. I guess you'll have positive news; you have made General Dombrowski return to you.

The great Bohemian army seems to want to make a movement by Marienberg: I am watching for it, and if it advances, there will be second affairs of Dresden. The Duke of Bellune is between Freyberg and Chemnitz, Prince Poniatowski is on Penig; General Lauriston is at Nossen; the Duke of Treviso is between Tharandt and Freyberg. The 3rd corps meets at Meissen. The 11th corps guard the entrenched camp of Dresden, on the right bank, and the outlets of the forest. The Guard is in Dresden and the surrounding area. The 14th corps, as well as the 1st, occupies the positions of Borna, Pirnu and Berggiesshübel. The Duke of Ragusa forms a reserve which, depending on the circumstances, may press you or Bohemia.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20675. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 1st, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, show my discontent with the Baron de Saint-Ainnan for the alarm he has thrown at my rear. You will make him feel that he can not render greater services to the partisans than to accredit by his name the false noises they make run; fans who have only 2 to 300 horses always announce to have 12 to 15,000, some they do not[279]

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can be so successful that as long as they are preceded by vain terror. M. de Saint-Aignan, therefore, showed as much ineptitude as ignorance by writing circulars everywhere to announce that 10,000 horses were marching on Gotha. Who told him? He claims that it is a peasant; but if this peasant has seen a column, M. de Saint-Aignan must have had enough sense to think that 10,000 men were not marching on a column. It was at most a clue to send agents and Saxon officers to ascertain the state of affairs, and to warn the generals that there were some partisans. This agent shows little discernment and at the same time renders few services. In a country like Gotha, he should have agents on all sides and know everything that's going on. Give him strict orders so that he does not interfere with what does not concern him, and, if information reaches him, to content himself with sending a copy, which will enable him to appreciate them. There was not a second lieutenant who would not have laughed at my minister if he had known that he believed the existence of 10,000 enemy horses, on the mere assertion of a peasant who said he had seen them. ..

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20676. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 2, 1813.

Cousin, let General d'Aiton know of my astonished at his letter of September 29th. They must all have lost their heads in Erfurt and Eisenach. If they believe all the talk of the country and all the rumors spread by the enemy partisans, they can only do foolish things. General d'Aiton was wrong to alarm the Duke de Valmy and spread it on all the rear. My charge d'affaires in Gotha acted in all this without judgment. There have never been more than 1,500 men in Brunswick. It would be impossible to render greater services to the partisans than to accredit the noises which they have an interest in circulating. One must have very little experience to believe that an army wants to weaken by 10,000 horses. It was also said that there were at Halle 6,000 infantrymen; a reconnaissance was sent there and expelled 50 to 60 Cossacks who had been there for three days and were terrorizing the country.

We must not throw the alarm slightly; we must not allow ourselves to be terrified by chimeras, and we must have more firmness and discernment.[280]

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Write to the Duke of Padua that he is alarmed too easily, and that he is too quick to receive all the false rumors sown by the enemy. This is not the way a man of experience should act: it takes more character than that. Write to General Alton that he has dreamed that there were 4,000 men in Mühlhausen: there have never been more than 1,200 men. The Duke of Padua must have seen in the letter of General d'Alton, of the 29th, how much the news which the enemy had passed at Dessau, occupied Halle, and marched on Cassel, had disturbed the head of this general. All of this is wrong. They must have furiously lost their heads at Erfurt and Eisenach, since they think they have the enemy on their heels at the same time as they say he is heading for Brunswick and Hanover.

Make known to the Duke de Valmy that I saw with pleasure his letter of the 27th of September to General Noirot; that's what we had to do, instead of sending these deposits back to the Thuringian mountains. Tell the Duke de Valmy not to believe all that is said of the number of partisans on the rear: these are parties of about fifty men who make all this noise, and our young generals give reality to these chimeras by their eagerness to peddle all these false sounds.

Write to the Duke of Padua to inform you of the infantry which General Lefebvre-Desnoettes lost in the Altenburg affair.

Write to General d'Alton to put in battery, on the ramparts of the city and the citadel of Erfurt, all the pieces which were destined for Magdeburg and for Dresden, and which are in Erfurt without carriages,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20677. - TO THE PHINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. October 2, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the King of Naples to go to Freyberg in the night, where he will take command of the 5th Corps of Cavalry, of the division of the cavalry corps commanded by General Berckheim, of the 2nd corps of infantry, 5th Corps and 8th. He will correspond with the Duke of Treviso, who commands two divisions of the Guard, and with General Ornano, who commands a cavalry division of the Guard.

Give notice to the King of Naples that the Duke de Bellune must be between Freyberg and Oderan, and that the Dufour division is at Floehe;[281]

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that General Lauriston is at Mittweida, having his vanguard on Ebersdorf; that Prince Poniatowski was last evening at Frobburg, having his vanguard on Penig; that he had to walk on Altenburg today; that the presence of the King at Freyherg seems to me necessary to co-ordinate the movements of these different corps, and to keep me informed of what is at Chemnitz; that Prince Poniatowski has said that yesterday, the 1st of October, there was at Chemnitz only one infantry regiment and one cavalry regiment, but it is undisputed that the hetman Platof was in the neighborhood of Altenhurg with his Cossacks; that General Lefebvre-Desnoëltes is at Freyburg, entered Weissenfels and Naumburg; that the Duke of Ragusa is at Leipzig; that General Sebastiani is on the way to Freyberg; that the Duke of Treviso is at Tharandt; that finally General Ornano is at Sohra; that all the clues are that the enemy is making a movement, and that one will have to know positively in Chemnitz what the enemy is doing.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20678 - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DRESDE.
Dresden, October 2, 1813.

I send you a copy of two orders I give, one to the commander of the artillery, the other to the commander of the engineers; wear your attention to have them executed. It seems that the corps of Langeron, Sacken and Blücher have all made a movement on Elsterwerda and Grossenhayn. It is possible that it is to attack the entrenched camp on the side of the plain, by the roads of Berlin and Meissen. As they avoid the forest, it is indeed the most attackable point. Make sure, by means of reconnaissance, that the enemy really has also strongly cleared on the road to Bautzen, so that you too can withdraw troops from your side. I am going to bring the Young Guard's infantry to the left bank tomorrow, so that you can occupy the camp of the young Guard by your reserve. I order that sixty pieces of cannon be put in battery in the redoubts of the right bank; the sixty pieces that belong to your corps must remain hitched to reach the point of attack. We must give the last degree of perfection to all the redoubts, by placing the bags on the ground and the gabions, by organizing the powder magazines and by finally preparing all that is necessary for the defense. Weissig redoubts must be[282]

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be linked to the camp cut off by slaughtered animals; that all the woods that are in the ravine on which there is a wooden bridge (on the road to Bautzen) be felled, and that all the woods be placed in the form of abatis, so that all the paths are obstructed by abatis. One can not take too much of the precautions of the art to have the most troops available and be able to focus on points of attack. Each general whom you have charge of a part of the camp entrenched to defend must furnish the men for the works and occupy themselves with activity to increase his defenses.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20679. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR,
COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PIRNA.
Dresden, October 2, 1813.

It seems that the whole Corps of Langeron, Sackeu and Blücher has left the neighborhood of Stolpen and the road to Bautzen, and that it has entirely focused on Grossenhayn and Elsterwerda. Do you have any information on this?

Prince Poniatowski arrived yesterday at Frohburg, near Altenburg.

It seems that the enemy only brought out of Bohemia of the hetman Platof and General Thielmann with 7 or 8,000 cavalrymen, eight or ten pieces of cannon, and two battalions of infantry.

I suppose you sent a smart officer to command Dippoldiswalde,

General Ornano is in Sohra; the Duke of Treviso at Tharandt; the Duke of Bellune between Freyberg and Chemnitz; General Lauriston on Mittweida.

Organize well the service and the supervision of the left bank. Who orders at the Pillnitz Bridge? You must provide 14 battalions to the 3rd and 11th corps; you will receive in exchange 14 other battalions. This is intended to bring together the battalions of the same regiment.

Count Lobau holds too many horses of cavalry, artillery and crews at the bivouac; he could drive away all this, by sending them to the villages on his rear, to shoe horses and recover.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,[283]

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20680. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT LEFEBVRE-DESNOETTES,
COMMANDING THE FIRST DIVISION OF CAVALRY OF THE GUARD, IN FREVBURG.

Dresden, October 2, 1813.

Count Lefebvre - Desnoëltes, I receive your letters of October 1st, These letters are full of follies. The headquarters of the Prince of Sweden are not at Kernern, since the Prince of Moskva is at Dessau. 5 or 600 partisans went to Cassel, but Czernitchef did not have 12,000 men. You take for granted all the noises that the partisans pose. It would certainly be very fortunate if the enemy fought with infantry between the Elbe and the Rhine, the war would soon be over; but he puts forward only partisans, who are instructed to exaggerate their forces. Be more careful, and do not exaggerate these exaggerations by adding faith.

Prince Poniatowski must have been in Altenburg today. If you had maneuvered with the proper wisdom, you would not have stayed three days in Altenburg, and, having driven Thielmunn away, you would have changed your residence every evening so as not to be surprised. May it serve you for the future; this negligence costs me dearly. I had made you give by Nansouty this instruction to move incessantly so that the enemy never knows where you are.

I have not yet received the contribution of your business. Give it to me in detail, deal by case, load the load, and give me an exact state of your losses. I am obliged, in order to hear from you, to collect from the Polish officer who carried your last letter.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20681. - TO THE GENERAL BARON ROGNIAT,
COMMANDING THE ENGINEERS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, October 2, 1813.

General Rogniat, we must deal with the greatest activity of the entrenched camp on the right bank.

It is necessary to establish a battery of six pieces, protected by a palisade, on the left bank, down the river, a point which flanks the redoubt no l and which beats all the elbow that makes the right wing until in the village of Briessnilz. I suppose that the houses of Redoubt No. 1 are demolished, and that the works which I ordered are finished or continue with activity.[284]

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I ordered a small redoubt to be erected on the left bank, a league from Dresden, on the road to Pillnitz, opposite the ravine on which is a wooden bridge, on the road to Bautzen. It is necessary that there be on this point two pieces of cannon to beat the right bank and to prevent that nothing slips along the river. A abatis or palisade from the little house on the hill, on the right bank, to the bottom, would be very useful. In this house, which would be surrounded by palisades, would be placed a post of 50 men who would communicate with the post of the wooden bridge.

Everything suggests that this entrenched camp will be tested in a few days. It is therefore necessary that the gabions and bags on the ground be placed, and that all that is necessary to put the finishing touches to the defenses of the redoubts be done. The wood must be cut so that it is out of range of the musket.

I saw with difficulty that the redoubts on the heights did not advance, for lack of tools. Have it work with the greatest activity, as well as cut the woods out of the rifle range. To keep the redoubt on the height of the wooden bridge, it is necessary to cut all the woods in the ravine until the Elbe, and from the wooden bridge, very far, along the road, so that no man it can not slip into these paths, and that, from the Elbe to the redoubt on the height of the wooden bridge, no man, even on foot, can penetrate, all the roads being obstructed by felling.

My intention is that Redoubt No. 1 should be armed with eight pieces of cannon, Redoubts Nos. 2, 3 and 4, each of six, Redoubts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, each of four, and Redoubt No. 8, six, which makes a total of forty-four guns.

Between redoubts nos. 7 and 8, there is a stream; it must be cut down, so as to obstruct the passage.

Give instructions to the commander of the Duke of Taranto's Corps Engineer. His arms will not fail him at this moment, since, all the corps of the Duke of Tarente being charged with the defense of the entrenched camp, the soldiers will make the cut down and supply the necessary workers.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.[285]

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20682. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT SORBIER,
COMMANDER THE ARTILLERY OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. October 2, 1813.

A battery of six pieces will be established on the left bank, down the river, so as to flank the redoubt No. 1 of the entrenched camp on the right bank, and to beat all the depression which the river does not village of Briessnitz. Redoubt No. 1 on the right bank will be armed with eight pieces; redoubts 2, 3 and 4, each of six; redoubts nos. 5, 6 and 7, each of four, and redoubt no. 8 of six: which makes forty-four guns,

The enclosure of the new city (Neustadt) will be well armed; consequently, part of the armament of the left bank may be affected, so that at least three pieces remain in each redoubt.

Measures will be taken to establish merlons in sacks and gabions, to form powder magazines in all redoubts, as well as to give this entrenched camp the last degree of force to receive an attack.

The sixty guns of the Duke of Taranto must remain hitched up, to go wherever it is necessary, and on the precise point that the enemy would attack. The service of the artillery will be established so that there are not only in the redoubts, at the time of the attack, the men necessary for the service of the pieces, as well as for those of the enclosure of the Neustadt, but still a reserve to replace the killed and wounded.

You will command General Pernety from the command of the artillery of the whole place and on both banks, and you will place at his disposal the necessary staff to establish the service.

We have to prepare everything as if we were to be attacked on the 4th or the 5th.

Two pieces of cannon will be placed in each of the redoubts, on the road to Weissig and that of Grossenhayn, in front of the entrenched camp. As this artillery would be insufficient, the necessary surplus will be provided by the 11th corps on its harnessed parts.

Should it be necessary to evacuate these positions, the artillery of the 11th corps would be in charge of having teams ready to remove these pieces.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,[286]

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20683. - TO MARSHAL VICTOR, DUKE OF BELLUNE,
COMMANDING THE 2nd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN KLEIN-SCHIRMA.
Dresden, October 2, 1813, ten o'clock in the evening,

Cousin, I receive your letter. Prince Ponialowski has arrived at Altenburg. General Lauriston is at Mittweida. It is important that you push the enemy on Chemnitz. One of the following two things will happen: or the enemy has few people at Chemnitz, and the information of Prince Poniatowski is that there are only two regiments, in which case you will tumble it, you will enter Chemnitz, you will get in touch with Lauriston and you'll get news; or the enemy has an army, and in that case it is important that you govern General Lauriston and Prince Poniatowski accordingly, so that they are not compromised and you keep me informed. I would regard as a very happy news the certainty that the enemy would flee with an army of 80,000 men on Leipzig; the war would then be over soon: but I think he knows my way too well to expose himself to such an adventure. Know what the enemy has in Chemnitz, and walk there yourself.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20684. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 3, 1813.

My Cousin, write to the Duke de Raguse that I disapprove of having sent a part of his corps to Merseburg; that his corps must not do any service and be ready to leave, two hours after he receives the order and without wasting time, in one direction or the other.

Write to the Duke of Padua that the news of the arrival of 20,000 enemies in Altenburg is false.

Write to General Souham that his troops behave badly; that it is proper for him to establish a good discipline, because already the peasants are deserting and that it is starving us.

Order General Souham to have his headquarters and a division at Meissen, to send one of his divisions to Strehla and the other to Riesa; that the division of Strehla communicates with Torgau; that his troops, subject to a good discipline, watch over the banks of the Elbe and live there in the country,[287]

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Write to the Duke of Bellune that it is necessary for him to occupy Floehe, since General Lauriston is at Mittweida.

Write to the Prince of Moskova that all the rumors are false; that Bavaria has not changed its system, on the contrary, that the enemy has not yet reached the side of Chemnitz; that on the side of Cassel he has only partisans; that in general the enemy makes rumors of every kind against which it is necessary to be on guard, but that it appears that the enemy is in motion and that one expects that this movement is decided to act.

Order General Sorbier to send a good artillery company and a good superior officer to Wittenberg; this measure is very urgent.

Write to the Duke of Taranto that, according to all the information of the spies, the enemy has left absolutely all his surroundings and has gone in the direction of Elsterwerda; that it would be proper, therefore, that he made strong reconnaissance on the three great roads to get news.

Order the Duke of Castiglione to bring by Fulde and Eisenach all that remains in Würzburg, independently of the garrison.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20685. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LEIPZIG.
Dresden, October 3, 1813.

All the rumors that are made to run are countered: there is no enemy corps on Gera; there is none on Altenburg; on this side there are only the corps of the hetman Platof and Thielmann. You must put great circumspection in your movements. First of all, you have to support the Prince of Moskva. The King of Naples, with the 2nd, 5th and 8th corps, which are between Freyberg, Chemnitz, and Altenburg, finds himself, in the natural order, opposed to all that would come from Bohemia. Besides, an officer whom you would send to me could, in less than twenty hours, give you an answer.

I repeat it to you: to cover Leipzig, since you are there; to prevent the passage of the Elbe, from Wittenberg to Torgau; to help Torgau; to support the prince of the Moskva, that is the first goal which you must propose to you. The rest will come after.

I am waiting today for news from Prince Poniatowski and[288]

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the arrival of my troops at Chemnitz, which will put me even to take a party.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20686.-TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE;
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. October 3, 1813.

It seems that Sacken, who was opposite Meissen, left yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon and has gone several leagues away. It is therefore important that you send out reconnaissance in the directions of Konigsbrueck, Grossenhayn and Kamenz, to get news of the enemy.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20687. - TO THE PRINCE PONIATOWSKI,
COMMANDING THE 8th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ALTEVBURG.
Dresden, October 3, 1813.

The King of Naples went last night to Freyberg, He must have walked today on Chemnitz.

General Lauriston will send a strong vanguard on Penig.

Send your reports to the King of Naples.

General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes still being between Naumburg and Weissenfels, communicate with him.

The Duke of Castiglione, with a corps of 20,000 men, arrives today at Jena, and you also correspond with him.

As soon as I have news of what has happened in Chemnitz, I will send you news. subsequent orders. The corps of General Klenau is only 6,000 men of cavalry and at most 15,000 men of infantry.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20688. - TO THE GENERAL COUNTY DROUOT,
AID-MAJOR OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 3, 1813.

Count Drouot, send to the Duke of Treviso that it is very doubtful that he will be needed at Freyberg, that consequently I desire that my troops be well quartered in the villages, and be able to live well, at the same time shelter from bad weather; he sends[289]

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officers to see what is happening on the route of Chemnitz, so as not to walk slightly; that besides, during the time that he will prepare his troop to start, unless urgently, he will have time to receive my orders, since in two hours he may have my answer. But, if there was urgency, he should walk.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20689. - TO GENERAL SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO,
MINISTER OF POLICE GENERAL, IN PARIS.
Dresden, October 3, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Rovigo, I receive your letter of the 27th. You are very good to take care of the Stock Exchange; What does it matter to you? Those who have sold the annuity to 60 will buy it at 80. The less you get involved, the better. It is natural that in the present circumstances there is more or less of a fall; let them do what they want. Who is it wrong? To those who are kind enough to sell. Since they do not have to sell, the harm they do is voluntary. It is ill-timed to make the influence of the police feel like interfering with these kinds of things. Would the rent go down to six francs, what does it matter if the interest is always well paid? The only way to aggravate the harm is that you get involved and seem to attach importance to it. For me, I do not attach any. Since I do not borrow money and I do not need to do it, all these details of manipulation do not attack the administration.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20690. - TO THE GENERAL LEBRUN, DUKE OF PLAISANCE,
EMPEROR'S ADE DE CAMP, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 4, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Monsieur le Duke de Plaisance, I send you a copy of a letter from General Chastel. The Major-General informs this general how his conduct has been contrary to the good of my service.

See you on the spot in Meissen. You will see General Souham, and from there you will continue your route on Riesa and Strehla. There must be a division of General Souham at Riesa and another at Strehla. Wear yourself vis-à-vis Mühlberg; and, if the enemy has indeed made a bridge, that the cavalry of General Chastel, the two divisions of the 3rd corps and even a brigade of the division Souham,[290]

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with the 3rd Corps reserve artillery, march on this point to reject the enemy on the other side and destroy his bridge. If the enemy were in great force, you would write to the Duke of Ragusa at Leipzig, who is specially ordered to see to it that the enemy does not establish any passage on the Elbe.

You will give General Souham the attached letter.

If the enemy has established a bridge at Mühlberg, it will be necessary for you to launch fire and rafts to destroy it, regardless of the attack by force.

As soon as you have arrived at Meissen and Strehla, you will write to me by courier to inform me of the news you will have, as well as General Souham. Make sure with your own eyes that the enemy has laid a bridge to Mühlberg, which I do not think he did. Return Chastel's division, Have Torgau's cartridges given to him, the general who will be at Strehla will supply troops to occupy the position in front of Mühlberg,

This done, you will go to Torgau to see how things are going, Write me from Torgau by an officer. From Torgau, you will follow your journey by Wartenburg as far as Dessau, to see how the river is guarded, you will be careful to write to me from Wartenburg and Dessau.

You will come back by the same way, along the river,

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Plaisance,

20691. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT SOUHAM,
COMMANDING THE 3rd CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN MEISSEN,
Dresden, October 4, 1813, four o'clock in the morning,

The Major-General has informed you of my intention that you should have a division at Strehla, and that this division should oppose any passage of the enemy between Torgau and Riesa. General Chastel claims that on 2 October the enemy made moves to Mühlberg to build a bridge. If that is the case, the two divisions you have at Riesa and Strehla, to which you will add your battery of 12, must at once attack the enemy, throw him on the right bank, and destroy his bridge. You may, if necessary, support these divisions by one of your brigades, by leaving a brigade at Meissen, I order General Chastel to return to his post,

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[291]

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20692. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 4, 1813.

It is asserted that the enemy has a camp, probably from the Sacken Corps, in the village of Lindenau, half way from Meissen to Dresden, between the Meissen and Grossenhayn roads. Try to make sure of it by recognitions. It was said that this camp is all on the alert, because last night he took to arms three times.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20693. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 4, 1813.

My Cousin, I attached great importance to knowing very decidedly what became Langeron, Sacken and York. I hope that tomorrow you will have a reconnaissance of 7,000 to 8,000 men of infantry, cavalry, and artillery on Grossenhayn (Sacken on this side), and that you also have them done in other directions, so as to know positively what has become of the enemy army of Silesia.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20694. - TO MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DUBEN.
Dresden, October 4, 1813.

Cousin, I receive your letter. I approve of the party you are taking. Gather your corps, the 1st Cavalry Corps, and march to the enemy. Remove his bridges from Wartenburg, Dessau, and Acken; that he has none left.

The Duke of Castiglione must have arrived today in Lena. Prince Poniatowski is at Altonburg. The King of Naples must be at Chemnitz; I wait for news every moment. Yesterday there were 2 or 300 prisoners at the Baumgarten division, between Chemnitz and Freyberg.

You send me officers who are children, who know nothing and can not verbally give any information: send me men.

The 3rd corps is on Torgau; one of his divisions will be tomorrow 5 in Belgern.

P. S. Communicate this news to the Prince of Moskva, and[292]

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let him know how important it is to remove all his bridges from the enemy.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20695. - MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENHAVN.
Dresden, October 5, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, I receive your letter of October 4th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, dated from Eilenburg. I have not yet received any news of the affairs of General Bertrand except by your letter of yesterday. I wish you had given me some details; give me all you have.

The 3rd Corps must have had a division yesterday in Meissen, one in Strehla and one in Riesa. I had ordered a division to march on Belgern: I order that the 3rd corps march on Torgau; he will be there at your disposal, Order Torgau to join all the men from his depot who are available.

It is of the utmost importance that you have the Düben Bridge restored and that you march quickly to destroy the enemy's bridge. Your meeting with the Prince of Moskva and General Dombrowski is also of the utmost importance. I order the Duke de Castiglioue to go to Leipzig with his corps d'armee. It would be urgent to reject the enemy beyond the river, before he has new reinforcements.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20696. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 5, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, write to the Duke of Padua that the column of 10,000 men from Erfurt will arrive today at Naumburg; that he does not lose sight of her and directs her according to circumstances; that I ordered the two battalions which General Margaron sent on the 4th for Dresden to retrograde on Wurzen, where they will guard the bridge and be at the disposal of General Margaron,

Send an intelligent officer, who can give us an account of what is happening, to the Duke of Ragusa, at Eilenburg(1), to instruct him

1) On the 5th of October, the Duke of Ragusa was at Lindenhayn, and not at Eilenburg, where he returned only in the day of the 6th. See Exhibit 29705.[293]

that the 3rd corps is under his orders; that he must have had a division last night at Strehla, at Riesa, and at Meissen; that he receives the order to set out this morning for Torgau; that General Souham, who commands it, is at Meissen and receives the order to send him an officer to take his orders; that the marshal can dispose of this corps.

Write to the Prince of Moskva to inform him that the Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th Corps and the 1st Cavalry Corps, is at Eilenburg and must be joined by the 3rd Corps, which is starting, a division of Strehla, one of Riesa and one of Meissen, and that all this is under his orders.

Write in this direction to the Duke of Ragusa. Warn him that the Marshal Prince of the Moskva being senior, he is with his army under the command of this prince; that it is necessary, as soon as they are reunited, that they maneuver rapidly to drive the enemy beyond the river.

NAPOLEON.

According to original. Deposit of the war.

20697. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 5, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to General Drouot to pass on the left bank the division of the Guard which is on the right bank. This division will be directed by the left bank on Meissen, where the Duke of Reggio will be carrying his headquarters today early in the morning.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20698.-TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT FREYBERG.
Dresden. October 5, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

It would be important to be in Chemnitz. The Duke of Bellune would then take a good position between Chemnitz and Zschopau, and Prince Poniatowski would come to Penig. This position would make us absolutely masters of the communication of the enemy with Leipzig. I would then take the Duke of Treviso to Freyberg. It would be especially important that the enemy be forced to evacuate Schellenberg and retire to his camp at Marienberg. I do not think that Wittgenstein's army comes with his reinforcements. I believe that Klenau's corps is 14,000 strong infantry.[294]

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Make work with fellows, redoubts and palisades on the heights of the bridge Floehe, to be perfectly master. General Lauriston must make clear all the roads that communicate his position on Penig, that it is important that Prince Poniatowski constantly occupies.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20699. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. October 5, 1813,

My cousin, order Marshal St. Cyr to send down the Pillnitz Bridge at Dresden early on the 6th of October, where these vessels will be employed to replace one of the boat bridges, which will be used at a service of transport. Give the same order to the artillery general. You will let Marshal Saint-Cyr know that we must, however, keep a boat at Pillnitz capable of carrying 50 men, with the necessary pontooners, to keep a post in the bridgehead. No guns will be placed in the Pillnitz bridgehead, but only a 50-man post, which will be protected by left-wing artillery. The boat will be arranged so that it can be easily traveled.

Order also Marshal Saint-Cyr to establish the headquarters of Count Lobau at Pirna tomorrow, and to have one of his divisions come there. The marshal will carry his headquarters to Dresden, in the suburb of Pirna. He will travel to Dresden with two of his divisions, namely: the 43rd, and the other he will shoot from Borna. Part of Marshal Saint-Cyr's cavalry will guard the left bank of the Elbe, from Dresden to Pirna. The point opposite Pillnitz will be guarded by Count Lobau.

Marshal St. Cyr will announce at what hour his two divisions will arrive in Dresden tomorrow.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20700. - NOTE TO CAPTAIN CARAMAN,
OFFICER OF ORDINANCE OF THE EMPEROR, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. October 6, 1813, after midnight.

Caraman will bring this open letter to the Duke of Ragusa…(1). He will read it and tear it up if it is necessary.

1) Three unreadable words. This letter to the Duke of Ragusa has not been found.[295]

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He will go to Meissen at a gallop, promptly. He can even peak on Wurzen. He will bring his horses to Meissen and Wurzen. It seems to me that the post is going very slowly. Arrived at Meissen, he will inform me of the condition of the garrison, the hour of departure of General Souham, and all that is known at Meissen. From there he will go to Wurzen. If on the way he learned something, he would send me a Saxon gendarme. At ten o'clock he will be at Wurzen; he will write me the situation and what he will learn there. He will go to the Duke of Ragusa's headquarters and give him my despatch. On his arrival he will send me an officer after talking with the Duke of Ragusa and knowing his position. He will come back to Meissen, where I will be dressed overnight. If it were possible, he would be back tomorrow at eight o'clock in the morning. My letter says everything to the Duke of Ragusc. In the day of tomorrow, whether I walk on Torgau or Wurzen, we will be close to being united.

If he learns the direction of the 3rd corps, he will let me know it immediately. He will inform me if he finds any inhabitants or soldiers coming from Leipzig, will check the time of departure, avoiding rumors, and learn what was going on there.

From the unsigned original comm. by the Duke of Caraman,

20701. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813, three o'clock in the morning,

Cousin, write to the Duke of Taranto to be ready today to go to Meissen, where he would cross the bridge to the left bank. Let him know that I am waiting, to give the last orders, to have the last reports of yesterday's reconnaissance, and that two divisions of Marshal St. Cyr will come to occupy Dresden.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20702. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813, three o'clock in the morning,

Cousin, order the Duke of Castiglione to go to Leipzig. Inform the Duke of Padua of this order.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,[296]

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20703.- TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, IN FREYBERG.
Dresden, October 6, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

I receive your letter. The passage of the enemy on the lower Elbe must not prevent your operation. The position of Prince Poniatowski at Penig is very favorable to the occupation of Chemnitz. The whole army of Silesia, commanded by General Blucher, has flown to Wittenberg, so that no one remains before Dresden. Our reconnaissance has been to Karnenz and Konigsbrueck.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20704. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813.

The head of the Silesian army threw a bridge in the night at Wartenhurg, between Wittenberg and Pretzsch. General Bertrand occupied the isthmus behind dykes and marshes. He fought for twelve hours; the enemy has gone up to attack seven times to dislodge him without power. General Bertrand, seeing at night that the army was getting stronger every moment, retired. Last night, the Prince de of Moskova, General Bertrand, and General Dombrowski were from Raguhn; Bitterfeld and Dühen, guarding the Mulde. The Duke of Ragusa was at Eilenburg, occupying the head of the bridge and occupying Wurzen. The 3rd corps was: a division at Belgern, at Strehla and at Meissen. General Souham has orders to carry out his body at Torgau, and to take the orders of the Duke of Ragusa. If he walked on Torgau, his body will have been gathered today. I order General Sebastiani to go to Meissen, as well as to your army corps. Wear yourself, as early as you can, on Meissen, and send officers to General Souham and Marshal Marmont to inquire what they have done. There is nothing wrong with your Corps going through the right bank. The road on the left bank is longer and is embarrassed by the corps of the Duke Reggio. There are bridges in Meissen. As soon as all your orders are shipped and all your people turned on, come see me.

According to the minute, Archives of the Empire,[297]

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20705. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENHAVN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813, nine o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Padua sent me your letter from Lindenhayn on the 5th. I had received your previous letters. I also received, by the Duke of Padua, a letter from the Prince de la Moskova dated the 4th at two o'clock in the afternoon. I have already made known to you that the third corps was staggered on the road from Meissen to Torgau; he had to be concentrated today in Torgau. I will be at Meissen this evening with 80,000 men, my vanguard being at the junction of the Leipzig and Torgau roads; I will receive your letters, which will decide me to take one or the other. The reconnoitres sent yesterday on the right bank, up to ten leagues from Dresden, have found but a few people. The commissioner of the Konigsbrueck circle has informed us in detail of the forces and movement of the enemy army. As the 3rd corps is under your orders, I do not know the direction you gave it; but I suppose that tomorrow morning I will be positively enlightened on it. I propose to go to Torgau, and from there to march by the right bank, in order to cut off the enemy and to remove all his bridges from him, without being obliged to fight against his beach-heads. Walking along the left bank, there is the inconvenience that the enemy may go back to the river and avoid the battle, but in this second hypothesis, Wittenberg might lead. Moreover, as the enemy is the initiative of the movement, I can not decide definitively on the plan to adopt until I know the status of the question, the evening of the 6th.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20706. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813.

Cousin, order General Drouot to order the duke of Reggio to go with his corps a league ahead of Meissen, at the junction of the roads of Wurzen and Torgau.

Order General Sorbier to send the army park and the deck crews to go to Meissen on the left bank.

Order the general of engineers to send a company of the train of the engineers with line good part of the sappers and the workers[298]

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of the navy to go to Meissen tonight. The naval workers at Meissen will join this convoy.

I gave an order tonight that the Pillnitz Bridge was transported to Dresden to be set up from one of Dresden bridges; order, therefore, that one of the bridges of Dresden should be disassembled, and that two to three thousand boards should be sent immediately.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20707. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT SEBASTIANI,
COMMANDING THE 2nd CORPS OF CAVALRY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813, noon.

Go past Meissen tonight, and go to the junction of Leipzig and Torgau at Meissen, about two leagues ahead of Meissen. The Duke of Reggio must be there, but he has no cavalry. Send some riders on the directions of Torgau and Wurzen to hear from General Souham and the Duke of Ragusa. I will be early this evening, myself, at Meissen. Your runners will interview all the people they meet, and you will let me know all the news you have.

From the minute: Archives of the Empire.

20708. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813.

Cousin, order Marshal Macdonald to leave at once with his corps d'armee to go to Meissen, where he will cross the bridge. He will leave, in the form of rearguard, a brigade to guard the positions of General Gerard, until it is replaced.

Order General Sebastiani to leave with his corps for Meissen; it will be spread out on the road to Torgau and Wurzen; he will be under the orders of the Duke of Taranto,

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20709. - TO PRINCE; NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 6, 1813,

My Cousin, I ordered the Pirna and Pillnitz bridges[299]

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they had gone down to Dresden. This will make the value of 80 boats or pontoons; and as there are 10 boats available in Dresden, that will be 90. There will be 20 pontoons to bridge Dresden, in place of the bridge downstream; there will therefore remain 70 boats; 40 will be given to the administration, including 10 to the Guard; the administration will embark 6,000 patients, 30 will be given to the artillery, which will ship all its caissons, rifles and ammunition. This convoy of 70 boats will be ready to descend the river in the day of tomorrow to go to Torgau. At Pirna there is a reciprocation which will serve for the posts which the general will have to leave on the right bank.

I ordered the departure of the small headquarters and all the ambulances from headquarters for Meissen. Order that all the aircrew of the military crews following the headquarters leave with General Picard to conduct them; that they are loaded with rice, biscuit, bread and brandy for the food of the army.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war

20710. - NOTE FOR THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN

… October 1813 (1).

All the wings of the military crews that are here will be laden with biscuit, brandy and flour, to leave the army.

I gave the order that the small headquarters departed today. I further ordered that the surgeon-in-chief and all the ambulances at headquarters be joined, as there will be a great battle.

I will order the departure of the general headquarters later.

I ordered that the two bridges of Dresden be dismantled, that Pirna and Pillnitz Bridge were descended that night. This will make the value of four decks with the remaining pontoons and small boats. There will remain 70 boats; the artillery will take 30; there will be 40 left in the administration, on which we will embark 6,000 patients today and in the night, leaving here only the real patients; and we would prefer to take all officers and non-commissioned officers. It is fitting that all the officers and employees who can start march today, in the night and tomorrow, heading to Jena, where there is an army corps.

1) This note appears to be from the 6th.[300]

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By this means only 6,000 patients will remain here. We will evacuate all these days as long as we can.

Count Daru will make an instruction for the steward who remains here, in the following terms:

The Emperor will fight. The place will be occupied by 30,000 men. If His Majesty loses the battle, he will evacuate the place. In this case, the artillery will destroy the carriages and will spike the pieces. The engineers will burn the blockhouses. The administration will distribute the effects of clothing to the 30,000 men who remain here. The effects of hospitals will be placed in hospitals where our patients will be. It will leave health officers and a hospital commissioner. The wagons of the military arms will be burned.

But, as his Majesty will win the battle, Dresden will still be holding its operations center.

The biscuit and rice that can be worn by the Guard crews must be loaded today. The rest will leave tomorrow.

We will do the most bread we can.

Since we are in operations, it is useless for the payer to send money to the corps. It is enough for him to pay what will happen here at his cash desk. When the headquarters leave, he will leave here enough to pay the 1st and 14th corps.

We must be very careful of the effects of clothing and others and that it is wasted only when we have the news of a lost battle and the order to evacuate.

Count Daru will summon the intendant general and the order-in-chief to communicate this secretly to them.

As on a hundred chances His Majesty thinks he has eighty for him, we must act as if she should succeed.

Place the military crews in a place that can be shined without harming the city.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20711. – NOTES
ON THE MOVEMENTS OF THE DIFFERENT CORPS D'ARMY.
Dresden, October 7, 1813, one o'clock in the morning,

1st Make on the 7th day a big march on Wurzen. I can have my headquarters with the cavalry Sebastiani, that of the Guard, and the corps of Oudinot four leagues from Wurzen, so as to be tomorrow at Leipzig, if it were absolutely necessary.[301]

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2nd The 3rd corps of infantry will probably be at Wurzen, since the Duke of Ragusa directed it on the Mulde.

3. General Lauriston can take a position at Rochlitz; he has only three leagues to go; the Duke of Bellune can go to Mittweida, beginning his movement a little bit in appearance; they will be in connection with Prince Poniatowski, who is at Frohburg. Tomorrow they may be at Frohburg, thus containing the head of the enemy army.

Marshal Saint-Cyr can now bend the 1st and the 14th corps to Dresden on the 7th, and tomorrow, February 8, Meissen and begin his movement, evacuate Dresden on the 7th and march on Wurzen.

By the result of this movement, I will be master to do what I want: from Wurzen I can go to Torgau and the enemy, leading from Wittenberg, or bend my whole army on Leipzig and have a general battle, or recross the Saale.

Detail. The King of Naples would be on Mittweida, masking his movement; he would only evacuate Floe on the night of the 7th; the enemy would know only on the morning of the 8th, that there is no one on the road from Chemnitz to Dresden.

General Lauriston would win Rochlitz and abandon Mittweida only when the head of the 2nd corps had arrived.

On the 8th, the 2nd corps would be on Rochlitz, and would remain under observation from Rochlitz to Frohburg, occupying Colditz, in order to bind himself with the army. He would remain there until further notice, unless the enemy pushed him; in this case he would approach Leipzig without being detached from the Mulde.

On the 8th, the army I command in person would be on Wurzen.

On the 10th, Marshal Saint-Cyr's corps would be on Wurzen,

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20712. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 7, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, write to the King of Naples that I received his letter of the 6th at four o'clock in the afternoon; that I am sorry he did not attack Chemnitz; that he would have been in a natural position; that, however, here is what should be done.

General Lauriston is at Mittweida, the 2nd corps at Oderan and Floehe; General Lauriston must go to Rochlitz, and the 2nd corps to Mittweida, by the road of Oderan and that of Floehe. It[302]

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is necessary that Floe be occupied till the evening of the 7th, so that it will not be until the morning of the morning of the 8th, that the enemy can perceive the maneuver. Thus, today 7, the 2nd corps will be in Mittweida, in good military positions, since the enemy is in presence; and the 5th corps will be at Hochlitz, occupying Colditz and Greithayn, and corresponding with Prince Poniatowski, who is at Frohburg. All the posts of the 2nd Corps, from Floe to Dresden, will be folded so that, on the 8th, the enemy can enter Freyberg or any other point without doing any harm to this corps. From Hochlitz, the King of Naples will correspond with me, who will be between Meissen and Wurzen today, and tomorrow at Wurzen.

The King will send me his reports this evening by Colditz, Grimma, and Wurzen.

Its principal object must be to retard the enemy's march on Leipzig, never allowing himself to be cut off from the Mulde, so that we may all approach Leipzig at the same time, keep the enemy distant, or, if necessary, to fight a general battle.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20713. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.

Dresden, October 7, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, the headquarters will leave today, at ten o'clock in the morning, to go to Meissen. The division of General Friant (of old Guard) will leave at five o'clock in the morning to go to Meissen. The division of General Curial will leave at six o'clock in the morning. General Curial will go to the King of Saxony to take his orders. His division will pass the city, on the road to Meissen, on the left bank. The king's carriages will march between the Saxon battalion and the Polish battalion. The three remaining Bavarian battalions will be sent off with headquarters. Marshal St. Cyr will place the Westphalians in the different divisions of his army corps, one regiment per division.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.[303]

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20714. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden, October 7, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order Marshal St. Cyr to retreat the 1st corps and the 14th to the second position of Pirna and Dohna, keeping the cavalry and the rear guard as far as possible; to bring the Konigstein Bridge down to Dresden next night; the canons of Lilienstein will be handed over to Konigstein; to draw from Konigstein all the French troops, which will follow their divisions; so that, on the night of the 7th to the 8th, the Koenigstein garrison arrives at Sonnenstein.

Give him orders to send to Torgau, on the night of the 7th year 8th and the 8th, all the boats that have been loaded with wounds, and to be ready, on the night of the 8th to the 9th, to evacuate, if necessary, the city of Dresden, after having jumped the blockhouses, burned all the carriages of the pieces which are used for the defense of the place, and having fastened these pieces, burned all the caissons and all the wings who would have remained, and distributed all the effects of clothing to his troops, leaving here only 5 or 6,000 patients, too weak to be transported.

It will be necessary that the two divisions which will spend the day of the 7th in Dresden can occupy in force Meissen and Nossen. Marshal St. Cyr will keep Sonnenstein until the last moment. It is advisable to leave the bridge of Meissen, until its rear guard has passed Meissen, since at any event this bridge could become useful.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20715. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Dresden. October 7, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order the Duke of Reggio to leave at six in the morning to take a good walk on the road to Wurzen. Give the same order to General Sebastiani and the Duke of Taranto. The Duke of Treviso will leave after the Duke of Taranto, with the cavalry of the old Guard. The deck crew, the artillery park and the engineering park will be reunited together and will leave after the Duke of Treviso. The small headquarters will be ready to leave.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[304]

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20716. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT MEISSEN.
Dresden, October 7, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

My Cousin, the Duke of Ragusa drew the 3rd corps on the Mulde.

I will probably be educated only bacon of what will have happened on the 6th, so I prefer to approach the Mulde. I order Reggio to leave at daybreak and make a strong day. General Sebastiani will follow him; Follow him. The Duke of Treviso will march after you, and the old Guard afterwards. There is a brigade of the 3rd corps which has been left; I ordered her to walk with the Duke of Reggio until she met her body. For detachments of the 10th of hussars which would be between Meissen and Dresden, or would be part of the 3rd corps, order them to join this brigade. Order that the cavalry throw parties on the right.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. I am sending you the excerpt of a report I receive from my orderly officer Caraman. It is necessary that on October 8th, Sebastiani send people to sweep the party, and enlighten the country especially in the direction of Torgau and Leipzig,

According to the copy comm. by Mr. Olivier Barbier, assistant curator at the Imperial Library.

20717. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT TAUCHA.
Dresden, October 7, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

According to the direction which you gave to the 3rd corps, by calling it to the Mulde, I have just given orders to the two divisions of the Duke of Reggio, to the corps of the Duke of Taranto, to the two divisions of the Duke of Treviso, and to the cavalry of General Sebastiani, who are at Meissen, to make a strong march today on Wurzen, so that, if it were absolutely necessary, it would be possible to be in Leipzig tomorrow. I'll be myself tonight in Wurzen.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20718. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT ROCIILITZ.
Dresden, October 7, 1813, six o'clock in the morning.

I wrote you at one o'clock in the morning. I'm leaving for Meissen. All[305]

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the army of Silesia has emerged from Wartenburg, and there is no one from Dresden to Goerlitz, nor from Dresden to Berlin. Marshal St. Cyr remains in Dresden. Keep the Austrians as much as you can, so that I can beat Blücher and the Swedes before they arrive at Schwarzenberg's corps.

The King of Saxony, the Queen, and the Princess Augustus come to Meissen; they do not want to stay in Dresden during my absence. The other princes of the family remain.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20719. - TO MARSHAL GOUVION SAINT-CYR,
COMMANDING THE 14th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DRESDEN.
Meissen, October 7, 1813.

I'm coming to Meissen. I order that the convoys of flour continue on their way to Dresden. I have the hope of attracting the enemy to a battle. Keep all day from 8 all positions ahead of Pirna. My ideas will be fully seated tomorrow, and, if I hope to attract the enemy to a battle, my intention is to preserve Dresden; especially since I will operate by Torgau and my communications will be assured by both sides. Make bread; make work in the entrenched camp, and evacuate as many wounded as possible. Wheelbarrows that drive fruit to Dresden can be used to transport casualties. Reassure the city, say everywhere that there is no question of evacuating Dresden; that you have 50,000 men to defend it, and that besides, you have the certainty, if necessary, of being promptly rescued.

It is necessary that you send six pieces of cannon, 200 cavalrymen and 8 to 900 infantrymen to Nossen, to keep this point. Order the commander to contact Meissen.

The general headquarters is today in Meissen. I'm wearing mine to Oschatz. From there, I will probably go to Torgau.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20720. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN SEERHAUSEN.
Seerhausen, October 7, 1813.

Cousin, instruct the Duke of Padua, so that he may transmit the opinion to the Duke of Castiglione, that Prince Maurice Liechtenstein[306]

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spent the 5th with a corps of 5,000 men at Gera, announcing that he was marching on Jena, but probably going to Leipzig; that it was followed by 1,500 horses under the orders of Thielmann; that if the Duke de Castiglione can fall on it, it is a corp he could easily eat; let him know that nothing is worse than the Austrian infantry. The Duke of Padua must also take this information for him.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20721. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN SEERHAUSEN,

Seerhausen, October 7, 1813, evening.

Cousin, order the Duke de Heggio to leave tomorrow at six o'clock in the morning, and to go to Dahlen;

To the Duke of Treviso to leave at six o'clock in the morning to go to Dahlen;

General Ornano to leave at six o'clock in the morning to go to Dahlen;

General Walther to leave at six o'clock in the morning and go to Dahlen;

To the park, to the deck crew and to the Garde reserve to leave at six o'clock in the morning for Oschatz;

At the Curial division, which is at Meissen, to leave at eight o'clock in the morning for Oschatz;

To all the cavalry of Latour-Maubourg or of the 3rd Corps, which is along the Elbe from Meissen to Torgau, to meet under the orders of General Chastel on Torgau; it is this general of division to put himself in correspondence with us, and to have all his troops at hand, if necessary;

At the small headquarters to go to Dahlen tomorrow; at the general headquarters to go to Oschatz tomorrow; at the park, deck crew and engineer park to leave tomorrow, early, to go to Oschatz.

Order everyone to give the time when these columns will arrive at Dahlen and Oschatz.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,[307]

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20722. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, TO MEISSEN.
Seerhausen, October 7, 1813, seven o'clock in the evening.

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, we stopped here, and the headquarters are there in an old castle. It seems that yesterday there was nothing important; however we are waiting for every moment of news of the day. Give news to Dresden; send it also to Rochlitz, where should be General Lauriston; but it would be proper to give them in figures, or by someone who would transmit them verbally, so that in the present moment the enemy does not catch information that can decide it in retirement. General Lauriston will send your news to the King of Naples and Prince Poniatowski.

His Majesty having told me to write this letter to your Excellency in my name, I do not transcribe it again, so as not to delay the departure.

Baron FAIN.

From the original comm. by the Duke de Bassano.

20723. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WURZEN.
Wurzeu, October 8, 1813, in the evening,

My Cousin, the King of Saxony, the Headquarters, and the Curial Division will leave tomorrow at nine o'clock in the morning for Wurzen.

You will make known to the Prince of Moskova that he must be ready to leave tomorrow, at six o'clock in the morning, with the 7th, 4th and 3rd corps, to go to Düben, that the 3rd corps is for this purpose put under his orders for this movement; that the 4th corps will depart from Schilda; that while the 7th corps will be at Sprotta, the 4th will be at Mockrehna; that the cavalry of General Latour-Maubourg will be under his orders, and march by Eilenburg; that I will be behind and support him with the rest of the army; that it is necessary, however, that no movement be made without his taking my orders, seeing that I await the last information in the night, but that he must give the preparatory orders.

You will inform the Duke of Taranto that I am going tomorrow to Düben; that the prince of the Moskva goes there with the 4th corps which is to Schilda, the 7th which is in Eilenburg (l), and the 3rd which is between

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1) The 7th Corps was on the left bank of the Mulde at Püchen,[308]

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Eilenburg and Wurzen; that he must be ready to go first to Mockrehna, but that he must not be set in motion without having received new orders; that the Emperor will go himself to Düben,

Warn General Sebastiani to also prepare for this movement, and to send you an officer to receive the final orders.

As General Bertrand, who is under the command of the Prince of the Moskva, will go to Mockrehna, it will be proper for the Duke of Taranto, if he hears the cannon, to press his movement to support it, and that from that moment he puts himself in correspondence with this general. It will also be fitting for the Duke of Taranto to arrange to have rallied to him tomorrow all the cavalry of General Chastel, who is at Torgau.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. The reserve of the Guard, the park, the deck crew, the general headquarters, the Curial division, all this will go tomorrow to Wurzen.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20724. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
At ROCHLITZ.
Wurzen, October 8, 1813, eight o'clock in the evening,

I receive your letter from the 8th at three o'clock in the morning.

Mittweida and Waldheim must be outposts to correspond with Nossen. You must also keep your bridges in good condition, so that you are in a position to reach Dresden, if the enemy threatens this city.

I arrived today in Wurzeill. There's nothing new.

Everything's going good here.

P. S. Have redoubts ahead of all the bridges.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20725. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT WUIIZEN.
Worzen, October 9, 1813, after midnight.

My cousin, order that the three divisions of the Guard, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who is in Leipzig, General Ornano and[309]

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General Walther, meet at Eilenhurg. The Duke de Beggio will leave with the young Guard, as soon as the 3rd corps has gone, to take the direction of Eilenburg. The old Guard and the Duke of Treviso will leave at daybreak to go to Wurzen, the reserve of the Guard, the deck crew and the park of the engineers, as well as the general park of the army, with the big Headquarters and the Curial Division, will leave today to go to Wurzen, The Reserve of the Guard will leave early and will take the head of the column, the light artillery reserve batteries in mind, The small headquarters will leave at nine o'clock in the morning to go near Eilenburg.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20726. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WURZEN.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, you will write the following to the Duke of Padua: The 6th corps, with the Lorge division, is now advancing. The Emperor's headquarters will be in Eilenburg. We occupy Colditz, Rochlitz, Penig, and Frohburg; thus Leipzig is covered on all sides, except those of Halle and Dessau, the Duke of Padua has the division Margaron, composed of six battalions of infantry with sixteen pieces of cannon, the brigade Quinelte and a regiment of march of the 5th corps. These troops are sufficient to keep Leipzig safe from attack by cavalry or an advanced guard; but at this time, at eight o'clock in the morning, General Lefol's division, with a force of 3,000 cavalry, 6,000 or 7,000 infantry, and ten pieces of cannon, will arrive there. The Duke of Padua will retain this division, which has three brigades, and will employ it in its current organization. He will place the provisional regiments at the various bridges and outlets of Leipzig, on the roads of Halle and Dessau, so as to form two good avant-gardes of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which will occupy villages a league from Leipzig, There are 1,800 guards of honor, which he will do nothing but put them in battle, to impose on the enemy, always holding them in reserve.

The Duke of Padua will correspond with the King of Naples, who is at Rochlitz, with Prince Poniatowski, who is at Frohburg, and several times a day with the headquarters of the Emperor, who will be at eight o'clock in the morning at Eilenburg.[310]

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The general headquarters, the administrations, and the King of Saxony will be at Wurzen at two o'clock in the afternoon.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20727. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT WURZE: II.

Wurzen. October 9, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, order the prince of the Moskva to leave this morning, at six o'clock, with the 3rd corps of the army, taking the right bank of the Mulde to Eilenburg. He will order the 7th corps, commanded by General Reynier, to proceed on the left bank, and General Bertrand, who is at Schilda, to proceed to Mockrehna by the right bank. Order General Sebastiani to leave this morning at six o'clock, heading for Eilenburg. He will take the orders of the Prince of Moskva, and consequently this prince will have under his command the 3rd, 4th and 7th corps, the 2nd corps of cavalry, and the observation division of General Dombrowski. Tell him that I will be with me in Eilenburg, to support him with the Guard, cavalry, infantry and artillery; that the Duke of Ragusa was ordered to leave at six o'clock in the morning to take the left bank on the road to Düben; that it will be necessary to send parties to communicate with him; that the Duke of Tarentum receives orders to leave Dahlen at six in the morning to march on Mockrehna; that he will warn General Bertrand, by informing him that the Duke of Taranto has orders to support him in case it is necessary. It is fitting that the Prince of the Moskva should wear himself with the corps. and that of General Sebastiani in the shape of an avant-garde, having the 7th corps on his left, which will pass the Mulde at Eilenburg, and on his right General Bertrand, and that he arrives between Eilenburg and Dühen as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the march of General Bertrand on Mockrehna and to have positive news of the enemy.

I attach importance to being master today of Düben, and if the enemy has not more than 30,000 men, my intention is to attack tonight.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,[311]

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20728. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WURZEN.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, order the Duke of Ragusa to send General Latour-Maubourg at six o'clock in the morning with all the 1st corps of cavalry, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes with all the cavalry of the Guard, the brigade Pire, and the Vallin brigade. General Lefebvre, in the march, will be under the orders of General Latour-Maubourg. These corps will arrive as soon as possible at Eilenburg, where I will find myself, and it is necessary that they be there at eleven o'clock in the morning. They will beat the direct road to Düben, General Lefebvre and General Latour-Maubourg will send me an officer directly to let me know the time they will arrive. This cavalry will sweep the whole country, from the road of Leipzig to Eilenburg to that of Leipzig to Düben.

The Duke of Ragusa will carry himself with his corps d'armee on the road of Düben today. He will have his light cavalry and the division Lorge. He will light by a movable column the road from Leipzig to Delitzsch, he will accelerate the return of the division he has detached and place it in reserve, which will not prevent the Marshal to leave at six o'clock in the morning, a good vanguard of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and to follow it with its two divisions, being necessary that it be at the height of Eilenburg today, before eleven o'clock in the morning.

I will be at eight o'clock in the morning at Eilenburg, walking today with 120,000 men on Düben.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20729. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WURZIIN.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order the Duke of Taranto to leave today, with all his army corps, at six o'clock in the morning, to go to Mockrehna. If the 4th corps is at Schilda, he will precede it; the Duke of Taranto will support him in the event of an event. The Duke of Taranto will be informed that I am leaving at six in the morning to go to Eilenburg, and thence to Düben; as soon as he arrives at Mockrehna, it will be necessary for him to be able to go on Düben, in order to contribute to the attack of this point, where one says that is Blücher. All the[312]

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cavalry of General Chastel must have joined him. General Blücher is supposed to be at Düben,

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20730. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT REYNIER,
COMMANDING THE 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN PUCHEN.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, two o'clock in the morning.

The Prince of the Moskova orders you to leave at six o'clock in the morning to go to Eilenburg. I will be there at seven o'clock in the morning. It is essential that the head of your corps gets there at eight o'clock, so that between nine and ten you have passed and be on the way to Düben, where I want to attack the enemy today. The Duke of Ragusa leaves Leipzig, and goes on the left, by the road to Dühen, near Eilenberg. Leave a cavalry party to recognize him. You will leave at six in the morning, precise.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20731. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGHAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN WURZEN.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, two o'clock in the morning.

As my Cousin, the Prince of Moskova with the cavalry of the 7th corps, the 3rd corps and General Dombrowski, and the two divisions Defrance and Fournier of the 8th Cavalry Corps, the 2nd Cavalry Corps will be directed to Schilda, where he will support the corps of General Bertrand, and if the corps of General Bertrand were not at Schilda, he will be under the orders of the Duke of Tarentum, and will enlighten his movement on Mockrehna. Every two hours General Sebastiani will send me news about Eilenburg. General Dombrowski and the divisions of the 3rd Cavalry Corps will commence early today, so as to have passed the river at six o'clock in the morning.

Half past two in the morning.

PS Instruct General Sebastiani that the Prince of the Moskva is advancing, at six o'clock in the morning, on Düben, where it is said that the enemy army, with the 3rd and 7th corps, and two divisions of the 3rd corps cavalry; that General Bertrand walks there by Schilda, while going on Mockrehna, where one says that the enemy has of the news; that the Duke of Taranto supports him; that, if General Bertrand was not[313]

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Schilda and had gone on Torgau, which is not probable, the Duke of Taranto would always march on Mockrehna; that the Duke of Ragusa walks by the road from Leipzig to Düben; that the Emperor will be before nine o'clock in the morning in advance of Eilenburg; that it is very important that General Sebastiani have Mockrehna recognized and instructed the Emperor of all that is on the right. General Chastel and a brigade of General Doumerc, who had approached Torgau, must come and press Mockrehna and be on our right; instruct General Sehastiani, so that, if he meets this cavalry, he gives him a direction.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20732. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WURZEN.
Wurzen. October 9, 1813, in the morning.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Padua, that it is necessary that he send me at once the condition of the convoy which must have arrived this morning; that he keep the men until further orders and let them be organized as they are; to barricade all the entrances to the suburbs; let him do it with palisades; let him arrange all the gates of the city, and assign to each of the brigades the post which he is to occupy, by placing them at the very gates of the places they are to defend.

The Duke of Castiglione must arrive today in Naumburg.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20733. - TO THE GENERAL COUNTY OF NARBONNE, GOVERNOR OF TORGAU.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, in the morning.

Count of Narbonne, I am walking today on Düben, tomorrow on Wittenberg. Or I will fight the enemy, and with the help of God I hope to have complete success; or I will compel the enemy to raise the siege of Wittenberg, and I will seize his two bridges of Dessau and Wartenburg; and, as he has immense baggage on the left bank, his retirement will be difficult.

6,000 patients, 2 or 300 wagons, 30 or 40,000 guns were embarked at Dresden and must arrive at Torgau. It's an extra embarrassment. Arrange as you can. I give the order to send 3 to 400,000 francs to the payer of Torgau.[314]

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The King of Saxony arrives today at Wurzen and goes thence to Leipzig, where the Duke of Castiglione will arrive tomorrow with his corps.

From Wittenberg I will send you powder and flour. From Leipzig, Count Daru directs on Torgau 10,000 quintals of flour. Remedy everything. The wounded and sick will heal. You have clothes and supplies.

According to the minute. Deposit of the war.

20734. - TO PRINCE CAMBACERES,
ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, in the morning.

Cousin, I received all your letters, except the one from September 29, which was taken. Let me know if there was something important. In the present position of my armies, Marshal St. Cyr is in Dresden, the King of Naples on Upper Mulde. I maneuver with the rest of my army to raise the siege of Wittenberg, which the enemy attacks. It is possible that this gives rise to a battle, of which I hold the success for certain, and which would have a great influence on the affairs. The weather is unfortunately very bad. The Prince of Neuchâtel is recovering. My health is perfect.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres.

20735. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, TO ROCHLITZ.
Wurzen, October 9, 1813, nine o'clock in the morning.

I'm leaving for Wittenberg, whom the enemy besieges. I intend to attack General Blücher at Düben, where I am assured that the Silesian army is in position. I hope to be in Wittenberg tomorrow, to raise the siege, to pass on the right bank of the Elbe and to remove the two bridges of the enemy.

The Duke of Castiglione left on the 8th from Jena; he must be in Naumburg today.

According to the information I have. Blücher, with the army of Silesia forming about 60,000 men, is at Düben, and the Prince of Sweden, with 40,000 men, is at Dessau.

General Allix returned to Cassel at the head of 6,000 Frenchmen.

The King returns to his capital. Czernitchef made all this fuss with 2,500 Cossacks. We were frightened.

Do not believe the news of the defection of Bavaria, nor of all that the enemy delivers.[315]

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Correspond with the Duke of Padua, who remains in Leipzig.
I told you yesterday my intentions.
Be careful to mend the bridgeheads and prepare everything to reach the rear of the enemy if he was in Dresden.
According to the minute. Deposit of the war.

20736. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT EILENBURG.
Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, order General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to enlighten the whole country between Eilenburg, Düben, Delitzsch, and (1), and to serve as communication between the Duke of Ragusa and Eilenburg. He will not leave Eilenburg to go to Düben until he is certain that the Duke of Ragusa has ascended, and that the enemy's vanguard, who was yesterday at Delitzsch, has retrograded to Dessau.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20737. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT EILENBURG.
Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, order General Latour-Maubourg to go forward with his cavalry corps in front of Düben.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20738. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT EILENBURG.
Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to the Duke of Taranto to carry with the 11th corps and the cavalry of General Chastel, as well as the light cavalry of the 2nd corps, which is at his orders, on Weidenhain. If he learns that Sacken has withdrawn to Dommilsch or Pretzsch, he will follow him; if Sacken had retired to Kemberg, he would take that direction. He will send several news during the day to Headquarters in Düben.

1) An illegible word.[316]

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General Bertrand is to go to Pressel with General Serastiani.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20739. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT EILENBURG.

Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order the Prince of the Moskva to send today the corps of General Dombrowski, infantry, cavalry, artillery, in the form of an advance guard on Kemberg.

Order the Fournier Division to cross the Dübeu Bridge and march to meet the Duke of Ragusa, who goes by Lindenhayn to Düben, and to meet General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, who from Eilenbnrg comes by the left bank on Düben. This division will also illuminate the movements of the enemy on Delitzsch and Bitterfeld.

Order General Reynier to support with his corps and the Defrance division, as well as with his Saxon cavalry, General Dombrowski. General Defrance accordingly commanded General Heynier's cavalry, Dombrowski's cavalry, and his own cavalry.

The 3rd corps will be in front of Düben. The light cavalry of the 3rd corps will march to Mühlbeck for news of the enemy.

General Bertrand will be ordered to go to Pressel with General Sehastiani. You will inform him that the Duke of Taranto will go from Mockrehna to Weidenhain, and from there will follow Sacken in the direction he has taken.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20740. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA, COMMANDING THE 3rd, 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT DUREN.

Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

The staff gives you orders. It appears that the projects of the enemy were these: to occupy the bridge of Eilenburg by Sacken, that of Dühen by Langeron, and that of Bitterfeld by York; these three corps thus had their bridge and their direction to reach Leipzig quickly. A Swedish avant-garde[317]

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3,000 men were yesterday at Delitzsch. Sacken retreated yesterday in all hurry and heads from Mockrehna to Weidenhain. Langeron, who was at Dübeu, evacuated him: he must see where he went; it seems to me that you have arrived too late to know the direction he has taken.

In this state of affairs I order the Duke of Taranto to march from Mockrehna to Weidenhain, and from there to follow in the footsteps of Sacken; if he retires to Dommitsch, to follow him there; if he retires by Kemberg, to follow him also. I order General Sebastiani and General Bertrand to go to Pressel. I make you order that the 3rd corps go to a position ahead of Düben. I order General Latour-Maubourg to give the same order, so you will have the 4th corps and the 3rd and the two cavalry corps on Düben.

General Reynier will support General Dombrowski on Kemberg. General Fournier will cross the bridge of Düben to meet the Duke of Ragusa, who slept in Hohenleina and goes on Düben. The recognitions. which will be sent by the cavalry of the 3rd corps on Mühlbeck, the details that General Fournier has collected by his parties on the left bank and on the side of Bitterfeld, will give us information on the resolution of the enemy in the day of today, as a consequence of the event of yesterday; and yet we will not waste time, since our vanguard can communicate today with Wittenberg, and that General Reynier, the 11th corps, the 4th, the 6th, will have walked as much as they could.

Instruct General Dombrowski to try to communicate with Wittenberg.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20741. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSE, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENHAYN.

Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, half-past five in the morning.

My Cousin, the Major General, lets you know my intentions: you will march on Dübeu. It seems that the plan of the enemy was to pass, York at the bridge of Bitterfeld, Langeron at Dühen, and Sacken at Eilenburg. Sacken was ironed yesterday, seeming to be heading towards Wartenburg. Langeron left Düben yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, apparently heading towards Dessau. It seems that our offensive movement was quite unexpected and that the enemy[318]

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we thought a hundred leagues away. In this situation of things, it is essential that you make it well observed what happens on the side of Delitzsch and what kind of movement makes the enemy. I ordered the Fournier Division to cross the Dühen Bridge today and walk towards you. The Lefebvre-Desnoëttes division stays ahead of Eilenburg to serve as a filter for you, Düben and Eilenburg, and to beat the country.

Communicate several times during the day.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20742. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT EILENBURG.

Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, half-past five in the morning,

My Cousin, a column of engineer troops, 1,200 bayonets, escorts the park of engineering; line of artillery troops, also strong about 1,200 men, escort the artillery park; three Bavarian battalions escort the general headquarters: here are nearly 4,000 men, each of whom has a separate commander. As all this works together, I need to have at their head an infantry general who deals exclusively with keeping the position, not only that of the parks, but also that of the city where we are. Often even the reserve of the Guard is with these troops; it is still an increase of forces. I think the general park has three or four pieces of cannon; the Bavarians must have six.

My intention is that you order General Durrieu to take command of all the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineer troops which escort the general headquarters.

The deck crew, the engineering and artillery parks, the general headquarters, all go to Eilenburg today.

General Durrieu will make his arrangements so that the wagons always park in square; the engineering wagons will form a square; those of the artillery will form another; the deck crews will form another; finally, the wagons of the headquarters will form another; all these squares must be within reach of each other, and part of the infantry and artillery must be placed on the points of each square which defend them.

Regardless of this, he will have some of his troops[319]

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to keep the city where we stop. For example, tonight at Eilenburg he will place troops on both shores; he will put some in the castle, and put parts in position on the various bridges.

The artillery and engineer officers will take care of the details of their weapon, and they will continue to be in charge of the police and the details of their cars.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20743. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN WURZEN.
Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Duke of Bassano, we arrived yesterday in Dühen. General Langeron had left at three o'clock in the afternoon. General Sacken was at Mockrebna; he also left when General Bertrand approached. The Duke of Ragusa is on the left bank of the Mulde, half way to Düben.

Send us reports from Leipzig. Let me know if, when the parks leave Wurzen, there will be something left harnessed or not harnessed, either on the right bank or on the left bank. I do not know yet whether the Duke of Castiglione has arrived at Leipzig. I counted on this army to direct the King of Saxony; if I learn that it has not arrived, I will bring it to Eilenburg. The day is small, and in the meantime the parks are spinning. Speak in this sense to the king.

His Majesty having just thrown himself on his bed, I send this letter without his signature.

Baron FAIN.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20744. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN WURZEN.
Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Bassano, write to Paris by agents you have a number. Let us know that we are on the eve of a great event that will have a great influence on business.

Also write in numbers to General Lauriston and the King of Naples to give them news. Write to General Lauriston to get in touch with Nossen, where Marshal Saint-Cyr has[320]

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a brigade. If I learn that the Duke of Castiglione is coming to Leipzig, it will be possible for me to lead the King of Saxony to this city tomorrow.

Write by duplicate and triplicate to Marshal St. Cyr, by agents of the country and couriers, and especially send me, three or four times a day, news from Leipzig. It is, at this moment, all the most important information for me. Send one of your young people there; let him go see everything that happens and he will come to me this evening in Dühen,

His Majesty leaves and orders me to sign this letter.

Baron Fain;

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20745. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, AT WURZEN.
Eilenburg, October 10, 1813, 10 am

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I told you, I believe, that we had entered Düben, Langeron was pushed so hastily that we took the bridge. I do not know if I have written to you that we had taken a convoy of 300 cars from Russia loaded with biscuit, brandy and effects; this convoy was arriving at Sacken's corps. I told you that Sacken was hastily retreating on the Wartenburg Bridge. I hope to communicate today with Wittenberg. The general headquarters and all the parks go to Eilenburg today. I leave you still at Wurzen, because I suppose the king will be tired. I wanted to bring you to Eilenburg.

Bacher, Rumigny, and the Duke of Padua, have not sent us the accustomed reports.

I have news of Marshal Saint-Cyr, from the 9th to ten o'clock in the evening; write him a number; you must have his number and a number with Mr. Serra. Tell him that my head will be in Wittenberg today; that it is possible that tomorrow or the day after tomorrow there will be a battle; that, this past event, I will return to him. Let him know what you know about the King of Naples, who is at Altenburg, Frohburg, Penig, and Colditz; that at every event I expect that he will keep Dresden; that I believe to be sure that the 9th Russian corps is not in Dresden, that he is here with Langeron; that, if any events happen, and that he can not hold at Dresden, which, I hope, will not take place, Marshal Saint-Cyr may retire to Torgau by one or the other bank; that if there is battle and I beat the enemy[321]

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here the Austrians will return to their frontiers, and I will approach Torgau by the right bank to put myself in communication with him, and afterwards make a visit to Berlin, but after having cleared him. If, on the contrary, there is no battle, it is very possible that I will maneuver on the right bank of the Elbe, because all the projects of the enemy having been founded on movements on the bank left, I also want to fall on their line of operation, and that the sequence of events of today and tomorrow can be incalculable; that I rely on his firmness and his prudence.

Write to Meissen that the buildings are going on Torgau. Write in numbers to Narbonne to keep abreast of what is happening and to provide everything.

I hasten to receive information from Leipzig on the movements of the enemy, and whether they are retrograde or forward; it seems that its great strength is between the Mulde and the Saale, It is between the Mulde and the Elbe that I prepare to maneuver, until new information and event make me go to the Elbe.

His Majesty rides on horseback and orders me to sign this letter.

Baron FAIN.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20746. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN WURZEN.
Düben, October 10, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Duke of Bassano, the Austrian army leads by Penig. Wittgenstein, who has 25,000 men, leads by Altenburg and Zeitz. The King of Naples was this morning, at break of day, at Frohburg, occupying Gethain, Rochlitz, and Borna. It is likely that he will have made a retreat on Leipzig today.

In this situation, a staff officer ordered General Curial to go tonight with the King of Saxony at Eilenburg, and I sent the order to Leipzig for all the embarrassments there are evacuated throughout the night and tomorrow on Eilenburg.

My intention is, if the King of Naples were obliged to evacuate Leipzig, to repass the Elbe with all my army, throwing the Silesian and Berlin army on the right bank, and taking all the time to destroy it; or, if she prefers to abandon her bridges, leave her[322]

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on the left bank and take my line of operation on my right, from Dresden to Magdeburg.

It is proper that you write on the spot to Marshal Saint-Cyr, to make known to him these dispositions. You will also make them known to the commandant of Erfurt, using the small number of the army; it is better to write nothing than to write without a number, since for three days it is the great secret of the army, and if the enemy came to know it I would suffer the greatest damage.

All that you have at Leipzig belonging to your ministry may be directed, with the embarrassments which will evacuate this city, on the Mulde and Eilenburg. Rumigny may remain until the last moment to observe; I guess you have a number with him.

You will send, by couriers and by locals, this news to Dresden. Write them also in figures to the external relations in Paris, so that we do not be astonished at all that will publish the enemy, and that one knows that it is a combined movement on my part to bring the enemy to a battle and something decisive. Write also in Narbonne, and always in numbers.

It is useless to entrust this secret to the king. You will only let him know that business is going well; that I have raised the siege of Wittenberg, but that the combined movements do not at this moment enable him to go to Leipzig, that it is better that he should come to Wittenberg or Torgau. It is Torgau that Marshal Saint-Cyr must have in sight, by one bank or the other, and, as soon as I have been right of the army of Silesia, I will maneuver by the right bank to put myself in communication with Marshal Saint-Cyr.

Write in numbers to the King of Naples and General Lauriston that at any event, if they evacuate Leipzig, their retreat must be on Torgau and Wittenberg, and the bridges of Dühen and Eilenburg are guarded; that, if they were obliged to evacuate Leipzig, my intention is to pass on the right bank of the Elbe.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20747. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, DUREN.

Düben, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the evening.

My Cousin, the prince of the Moskva will go with his corps to Groefenhaynchen and will light on Dessau, Bitterfeld and Jessnitz. The[323]

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General Reynier will go to Kemberg tonight, and General Dombrowski to Wittenberg. General Bertrand will go to Trebitz with General Sebastiani, so that the three corps can debouch tomorrow on Wittenberg. The Duke of Taranto must not be far. The Duke of Reggio and the Duke of Treviso will take a military position ahead of Dühen, at the windmill. General Ornano will go to Schkœna and push parties on Bitterfeld and Jessnitz. General Walther will remain on the left bank of the Schwarzbach, before reaching Düben, The old Guard will be at Düben.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20748. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT BORNA.
Dühen, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the evening.

My brother, the officer who brought me your letter from Frohburg told me that he heard a loud cannonade at two o'clock in the morning; but you do not speak of it in your letter from Borna today at ten o'clock in the morning. If there is no one against you but Wittgenstein, and you have not experienced any accident, reinforced by the Duke of Castiglione and the garrison of Leipzig, you will be equal in number to him; and if it were only necessary to detach a corps of about twenty thousand men to give you the facility of holding, I could send it to you in a few hours. The Austrians, having a considerable body on the Dresden side, can not be very strong towards you. For the rest, my general instructions which I have sent you, and my intentions, which you will make known to the Duke of Padua, will remedy everything.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20749.-TO GENERAL ARRIGHI, DUKE OF PADUA,
COMMANDING THE 3rd CORPS OF CAVALRY, IN LEIPZIG.
Düben, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the evening.

The Duke of Padua, the Major General ordered you two hours ago to drive the treasure, the artillery parks, the food, the military crews and all would be embarrassment. You had to send to the Duke of Castiglione to press his arrival in Leipzig. Reunited with the Duke of Castiglione, and rid of all your embarrassments and even sickly men, you will form a beautiful reserve to support the King of[324]

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Naples. I had Wittenberg released, and the Silesian army is in full retreat on Dessau and on its bridges, which I will take away tomorrow, or I will force it to a battle.

I suppose that the King of Naples, meeting with you and the Duke of Castiglione, will be able to keep Leipzig. If it were otherwise, it is my intention that the retreat be made on the Mulde by the bridges of Eilenburg and Düben, and if it were necessary on the Elbe by Wittenberg and Torgau; my plan being, to utterly disconcert the enemy (in case I do not have time to beat the army of Berlin before the enemy had arrived at Leipzig), to yield all the left bank, to have thus time to destroy this army, having stores and outlets in Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg and Magdeburg. This requires the greatest secrecy: do not write it to anyone, except in numbers.

In case you could send a reliable man to Erfurt, write, in numerical terms, to the commander to be careful and not to be alarmed, all that happens being planned, and the result of maneuvers.

My intention, however, and you will make known to the King of Naples, that Leipzig is abandoned only if it is necessary not to engage a business with inferior forces. Choose a good position to be able to indicate it to the King of Naples; you will gather your troops and those of the Duke de Castiglione to receive his army. At the last moment, you will be able to tell the Leipzig magistrates to behave well, that all they see is the effect of maneuvering to engage the enemy in a battle he has always wanted to avoid, and that it will eventually a thunderclap on the enemy army. You will recommend to them at the same time our hospitals and our wounded. I had written to the Duke of Bassano to bring back all that he has from his department to Leipzig; however, I think it is better that no one leaves, so as not to raise the alarm and not to detect our projects; you must leave only what would embarrass you.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. I send you open letters for the King of Naples: take cognizance of them and give them to him in person.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Padua.[325]

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20750. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT REYNIER,
COMMANDING THE 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN KEMBERG.
Dubeu, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the evening.

General Bertrand and General Sebastiani's cavalry arrived at Pressel and march on Trebitz. It seems that Sacken hastened to the bridge of Wartenburg. You will have more specific news in Kemberg, where it is essential that you arrive without delay. The prince of the Moskva goes to Graefenhaynchen, with all the 3rd corps and the division Defrance. Connect this night with Generals Sebastiani and Bertrand. Through these two generals you will hear news of the Duke of Taranto. The Duke of Baguse and all my Guard will remain here in reserve.

The news from Dessau is that the enemy on all sides is retiring to Dessau. It is indispensable to overthrow the corps before Wittenberg tomorrow, to seize the right bank, where it is possible that I pass with all my army, for I have ordered that all the troubles of Leipzig march on Wittenberg.

Everything suggests that the Berlin army did maneuvers on the Saale, concerted with the party movement of Zwickau. As a means of disturbing everything, I will go to the Elbe where I have the advantage, since I have Hamburg, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, Torgau and Dresden.

Have tonight news from Wittenberg. Push General Dombrowski as far as possible and to the gates of Wittenberg. You will have General Lapoype send an officer to tell me what has happened. Order Wittenberg as much bread as you can.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20751. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT BERTRAND,
COMMANDING THE 4th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT TREBITZ.
Düben, October 10, 1813, four o'clock in the evening.

Count Bertrand, I receive your letter; it is essential that you march quickly on Wartenburg, General Reynier is at Kemberg. I suppose General Dombrowski is tonight in Wittenberg.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Sacken's corps left Leipnitz this morning at six o'clock and went to Raguhn. Hold this for your guidance. He[326]

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there must be nothing in Wartenburg; as soon as you are assured of it, and the bridge is raised, do you stand on Wittenberg,

NAPOLEON,

Communicate this to the Duke of Taranto,
From the original comm. by General Count Henry Bertrand,

20752, - TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE AHMÉK, AT DUBEN,
Düben, October 10, 1813, five o'clock in the evening,

Cousin, write to Marshal Saint-Cyr in a letter that I received his letter of the 9th of October; that it is indispensable that he should order that all the boats which are at Meissen descend to Torgau, instead of retaining them at Meissen as they have done; that I am at Wittenberg, which I have unlocked; that the army of Silesia is retreating on all sides on the left bank; that we have made several hundred prisoners; that to-morrow I will compel him to receive battle, or to let his bridges of Dessau and Wartenburg be removed; that perhaps I will decide then to pass on the right bank with all my army; that it is by the right bank that I will go to Dresden; that, as soon as he deems it necessary, he must place the posts of Meissen and Nossen on Torgau.

NAPOLEON,
From the original. Deposit of the war,

20753, - TO PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM.
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY A DUBEN.
Düben, October 10, 1813,

My Cousin immediately send an officer to Meissen; that he tries to get there, if it is possible, in the night. He will order the commander to send down all the boats loaded with wounded and ammunition of war, by directing them on Torgau, Order also this commander to be well on his guard.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20754. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT BORNA.
Düben, October 10, 1813, half-past five in the evening.

In the day of tomorrow 11, I will have swept the enemy, or I will have destroyed his bridges and thrown it on the other side of the river,[327]

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Having thus driven out the Silesian army, I can, on the 13th, find myself at Leipzig with all my army.

Here's how I calculate your strengths:

Infantry, 8th Corps, 5,000 men; 5th Corps, 12,000; 2nd corps, 16,000; Duke of Castiglione, 8,000; Duke of Padua, 8,000.

Cavalry, 8th corps, 3,000 men; 5th Corps, 500; 2nd corps, 1,200; Duke of Castiglione, 3,000; Duke of Padua, 3,000; 5th Cavalry Corps, 2,000.

I could, for the day of the 12th, send you easily 20,000 men, which would make you more than 80,000 men. If you have only Wittgenstein and Kleist against you, I do not suppose that it can make 50,000 men; if there were more than Klenau's corps, that would make at most 80,000 men.

All would be to have a very good position and to be certain that you have no other troops against you. I have already told you that on the 13th, the whole army could be on Leipzig.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20755. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY., AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 10, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, send a staff officer who will cross the bridge at Düben, and wait for the 1st division of the Duke of Ragusa, to tell him to take a position on the left bank, without passing the river tonight. He will continue his journey until he meets the two other divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, and will also tell them to take a position where he will find them, so that they do not tire unnecessarily. This officer will let you know where these divisions have taken position, as well as the cavalry and artillery of the 6th corps.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20756. - TO M. MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN WURZEN.
Düben, October 10, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

The Duke of Bassano, hand over the attached letter to the King.

You will no doubt have received news of Dresden from M. de Serra. It seems that the enemy would approach, but simply with a Corps of 25,000 men. I want you to send[328]

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mail and agents, and that you write to Meissen so that the commander may let down on Torgau the boats loaded with artillery or wounded, who are there; I do not know why stupidly they were held there.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20757. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 11, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, let the Duke of Taranto know as a positive news that Sacken has gone to Dessau; that consequently it is necessary that he leave at daybreak to reach Wittenberg; that General Bertrand is charged with recognizing the bridge of Wartenburg and raising it up; that some locals claim that the enemy has already raised it; that General Dombrowski is at the gates of Wittenberg, General Reynier at Kemberg; that it is necessary for him to be able to pass on the right bank tomorrow; let him know what time he thinks he will arrive at Wittenberg, and precisely the route he will take.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20758. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 11, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, charge the Duke of Taranto for receiving his letter from Falkenberg. Reiterate the order to leave today at six o'clock in the morning, and to pass early on the right bank; that the whole hostile army seems centralized at Dessau; that my intention is to walk by the right bank on the bridges of Roslau; that the enemy has an immense amount of luggage.

Order General Bertrand to leave at break of day, to make sure that the Wartenburg Bridge is raised, to leave observers, and to proceed towards Wittenberg as soon as he is sure that the bridge is raised.

Make General Sebastiani aware of the need to leave today early to be able to spend the day on the right bank at Wittenberg.

Write to the Prince of Moskva and General Reynier that he is[329]

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necessary that General Reynier and General Dombrowski be early in Wittenberg and pass immediately on the right bank, in order to make room for General Bertrand, the Duke of Taranto and all the rest of the army, who is also doing it. You will make known to the Prince of the Moskva that I think it is necessary that he remain today at Groefenhaynen, to observe the roads of Dessau, Raguhn, Jessnitz, and Mühlbeck; that during this time Generals Reynier and Dombrowski, Bertrand and the Duke of Taranto, will cross the river; that I am going to Kemberg, and that all my Guard should meet there and be in a position to support him.

Order the Duke of Ragusa to pass the Mulde today, as soon as Düben is uncluttered. He will leave generals Lorge and Normann on the left bank, and will instruct them to run parties on Delitzsch and Bitterfeld, The Duke of Ragusa will lead with this cavalry on Bitterfeld, the infantry necessary to force the enemy infantry to evacuate this position. He will direct the operation and send out troops one hour before daylight, so as to know early on the enemy's intention on Bitterfeld and Jessnitz.

Order General Latour-Maubourg to leave today, at six o'clock in the morning, to go to Kemberg.

Let me know the time when the General Headquarters, Deck Crew and Park arrived in Laussig. Order that the rear guard which General Curial has left at Wurzen remain there today to guard the Wurzen Bridge. Recommend that this troop guard militarily.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20759. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DROUOT
AID-MAJOR OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, AT DUBEN.
Duben. October 11, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Write to General Curial to order the rearguard of two battalions he left at Wurzen to remain there all day today, taking up a military position and lighting up on Grimma's side. The commander of this rear guard would make known all that would happen again from Leipzig.

Order that the four divisions of the young Guard and the old Guard be ready to leave. Let me know how far from each other it would be necessary for them to leave, so as not to be encumbered on the roads.[330]

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Have the reserve park set in motion at six in the morning to get closer to Düben and walk with the old Guard. Order General Ornano to remain in position at Schkœna, enlightening himself on Bitterfeld's side, to find out what the enemy has at Bitterfeld and at other points.

Let General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes know that a large convoy is arriving today from Leipzig to Eilenburg, and that it is my intention that he take the place to protect this convoy of artillery, ammunition, etc. he directs him on the spot from Eilenburg to Laussig. It is necessary that this general be in communication with Leipzig all day long.

P. S. You will come, at six o'clock in the morning, to let me know if the roads are cleared, and if the parks of the 3rd and 7th corps, etc., have passed.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20760. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENHAYN.

Düben, October 11, 1813.

The Major-General gives you orders to pass on the right bank today, as soon as Düben is cleared. You will leave your cavalry on the left bank, to keep free the road from here to Leipzig, and to observe the movements of the enemy. Before returning to the right bank, my intention is that you should march on Bitterfeld 4 or 5,000 men of all arms, and staggering them so as to force the enemy to evacuate the position and to know well what was to Jessnitz. Put this column in motion before the day, so that we know what to expect.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20761. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA, COMMANDING THE 3rd, 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, A GRAEFENHAYNCHEN.

Düben, October 11, 1813.

Cousin, the enemy had a lot of people in Jessnitz; there is no one else that clever. I suppose you are in Græfenhaynchen. The Duke of Taranto will be at Rackith tonight, I think he would be suitable[331]

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Oranienbaum, to cover the road from Dessau to Wittenberg, and to know what is going on. Some information would suggest that the enemy will lift its bridges and remain on the left bank, opposite Roslau. If so, where would it be necessary to march to attack him, seize Dessau and block him on his bridgehead? I will have here a deck crew with which in a few hours we could throw five or six decks. Give me some information on that.

Send General Reynier to try to send parties to Coswig and Zahna, in order to have clues as to what the enemy wants to do; that he take a position in front of Wittenberg, as soon as he has driven out the five or six battalions who were observing the place; let him pass the cavalry of Latour-Maubourg and all that will present itself, and place all this forward. It seems that we have no resources with regard to Wittenberg; that there are many grains, indeed, but little flour and few means of milling. Recommend General Reynier to send opposite the mouth of the Elster, in order to compel the enemy to raise his bridges at Wartenburg, and to have his bridge-heads shaved at once.

I'm still waiting in Düben, where I'm closer to the news. Perhaps in the night I will carry myself to Remberg.

Do you have any news of the parties you sent to Dessau and the other points of the Elster?

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20762. - TO M. MARET, DUC DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Duben, October 11, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I receive your letter from the 10th to noon.

I suppose that by the time it is the convoy of Leipzig will have arrived. Let me know how many wagons it is and what it carries.

Order the crews of the 6th Corps on Düben.

Order an assembly of isolated men belonging to the different army corps; put officers there and direct them to Düben,

Tell General Curial that, since Bavarians have been called to Eilenburg, he must take care of this important post and supply all that is necessary; General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes[332]

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had been charged; he will provide the necessary cavalry to cover this post.

I suppose there is nothing left in Wurzen. Send one of your young people to make sure that, if I evacuate this post, we leave nothing.

I suppose you have news from Leipzig; I have none since those brought to me by the listener Maussion, and it is to expect that I remain here.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. I thought the king needed rest; I will write to you tonight for his departure tomorrow. I did not receive the king's letter.

From the original comm. by M, the Duke of Bassano.

20763. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT REYNIER,
COMMANDING THE 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN WITTENBERG.
Düben, October 11, 1813, noon.

I receive even letter. It seems that the place of Wittenberg has a lot of wheat, but no flour and little means to grind. I suppose the division blocking the place will have gone; drive it far away, in order to require flours from all points of the right bank and the left bank.

General Latour-Maubourg must arrive; let him pass the bridge on the spot. With the Saxon cavalry, the Poles and Latour-Maubourg, one can beat the plain and have some clues of what the enemy does in Dessau. Does he have any plans to return to the right bank and fight, or does he propose to fold his bridge and remain on the left bank? If we could go on Coswig, we would have a lot of information.

Operate also on the side of Wartenburg, in order to oblige the enemy to raise his bridges, Order that one works immediately to raze the beachhead. General Bertrand had to go directly there. This operation done, General Bertrand will also cross the bridge. The Duke of Taranto thinks that he can not go further than Hackith tonight; if his cavalry is in front, write him to cross the bridge. As soon as you are enlightened, take a position in front of the city, to make room for all the corps that, in the night and the day of tomorrow, will pass.

All the Guard is on the march and will be tonight near Wittenberg.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[333]

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20764. - TO MARSEHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA,
COMMANDING THE 3rd, 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY,
A GRAEFENHAYNCHEN.
Dühen, October 11, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

Safe agents give the news that at Raguhn there was nothing yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening, no one, and that there were few people at Dessau. The enemy appeared to have withdrawn to Cthen and Radegast. Send strong acknowledgments on Raguhn and Dessau for positive news.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20765. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA,
COMMANDING THE 3rd, 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY,
A GRAEFENHAYNCHEN.
Dûhen, October 12, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

I received your letter from Græfenhaynchen on the 11th at five o'clock in the evening. All the information I can have says that on the 10th General Blücher went to Halle; that the headquarters of the enemy army were near Radegast, and that there was a lot of baggage in Coenen.

Wittgenstein had a fight at Borna with the King of Naples. Wittgenstein was beaten. On the 11th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Wittgenstein and the Austrians of Prince Schwarzenberg retreated to Frohburg. In this situation of things, I desire that General Reynier and General Dombrowski should push forward strongly on Roslau. The Duke of Taranto is at Rackith; it will be early in the morning at Wittenberg. If the enemy opposes resistance to Roslau, he will pass to support General Reynier; if, on the contrary, the enemy does not oppose any resistance, he will not pass. I have no news of General Bertrand, who must have gone to Wartenburg; his operation done, he will be able to approach Dessau. On the morning of the 11th, at Dessau, there were certainly only 5 to 6,000 men, and no one in Raguhn and Jessnitz, where the bridges were burned. I think it is fitting that you should go early to Dessau, with the 3rd corps and cavalry at your disposal, to occupy Dessau and the bridgehead. As soon as General Reynier, master of Roslau, has made this head of bridge untenable, you will raze the bridgehead, occupy the city in strength, and build two bridges.[334]

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If your cavalry can debouch in the plain of Dessau, I think that it will do a great deal of harm to the enemy, who seems entirely occupied with his offensive operations. You will be able to attract General Bertrand when he has finished his operation on Wartenburg, and if he was not necessary on the right bank. The Duke of Reggio will remain at Groefenhaynchen and will observe Raguhn, whom he will occupy by an advanced guard, as well as the point of Jessnitz.

I lead the Duke of Ragusa on the side of Delitzsch, in order to be able to observe Halle and Leipzig. The Duke of Treviso is two leagues below Kemberg; I order him no movement for this day, since I think that if the enemy continues to spread, I will need my Guard to march on him with the Duke of Ragusa. General Sehastiani will pass to Wittenberg to beat the right bank. General Latour - Maubourg will remain in Kemberg until I have more information on all this, to bring him back if necessary.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20766. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Düben, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Bassano, on the 10th, the King of Naples had an affair with Wittgenstein at Borna: Wittgenstein was beaten. The King tells me that yesterday at eleven o'clock in the morning Prince Schwarzenberg and Wittgenstein retreated to Frohburg. It seems fairly constant that on this side the greater part of the allied army was marching towards Halle and Lower Saale. Generals Reynier and Dombrowski passed the Elbe last night in Wittenberg and are on Roslau. The prince of Moskova goes on Dessau. The Duke of Ragusa is between Leipzig, Dessau and Halle, to observe what is being done. The king and the headquarters will not make any movement today. General Curial must continue to occupy Wurzen by his rearguard.

Let General Lefehure-Desnoëttes know all the news you have about the Cossacks: it is up to him to purge the country.

Only a part of the convoy has been sent from Leipzig; the most important, which was the 31,000 pairs of shoes, was retained at Leipzig; Charge Rumigny a little bit to see why. Is there any plan for roguery here?[335]

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Give the news to the King of Saxony. Today we will have the largest developments on all enemy operations.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Pass the attached letter to the Duke of Padua.
From the original comm. by M, the Duke of Bassano.

20767. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to the Duke of Padua to send to Eilenburg all the guards of honor and all that there are in Leipzig belonging to the Guard, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. Unless there is an event in Leipzig, it will all start today.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20768. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT REYNIER, COMMANDING THE 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN WITTENBERG.
Duben, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning,

On the morning of the 11th there were only 5 to 6,000 men at Dessau, and on both banks were all the artillery and baggage of the enemy army. The enemy had evacuated Raguhn, Jessnitz, and Bitterfeld; his columns marched the whole day of the 10th to be carried, from Raguhn, Jessnitz, and Bitterfeld, in the direction of Halle. The headquarters of the enemy army was near Badegast. Prince von Schwarzenberg and Wittgenstein were near Borna. Light columns had moved towards the upper Saale. On the 10th, Wittgenstein had had a fight in Borna where the King of Naples had beaten him. On the 11th, at noon, the Austrian army appeared to have retreated to Frohburg.

I hope your cavalry will have already beaten the right bank. However, I do not have any information yet. I expected that on the 11th you would have beaten the right bank and sent me important news.

All the dispositions of the enemy make me think that Roslau is not kept in force, and that if you walk with your corps and Dombrowski, you will seize the enemy's bridges and a lot of baggage. The Duke of Taranto is at the bridge of Wittenberg; he will support you. .My intention is that it passes only as much as you[336]

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have before you forces that would oppose your operation. As for General Sebastiani, I order him to pass, so that you have cavalry to beat all the plain of the right bank. Carry disorder everywhere and grab baggage. The enemy may have counted on the incursion of some parties leaving Wittenberg, but he has not planned a serious operation. If you do not find forces superior to yours, I wish the Duke of Taranto not to pass, so that he can go elsewhere. The prince of Moskova goes on Dessau.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire

20769, - TO MARSHAL OUDINOT, DUKE OF REGGIO,

COMMANDING THE 1st AND 2nd DIVISIONS OF THE YOUNG GUARD, IN GRAEFENHAYNCHEN.

Düben, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Have Raguhn occupied by a vanguard of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and restore the bridge there. Let General Ornano beat the plain, and send strong patrols to Jessnitz to drive out the enemy; he may even fix a cavalry and infantry post there.

During the operation of the Prince of the Moskva, keep in touch with him, do not make any other movement, so that your troops are available to go where circumstances would require, according to the movements of the enemy,

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20770. - TO MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,

COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENHAYN,

Düben, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Choose a position from which you can cover both Dühen, Jessnitz and Leipzig. You might be able to cover yourself with the branch of the Mulde that passes to Delitzsch, if it is not fordable; then you would find yourself in communication with the Duke of Reggio, who has a vanguard in Raguhn and Jessnitz. You would perfectly cover Düben, which you would place yourself three leagues away, and you would be within reach of Leipzig in a short walk, and especially to fall on the side of the corps that would march from Halle to Leipzig. Your corps, barracked thus in a good position, would be of a very advantageous effect. It would extend the line of Dessau by Jessnitz to Borna, where is the king of Naples.[337]

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By this means you would cover Eilenburg, and General Lefebvre-Desnoettes could go forward to light your left. If necessary, the Guard will come to you through Düben and Eilenbnrg. You will place cavalry, artillery, and infantry vanguards one or two leagues in advance on the roads of Halle, Coenen, and Leipzig. As soon as you have chosen a position, and your corps is set in motion to reach it, you will make it known to the Duke of Padua, with whom you must have a very reliable and very rapid correspondence.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20771. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.

Düben, October 12, 1813, nine-thirty in the morning.

Order the Prince of the Moskva to leave with all his troops, on receipt of the present order, to go to Düben, cross the river and go to Taucha, where he must have arrived on the 14th, my intention being to fight with all my forces together. Consequently, he will leave nothing behind.

Order the Duke of Taranto to go as soon as possible to Düben, where it is essential that he arrive on the 14th in the morning.

Order General Reynier and General Dombrowski to return to Düben, where it is necessary that they arrive on the 13th, to be the 14th at Taucha, where I intend to fight the enemy.

Order to generals Bertrand, Sebastiani and Latour-Maubourg to go immediately to Dühen.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20772. - NOTES ON THE MEETING OF THE DIFFERENT CORPS OF THE ARMY IN TAUCHA.

Düben, October 12, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

I order Ney to go to Düben.

Ney will not receive this order until two o'clock in the afternoon; his troops will start at three o'clock; they will not be able to cross the Düben bridge until tomorrow 13 (the Guard will have passed it); it can be on the evening of the 13th, without difficulty, at Taucha.

Latour-Maubourg being at Kemberg, there is no difficulty either.

The Duke of Taranto will not receive the order until three o'clock; if he has passed[338]

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the bridge of the Elbe, it will take the night to recross; he will not be in Dühen until tomorrow; and during the day of the 14th he will march on Taucha.

General Reynier, who is marching on Roslau, can only be tonight at Wittenberg; he may be on the 15th at Taucha. This one can come by Eilenburg.

It is the same for General Sebastiani.

As for the dukes of Treviso and Reggio and the reserve of the Guard, all this passes the bridge of Dühen today and will be tomorrow in Taucha early.

The King is today at Crœbern; it will be tomorrow at Leipzig and Taucha, where I will have arrived tomorrow with Curial, the old and the young Guard and the Duke of Ragusa, nearly 40,000 men; which, with the 50,000 men of the King, will make nearly 90,000 men.

These 90,000 men will be reinforced in the day of tomorrow 13, where necessarily the enemy can not attack, by Ney, Bertrand and Latour-Maubourg.

On the 15th, our whole army will be reunited.

Tomorrow 13, the enemy arrives at Croebern. He will know that the Grand Army has arrived. We will spend the day of 14 to battle. So I have the 13th and the 14th to get together. I say more: when the whole army is in Düben, it could not happen before, unless it has five or six outlets.

The King of Naples is at Croebern on the 12th, Marshal Marmont at Lindenhayn; they can be tomorrow 13 in Taucha, good position; my Guard, today at Dühen and Eilenburg, will be easily at Taucha tomorrow; Oudinot and Mortier will today be in Dühen with Ornano, Walther and Latour-Maubourg.

Tomorrow, all this in Taucha.

I will have tomorrow in Taucha:

In the first line, the King of Naples, 50,000 men, including the garrison of Leipzig, who will remain there; Marmont, 20,000 men of infantry, 2,000 cavalry; the Guard, 30,000 men of infantry, 8,000 cavalry; Latour-Maubourg, 3,000 men of cavalry; total, nearly 120,000 men tomorrow in Taucha;

On the second line, the Duke of Taranto, this evening, 12th, at Kemberg, tomorrow at Dühen; the prince of the Moskva, tonight at Græfenhaynchen, tomorrow at Düben; Bertrand, tomorrow in Düben; Sebastiani, tomorrow in Düben: Dombrowski and Reynier, on the 13th, tomorrow, halfway to Düben.[339]

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On the 14th, anything can join me: Taranto, 20,000 men of infantry, 2,000 cavalry men; Moskova, 12,000 men of infantry, 2,000 men of cavalry; Bertrand, 10,000 men; Sebastiani, 3,000 men; Dombrowski and Reynier, 20,000 men.

Thus: first line, nearly 120,000 men; second line, 70,000 men; total, about 190,000 men.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20773. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
AT CROEBERN.
Düben, October 12, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

I received your letter of the 11th at nine o'clock in the morning, as well as the relationship of the Borna affair. Let me know the loss we have experienced. The Duke of Ragusa with the Lorge division takes position between Düben, Leipzig and Halle. I have already more than 60,000 men on the right bank, who are walking on the bridge of Roslau today, at the same time that I have Dessau attacked. I am assured that the enemy is between Halle and Dessau. You do not make known to me what is the presumed force of the Austrians that you have before you.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20774. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, DUREN.
Düben, October 12, 1813.

My cousin, the Duke of Reggio, will remain at Groefenhaynchen today, and he will send a vanguard of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to Raguhn, where he will restore the bridge; this party will send patrols to Jessnitz.

The Duke of Treviso will not move from the position he occupies, nor the Park of the Guard, the cavalry of General Latour-Maubourg, nor the cavalry of General Walther, of the Guard. All these troops must be ready to come back here if they receive the order.

The headquarters will be located at Priestæblich, as well as the artillery and engineer park and the deck crew. All this will have no movement order today. The Friant division of the old Guard will remain today in Düben. The Curial division will remain at[340]

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Eilenburg, and continue to occupy Wurzen by his rear-guard. The division Lefebvre-Desnoëttes will remain on the left bank of the Mulde, and will protect the path of Eilenburg and Leipzig. The Duke of Ragusa will take a position between Düben, Leipzig and Delitzsch.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the suerre.

20775. - TO MARSHAL MARCONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN DELITZSCH.
Düben, October 12, 1813, three o'clock in the afternoon.

I have not heard from you today; I hope not to delay receiving it. I suppose you will be four leagues from Leipzig.

We have taken the bridges of the enemy on the Elbe, and it appears that the army of Berlin has gone to the right bank. On the other hand, the King of Naples occupies the position of Croebern, which he took this morning; I ask him to keep it all day tomorrow. My intention is that, this prince retaining this position, you leave at three in the morning, to take a position on the road to Düben, having your left at Taucha. I will set off from Düben with the old Guard to join you; the Curial division will march from Eilenburg with the Lefebvre division; so that tomorrow, around noon, we will be 70,000 men gathered within reach of Leipzig,

All my army will set in motion; in the day of the 14th she will be all arrived, and I can fight the enemy with 200,000 men,

Let me know what information you have on your side about the Silesian army, and the positions that might be taken against this army and against the army that would come through Halle or Dessau.

Let me know what position you will occupy and what time you can be within reach of Leipzig.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20776. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Düben, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, have any horse given to the officer who will carry you this letter, so that it is before[341]

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seven o'clock in Leipzig. Here is the state of the question: the King of Naples is in position at Croebern; he has before him forces which he estimates at 60,000 men; if it can hold with its own forces all the day of tomorrow, 13 I will go to Leipzig and fight the enemy. In this case, I Duke of Ragusa, who is already between Düben and Leipzig, would approach the night until Taucha, and I would leave, immediately after the reception of the answer of the King, with my Guard; so that tomorrow, in the day, I would have 80,000 men at Taucha, and in the day of the 14th, all the rest of the army would arrive. If, on the contrary, the King can not hold, I will gather all my army on the Mulde, the Bay forming the left to Grimma and Wurzen, and the rest of the army from Wurzen to Eilenburg and Düben. I will then maneuver to fight the enemy.

We took over the bridges and the bridgehead of Wartenburg. General Reynier and General Dombrowski have now seized Hoschau and Dessau. Thus the enemy has no bridge over the Elbe. I am assured that the royal prince and all the army of Berlin have passed on the right bank; I shall receive before midnight the confirmation of this news, and then, having thus rid myself of 40 to 50,000 enemies, I will place myself with all my army on Leipzig and give battle to the enemy.

Have a horse given to the officer carrying this letter, and keep two other horses ready for the officers who are coming back from Leipzig. That these two horses are all saddled in your stable, so that we do not lose a moment.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by M, the Duke of Bassano.

20777. - TO GENERAL ARRIGHI, DUKE OF PADUA,
GOVERNOR OF LEIPZIG.
Dübeu, October 12, 1813, four o'clock in the afternoon.

Monsieur le Duke de Padoue, I send you open the letter I write to the King of Naples: take cognizance of it. I order the Duke of Bassano to keep two saddled horses in his stables at Eilenburg. The first will be for the officer you will send me half an hour after receiving the present letter, to let me know if, according to the latest information you have, you think that the King of Naples can keep his position, and you, the city of Leipzig, all the day of tomorrow. This officer may be at nine in the evening at Eilenburg, there will find, as has been said,[342]

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a saddled horse in the stables of the Duke de Bassano, and may be here at eleven o'clock.

As soon as you have received the answer of the King of Naples, you will send me another officer, who will take at Eilenburg the second horse kept ready in the stables of the Duke of Bassano. Have this second officer arrive in Dühen before one or two in the morning. By the first officer you will let me know at what time the staff officer arrived, and at what time will arrive the officer whom you send to the King of Naples.

If you are in the affirmative, it is proper that you send an officer on the road to Düben to directly inform the Duke of Ragusa of what the King of Naples has replied, since he will go as soon as he knows it on Taucha.

Let me know the double position that might be taken against an army emerging from Halle and Dessau, and against the one emerging from Bohemia.

I suppose that you have already picked up the Lindenau bridgehead, and occupy in force this important outlet and all the bridges leading right and left on the river.

If you were to evacuate Leipzig, do not leave the 30,000 pairs of shoes we so badly need.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Padua.

20778. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, HOI DE NAPLES, AT CROEBERN.

Düben, October 12, 1813.

The Major General informs you of my intentions. In the day of tomorrow, 13th, I may be at Taucha with 70,000 men, and in the day of the 14th all my army may be assembled there; I can not therefore be in the position of giving battle until the 15th, while preserving Leipzig.

Can you, without compromising yourself, keep your position and Leipzig all day tomorrow? You will be strengthened during the day in your current position; or else, on the night of the 13th to the 14th, you will take a position which supports your left at Connewitz and your right towards Wurzen. You will be increased by 80,000 men, whom I will bring you, and on the 14th, from all the rest of the army. On the morning of the 15th we will have 200,000 men.

Consult the Duke of Bellune, General Lauriston and the Prince[343]

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Poniatowski. I believe that the whole of Berlin's army has crossed over to the right bank, so that we can fight without it.

If you can not keep your position, make your move on Taucha and Ulurzen.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20779. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DUBEN.
Düben, October 12, 1813.

Count Daru, you will see by the distribution of the shoes that I have destined a part of it to the 2nd corps and a part to the 5th corps, which are with the King, on the side of Borna, It is not necessary to make come these shoes here, but send them to them directly. It will be, of the 31,000 pairs of shoes, 21,000 pairs to send here. It is important that this be distributed without delay.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by M, Count Daru.

20780. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, AT EILENBURG.
Düben, October 12, 1813, seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, my troops entered Dessau with such rapidity that the bridge of the Mulde was preserved. We took two pieces of cannon and made 800 prisoners. I am waiting every moment for news of General Reynier's march on Roslau,

The Duke de Castiglione was last night at Weissenfels; it is expected today in Leipzig.

Communicate these news to the King of Saxony.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20781. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES,
AT WACHAU.
Dûben, October 12, 1813, eight o'clock in the evening.

A deputy general of General Belliard arrives; he left at three o'clock in the afternoon; I received your letter written at nine o'clock in the morning. This officer announces to me that the Duke de Castiglione has arrived.

Immediately organize the 5th Cavalry Corps, and make known[344]

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to General Pajol the confidence I have in him. This corps will be strong of more than 5,000 horses. Take care that all the companies at once are tiered so that the old soldiers are with the new ones. The 5th corps has a marching regiment of 1,000 horses with the Duke of Padua; this regiment was part of the Margaron division: dissolve it. Let me know to whom you give the command of the Light Cavalry Division.

The prince of Moskova entered Dessau; he took two pieces of cannon and made 7 to 800 prisoners; the remains of the *Vengeance Battalion* are part of it. I wait at every moment for news from General Reynier, who is marching on Aken by the right bank; all the luggage of the Silesian army are on this bank.

I count you have 60,000 men right now. The Duke of Ragusa will sleep that night four leagues from Leipzig; if I do not take the decision to go myself, I will send it to you, which will make you 85 to 90,000 men; with that you must be able to gain a few days. A good trick would be to shoot salvos in celebration of the victory won over the other army. It would also be necessary to pass a review of pageantry as if I were there and make cry: *Vive l'Empereur*! It must not be forgotten that it is of great importance to preserve Leipzig. That night, around one in the morning, I will receive my reports from all sides and I will take my side.

I have good news from Dresden: Bennigsen is in front of this city, with a bunch of badly dressed recruits that our people have already heaped on.

I suppose that the Duke of Ragusa will have given you information as to what may be on Landsberg's side. It appears that on Zoebig's side there was Blucher's body; There are some who pretend that he is walking in the direction of Rothenburg near Könnern, but it seems very apocryphal to me. It is to impress upon him that I have specially sent the Duke of Ragusa as head of the column in this direction.

It is said that Schkeuditz is the right place to take against the army coming from Halle. Have the field recognized.

It is good to make a deck into palisades at the last bridge of the village of Lindenau, and successively at the other bridges.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[345]

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20782. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DELITZSGH.

Düben, October 12, 1813, midnight.

I receive your letter from the officer of ordnance Gourgaud; it is dated today at nine o'clock in the evening.

The prince of Moskova seized Dessau; he made 2,500 prisoners including 50 officers. He tells me at three o'clock in the afternoon that General Tauenzien has passed the bridges at Dessau to go to the side of Roslau, and that we see on the right bank immense columns of baggage and parks going up the river; and all the probabilities are that the whole of Berlin's army has passed on the right bank, at the Dessau bridges, and especially at Aken. General Reynier, General Dombrowski, and the Duke of Taranto had passed at Wittenberg on the right bank; at three o'clock our outposts had passed Coswig. At four o'clock we heard a very lively cannonade which lasted till six o'clock; I do not yet know the result; it was the attack of General Reynier and General Dombrowski on the right bank at Roslan. The enemy seemed to be in great terror.

The Duke of Castiglione arrived at Leipzig; Three days ago, he had an affair with Thielmann and Liechtenstein, where he completely beat him, routed him and made him 1,200 prisoners.

The King of Naples occupies the position of Croebern, where he tells me that he will hold the whole day of tomorrow 13. My intention is that you set out to get closer to Leipzig, and that you send to ask for orders from the King of Naples. So I expect you'll be at seven or eight in the morning, as you suggest, on Hohenleina. I will write you the rest again. Your meeting with the King of Naples will complete 90,000 men.

If General Reynier has not seized Roslau today, it will give me time to seize it tomorrow, to beat the Berlin army and to finish all these things.

I suppose that the reconnoitres which you have sent on the side of Halle will at last have given you news, and send strong acknowledgments in this direction.

Walk so that he can help Leipzig, and send orders to the King to enter into battle. The decisive moment seems to have arrived; there can be no question but to fight well.[346]

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If you hear the cannonade on the Leipzig side, press your step and take part in the affair.
From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20783. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Düben, October 13, 1813, half-past twelve.

Mr. Duke de Bassano, I receive news from Dessau at three o'clock in the afternoon. We fled there 2,100 prisoners including 50 officers, all Prussians of the corps of Tauenzien; we were masters of the city and our skirmishers were on the beachhead. General Reynier and General Dombrowski had passed Coswig and were marching on Roslau. A great cannonade was heard on this side at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince of Moskova tells me that we see on the right bank huge columns of baggage and parks that go up the river and come from the bridge of Aken. There is no longer any doubt that the whole army of Berlin has crossed over to the right bank. The King of Naples having received the reinforcement of the Duke of Castiglione, and the Duke of Ragusa having orders to approach the city, this will make the King of Naples nearly 90,000 men, which will give me time to finish the operations tomorrow against the army that passed on the right bank.

I write to you at the first moment, so that you send a letter to the Duke of Padua and the King of Naples to give them this news. I will probably write you another letter in two hours to inform you of what will have been done in Roslau. We noticed in the prisoners that for the first time there were many Cossacks; It remains to be seen whether they are true Cossacks or only men dressed in Cossacks. A battalion called *Vengeance Battalion* was destroyed, and they took his two pieces of cannon. I think it's good to write to Bacher, so that he makes a newsletter. That in all this there is no question of me; that we do not know where I am. Let the prisoners and the large number of wagons that were removed the day before yesterday also be made known.

I repeat to you, make this news known to the King of Naples and the Duke of Padua by extraordinary courier. Give it to the King of Saxony when he gets up.

Have General Curial write to Wurzen that all the patients and provisions at Wurzen should be directed to Torgau and[347]

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all necessary means of transport must be obtained for this purpose.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20784. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.

Düben, October 13, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order the Duke of Ragusa to return today, at seven o'clock in the morning, three leagues from Leipzig, and to take the orders of the King of Naples for his position, to enter the line.

Order the Duke of Castiglione to take the orders of the King of Naples.

Order General Pajol to take command of all the 5th Cavalry Corps,

Order that all regiments and detachments of the 5th Cavalry Corps be united and that the three divisions be formed. General Milhaud and General Lhéritier will each command a division of dragoons. The King of Naples will designate someone to take command of the Light Cavalry Division.

The regiment of the 5th Corps will be dissolved, and all the detachments which compose it will be united to their respective regiments; the companies will be tiered in the morning of today, so that the new soldiers and the elders are mixed up which will put in the hand of the king of Naples today a corps of three divisions, strong of 5,000 good horses and under the orders of General Pajol. Tell the King that he could put under the command of the Duke of Castiglione the division composed of troops of Leipzig, that I leave him master of this disposition.

Tell the Duke of Castiglione that the whole 5th Cavalry Corps is directly under the orders of General Pajol and the King of Naples.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20785, - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT WACHAU.

Düben, October 13, 1813, one o’clock in the morning.

The Duke of Ragusa is at Delitzsch; he is ordered to be returned at seven o'clock in the morning at Hohenleina, and may therefore enter[348]

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battle; which, with the Duke de Castiglione and the garrison of Leipzig, will make you between 80 and 90,000 men.

The whole army of Berlin has passed on the right bank. General Tauenzien was yesterday at 12 noon at Roslau; one of his divisions guarded Dessau; he was overthrown by the Prince of Moskova, who made him 2,500 prisoners and took two pieces of cannon; the rest is scattered and we hope to pick it up; he seized the city and the bridge, which was not burned.

General Reynier is on the right bank; on the other hand, we heard a cannonade whose outcome is not yet known.

I received news from Dresden; they are good. Marshal Saint-Cyr was also pushing before he agreed.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20786. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Düben, October 13, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Bassano, the Kraft counselor has just been arrested in his carriage. He was, it was said, sent from the Bohemian headquarters to the Swedish headquarters to be secretary to the Sieur Pozzo di Borgo. He had a lot of papers with him. I send you his wallet, in which you will see conditions of peace. You will also see letters from Mr. Moreau, which must be kept to send to the police at the first reliable opportunity.

The number of prisoners made yesterday in Dessau is 3,000, including one colonel and two majors. General York was fatally wounded.

General Reynier had a cannonade between Coswig and Roslau, from four o'clock until six o'clock at night. He made 600 prisoners. The enemy had raised the Roslau bridge. General Reynier walks on Aken.

Give this news to the King of Saxony; have them spread to Leipzig.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20787. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 13, 1813, four o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to General Drouot that the Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Treviso, the reserve, the Guard, General Walther, and General Ornano leave without delay to go to Düben.[349]

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Order General Latour-Maubourg to leave at break of day to go to Dühen early.

Recommend to these generals to announce the time at which they will arrive.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20788. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.

Dühen, October 13, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, give orders to General Bertrand, wherever he may be, to march forcibly with his army corps on Düben, where it is necessary for him to arrive today. Send this letter in different directions to the Prince of Moskva and the Duke of Taranto, for them to send it to him.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20789. - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF MOSKOVA, COMMANDING THE 3rd, 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN POETNITZ.

Düben, October 13, 1813, five o'clock in the morning.

I had all my Guard folded on Düben so that I could go to Leipzig tomorrow; the King of Naples is there ahead. I sent there the Duke of Ragusa, which will make the King of Naples 9,000 men. The conduct you must take is relative to what the enemy will do. I think we have to get ready to curl up in haste. If the royal prince of Sweden has thrown himself with the army of Berlin on the right bank, it is 40,000 fewer men than we will have against us at the battle; if, on the contrary, the Prince of Sweden is still on the left bank, it is another reason to retreat. It seems to me that you could have found more information at Dessau, and know well in that city the organization of the army of Berlin, division by division, regiment by regiment. It seems that General Reynier is marching on Aken tomorrow; diversion in his favor by the left bank. This operation of the bridge of Aken finished, it will be necessary that you fold to go on Dühen, because there will be undoubtedly a great battle in Leipzig.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[350]

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20790. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN KEMBERG.
Düben, October 13, 1813, six o'clock in the morning.

My cousin, General Reynier, it seems, only had a Prussian division yesterday, but there must have been another division of Tauenzien at Roslau. I suppose that at daybreak General Reynier will be master of the bridge, and will acquire information on what is going on at Aken. It appears that the headquarters of the Prince Royal of Sweden was the 11th at Bernburg. If you do not expect to be indisputable to General Reynier, you must refer to Düben with General Sebastiani. General Reynier will return to Wittenberg, his operation done, to go also to Leipzig, where I think we are going to have a general battle. It would be necessary to be able to overtake the Düben bridge tomorrow, before dark.

If you know of General Bertrand, let him know that he is ordered to go to Düben at once, today, let him know the date of my letter, so that he may know the hour at which I write to you, and go on the spot at once.

The King of Naples, with 90,000 men, covers Leipzig against the Austrian army. The army of Silesia, according to all the information, seems to rally on Halle. We are in a very important moment: I believe that the battle will take place on the 15th or the 16th. If the whole army of Berlin had passed on the right bank, as we assure it, we would be rid of forty thousand men. Engage your army corps on the right bank only if it is necessary. There will be nothing to regret if he fights and tumbles the enemy; but it would be very disadvantageous for him to engage without necessity, and thus his movement on Leipzig was delayed.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20791. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY. In HOHENLEINA.
Duben. October 13, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

I receive your letter today at three o'clock in the morning, announcing that you will be at Hohenleina at eight o'clock. I think it is necessary for you to enter the Purtha left bank only as long as the King is attacked: but it would be a great mistake to carry you online[351]

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on the left bank of the Partha, since it may be feared that Blücher might come out of Halle or some other point. I think, therefore, that you must recognize the position of Breitenfeld and the line of La Partha as far as Taucha, and have some avant-gardes on Schkeuditz, as well as on the Landsberg road; By this means, you would deploy promptly, the left to the Elster and the right to the Partha, to receive what would come from these paths. Recognize this position well. Have three bridges on the Partha to quickly emerge on the left bank if it were needed; but keep your cavalry in the direction of Halle and Landsberg; beat the roads of Delitzsch and Düben, in order to keep all these communications perfectly free.

All my Guard arrive here during the day, and I suppose that the head will arrive today on Lindenhayn and Hohenleina. As the other corps arrive, they will be placed around Leipzig, the Guard in the center, in reserve. If you were placed in line on the left of the Partha, and you had to go against something that would come from Blücher's side, it would disturb the whole line and would be the worst effect. It is important that the Silesian army does not approach two leagues from Leipzig. Your three divisions may be far apart, with the good troops composing them. The time to recognize the position they will occupy will give the necessary time to shelter from any attack.

My intention is that you place your troops in two ranks instead of three; the third rank is useless to the fire; it is even less useful for the bayonet. When we are in tight columns, three divisions will form six ranks and three ranks of laces. You will see the advantage that it will have: your fire will be better; your forces will be tiered; the enemy, accustomed to see us in three ranks, will judge our battalions stronger by a third. Give the most precise orders for the execution of this provision.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20792. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT WACHAU.

Düben, October 13, 1813.

I received your letters. The Duke of Ragusa, with the Lorge division and eighty pieces, arrives this morning at eight o'clock at Hohenleina. You will find attached the letter I write to him. It is very important that you do not bring this marshal on the left[352]

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of the Partha, for if you brought him into line, as it is to be feared that Blücher's corps would come out through Halle, you would be obliged to weaken your line in an important moment. It is this movement that makes all battles lose; they are only won by reinforcing the line in a critical moment. My intention is, therefore, that you should place the Duke of Ragusa at Breitenfeld, where I am told that there is a good position; he will support his right to the Partha and his left to the Elster. He will occupy the roads of Halle and Landsberg; all his cavalry will be placed in the vanguard on these two roads, 5 to 600 men on each, with two battalions and six pieces of cannon, so that these roads are well lit. I am assured that Breifenfeld is a position which dominates the plain; this is something to study. The left bank of Parlha as far as Taucha will be illuminated by cavalry and artillery posts. On the Partha there are several bridges: three will be designated so that, if the enemy did not make movements on the side of Halle, and yet you were attacked by the Austrians, and would need the 6th corps, it could lead by the three bridges and pass the Partha. But be sure to use the 6th Corps only at the last extremity, for everything suggests that the Silesian Army is on Halle's side. I think that Marshal Marmont must at once build some redoubts in the position he will choose at Breitenfeld. I think that we must at once build a deck at the Pont de Connewitz and at the various bridges at Leipzig, and especially at Lindenau.

Yesterday I took an order of the day to order that all my infantry should be placed in two ranks; put it on the spot immediately. I no longer want to be in three ranks: the fire of the third rank, the bayonet of the third rank, are insignificant, and when one places oneself in columns by division, each battalion will be found to form a column of six ranks, besides the three rows of crowds. This is more than enough, and this has the great advantage that a battalion of 500 men will appear to the enemy to be 750 men; which, above all, will be of a very good effect at this moment, when the enemy does not know this new order, and will make him judge the army of a third stronger than it is. An hour after receiving this order, let everything be arranged as well.

It is very important you formed the 5th Cavalry Corps by joining all the regiments. General Belliard knows perfectly the organization of this corps in three divisions. You will then have three good divisions, one of light cavalry and two of dragons; for the young soldiers, mingled with the ancients, will be so good.[353]

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It is probable that I will come this night to take a position on the side of Hohenleina, with all my Guard and the cuirassiers of Latour-Maubourg. In the day of tomorrow 14, other corps will arrive.

All that is in the garrison of Leipzig, belonging to the 2nd, 5th and 6th corps, it will be necessary to send them back to them. These men will render more services in their corps than in temporary battalions.

As soon as my Guard arrives, all that belongs to it in infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and which is at Leipzig, will join it.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20793. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN DUEEN.
Dühen, October 13, 1813.

Cousin, put to the order of the army that the Emperor orders that from today all the infantry of the army rank in battalions in two ranks instead of three, His Majesty looking at the fire and the bayonets of the third rank as of no effect. When the battalions are arranged in close columns by division, the formation in two ranks offers six ranks and three ranks of fire, which is sufficient, and moreover has the advantage of giving the battalions a third more of frontage. This formation also has the advantage that, on the eve of a battle, the enemy, not being forewarned, will evaluate the army before him with forces of one-third greater than they are.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original, War Depot,

20794. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DROUOT, ASSISTANT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 13, 1813,

The first division of the Duke of Treviso will go to Hohenleina, the second to a league back, to Hohenroda. The first division of the Duke of Reggio will go to Gollmenz, the second to Lindenhayn; the artillery reserve at Lindenhayn; Latour-Maubourg, on the right of Gollmenz, observing Delitzsch and flanking the road; Ornano, at Hohenleinu, near Cleetzen, also flanking the road; General Walther behind him. Recommend to all the cavalry to flank the right and to light up.[354]

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General Bertrand will be in position at the Düben Windmill. General Curial at Eilenburg and General Friant at Düben will be ready to leave at four o'clock in the morning.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20795. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, IN EILENBURG.
Dûben, October 13, 1813, two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Duke of Bassano, send to the Duke of Padua and the King of Naples that the Duke of Treviso, the Duke of Reggio, General Latour-Maubourg, and General Walther have just crossed the Düben Bridge, and will be at Hohenleina this evening. The Duke of Ragusa must have arrived at noon around Leipzig. The parks, the deck crew, the general headquarters go to Eilenburg. General Durrieu will take command of the place. General Curial will have to leave tomorrow, at break of day. The King of Saxony may leave with General Curial for Leipzig; There will be a battle, but it will be more than a league from the city; if, however, the king prefers to go to Torgau, to keep himself further from the battle, let me know his opinion. In the event of his coming to Leipzig, he would have to leave at three o'clock in the morning with the Curial division; the king would then arrive early.

Write in numbers, and by all means, in Dresden the successes we have obtained all these days, and the probabilities of a battle.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20796. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Düben, October 13, 1813, an evening,

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, it is probable that I will be at Hohenleiua at daybreak tomorrow. All my young Guard and my cavalry will be on Leipzig tomorrow. The Curial division will be ordered to leave at five o'clock in the morning. The Friant division will leave tomorrow, day. The 4th corps, which has just arrived, will also leave tomorrow, day. The Duke of Taranto will cross the Düben Bridge tomorrow, at one o'clock in the afternoon. General Reynier will be here tomorrow evening.[355]

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We destroyed the bridges of Wartenburg, Dessau and Aken. We have made in these different cases 3,000 prisoners; we have taken twenty pieces, of cannon, 2 to 300 wagons, carried the alarm to Berlin, and all my army will be reunited on the 16th in Leipzig to give battle.

The news is that the Prince of Sweden's headquarters was on the 12th at Bernburg. The corps of Tauenzien and a part of Bülow's corp were thrown on the right bank, with the luggage, a large part of their parks, and are separated from their army.

I just saw the man named Kraft, who told me that they had great hopes for Bavaria, but that at the start nothing was agreed, that there was nothing to do with the Denmark, that the French army was thought to be retreating behind the Saale.

Write to Dresden and Leipzig the results which I have announced to you above, but by increasing the figures. If the King of Saxony decides to go to Leipzig, make sure that he can leave with the Curial Division and General Lefebvre at five o'clock in the morning.

Write to your agent at Leipzig to speak earnestly to the regency, so we make bread and strength that provide water for life force [strong Brandy] and we meet a lot of rice supply, so that the troops may be fed; let him feel that it is not in a moment when we have 300,000 men around his walls that a city like Leipzig must joke about objects of this consequence. It would also be necessary to speak to the king's ministers to send commissioners. It is essential to have 100,000 rations of bread, 500 quintals of rice and 300,000 rations of brandy per day. This large quantity of rice is to be distributed at the rate of six ounces per man, so that the 100,000 rations of bread, which are only a third of the necessary rations, may suffice. Make yourself aware of the importance of taking action to achieve this result.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. Pass the attached letter to the King of Naples.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20797. - TO JOACHIM NAPOLEON, KING OF NAPLES, AT WACHAU.

Düben, October 13, 1813, seven o'clock in the evening.

I will be tomorrow morning, in the day, in Hohenleina, where is gathered all my Guard.

The position of Eutrizsch, on the road to Halle, building on the[356]

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on the left to the Elster and the right to the Partha, is designated as being able to be occupied by 12,000 men, who would be safe from being forced; order the Duke of Ragusa to recognize it; the Duke of Ragusa must have arrived.

General Lefebvre and General Curial will also march early tomorrow, and will go to Taucha. I believe that the King of Saxony will also pass by that way to Leipzig.

We took the bridges of Aken and Roslau. In these different cases we have made 3,000 prisoners, including 80 officers, taken twenty pieces of cannon, and two or three hundred wagons. Our runners are spread all over the plain; the alarm is up to Berlin.

It appears that the headquarters of the Prince of Sweden was yesterday at Bernburg.

Only on the 16th will I be able to attack the enemy.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20798. - To M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.
Düben, October 14, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Bassano, I have just given orders for the King of Saxony, General Curial and General Lefebvre to leave at five o'clock in the morning for Leipzig. Arriving at Faucha, the troops will take up their position, and the king, with his battalion which he has brought from Dresden, and protected by the cavalry of General Lefebvre, will enter Leipzig.

I leave at seven in the morning to go to Leipzig; it is therefore on the direct road from Düben to Leipzig that I will be.

The town of Eilenburg will be guarded by General Durrieu, who must have arrived there yesterday with the general headquarters and the parks.

600 Cossacks, who had escaped the affairs of Dessau, wanted to swim across the Elbe, but, as the wind was too strong, they drowned.

NAPOLEON.

Pass the attached letter to the King of Naples.

I am also sending you a letter for the Duke of Padua.

I write to the King of Saxony; you will find the attached letter.

From the original comm. by the Duke de Bassano.[357]

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20799. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.

Duben, October 14, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, let the Prince of Moskova know that my headquarters will be at the gates of Leipzig today; that I suppose that in the evening of the 14th he will cross the bridge of Düben, in order to be tomorrow in Leipzig. Write to the Duke of Tareute that I suppose that he slept yesterday at Kemberg, and that he may pass early today the bridge of Düben, to carry his head to Lindenhayn, so that the prince of the Moskva can spend the night.

Send the Prince of the Moskva to leave a strong rearguard of infantry and cavalry to patrol in all directions and pick up the stragglers and join them.

Write to General Reynier that I have not heard from him since the morning of the 13th; that I suppose he will have come to bed on the 13th at Wittenberg, and that today he will approach Düben; that my headquarters is near Leipzig, he will inform me of his march in detail, and the place where he may be on the 15th and the 16th.

Write to General Sebastiani that it is necessary for him to take the lead on the Duke of Taranto, to cross the bridge of Dühen as soon as possible and to get closer to Leipzig. Recommend him to know where he is, where he will be tonight and tomorrow.

Order General Latour-Muuhourg to leave at five in the morning for a march on the road to Leipzig. He will walk to the right, cover the whole road, and light up on Delitzsch's side. If he learns anything in his gratitude, he will instruct me on the spot.

Order General Drouot to send the dukes of Reggio and Treviso, General Ornano, and General Walther, at daybreak, as far as a league from Leipzig; to leave today also the old guard to the day.

Give the same order to the small headquarters; it will not have to go beyond the position that the old Guard will take. General Drouot will order General Curial and General Lefebvre to leave at daybreak for Eilenburg on Taucha.

The King of Saxony will march with the generals Lefebvre and Curial. General Lefebvre will give the King the escort necessary to take him from Taucha to Leipzig; but the generals Lefebvre-Desnoettes and Curial will remain in Taucha; they will announce the time at which they will arrive.[358]

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General Durrieu will keep the important point of Eilenburg; he will manage the wagons of the park, those of the general headquarters, those of the administration and the crews of the bridge, on the left bank; he will announce the time at which, today 14, all this will be parked on the left bank and could leave. He will take all the proper steps.

Order General Bertrand to leave Düben today at nine o'clock in the morning, and when it is certain that the bridge is clear, and to make a good march in the direction of Leipzig. It will be necessary for him to arrive tonight a league from Leipzig.

You will order General Curial to send to Wurzen the 200 horses of the Vallin Brigade, to light and support the battalion and the two pieces of cannon he has at Wurzen, as well as to keep the roads of Wurzen free at Leipzig.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20800. - TO GENERAL ARRIGHI, DUKE OF PADUA, GOVERNOR OF LEIPZIG.

Düben, October 14, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Padua, the King of Saxony leaves Eilenburg today at five o'clock in the morning, to go to Leipzig. Order that one prepare one's lodging; he will go to his place. I will choose on my arrival the place where I wish to establish myself.

The Duke of Treviso slept at Hohenleina. It will be early tomorrow in Widderitzsch, the right leaning on the road and the left on the side of Elster. The Duke of Reggio will take a position at the village of Seehausen, the left at the wheel and the right side of the Partha.

General Curial will arrive at Taucha.

The King of Saxony, who is escorted by General Curial, departs, as I told you, at five o'clock in the morning. You can calculate the moment of his arrival. He brought from Dresden a small battalion of Saxon grenadiers who will accompany him to his lodging.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. I leave at seven o'clock in the morning to go to Leipzig.

It is therefore on the direct road from Düben to Leipzig that I will be. If there is anything new, send it to me on this road. I will probably take my accommodation out of the city.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.[359]

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20801.-TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE,
COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, WALKING ON DUBEN.
Düben, October 14, 1813, seven o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, I hope you'll be here today early. You have to go right to the river. There is no doubt that tomorrow we will be attacked by the Bohemian Army and the Silesian Army. Walk in haste, and if you hear the cannonade, go to the fire. The army of Silesia emerges by Halle and Zorbig.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Mr Bædeker from Cologne.

20802, - TO MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE OF THE MOSKOVA,
COMMANDING THE 3rd, 4th AND 7th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN POETNITZ.
Dûben, October 14, 1813, seven o'clock in the morning.

I received your letter from yesterday at five o'clock in the evening. I am surprised that you had not yet received my letter, in which I told you that we were leaving for Leipzig and that you must leave with all due diligence. I hope that you will be gone this morning before the day and that you will be tonight in Düben. The news which you have of the royal prince must make you speed up your march; If he left on the 12th for Bernburg, he may be in Leipzig today, and he may attack us tomorrow; so proceed with diligence on Leipzig. General Reynier and General Dombrowski also walk there. The Duke of Taranto has slept at Kemberg, so I hope he will pass early in Dühen and go before you. Let me know the time you will cross the Dühen Bridge.
It is likely that we will be attacked tomorrow on Leipzig. If you hear the cannon tomorrow, redouble your march.
According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20803. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 14, 1813.

My Cousin, General Bertrand, and General Latour-Maubourg will announce the time at which they will arrive at the village of Goeschelwitz, two leagues from Leipzig, so that I may send them positive orders. If they arrive at this village without receiving orders, General Bertrand will take position, the right to the road and the left[360]

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on the side of the Dessau road. General Latour-Maubourg will take a similar position, lighting the Delitzsch and Landsberg road, the parks and embarrassments behind.

The Duke of Reggio has orders to place himself provisionally, if he does not receive orders, the left to the road, at the height of the village of Seehausen, and the right to the Partha; the Duke of Treviso in the village of Widderitzsch, his right at the road and the left side of the Elster.

If General Bertrand and General Latour-Maubourg hear the cannonade in Leipzig, they will speed up their march. I will be on the road from Düben to Leipzig, and there will be left an elite gendarmerie picket at the Pfaffendorf bridge, to indicate the position I will have taken after passing the Partha.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20804. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT DUBEN.
Düben, October 14, 1813.

Cousin, write to General Durrieu to have the crews of the bridge, the wings of the general headquarters, and the artillery and engineering parks on the left bank of the Mulde placed; that he entrusts to the Bavarian general the guard of Eilenburg, whom he visits with this general, to determine well how he should place his infantry and his artillery; let them know the state of the crews, the number of wagons, the time they can leave, and the time it takes to get to Leipzig, and be ready to leave an hour after he received the order, with all his wagons.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20805. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT BREITENFELD.
Reudnitz. October 14, 1813.

My headquarters are in the village of Reudnitz in the Kohlgarten, at the point of intersection of the Taucha and Wurzen roads, half a league from Leipzig.

My orderly officer Caraman realizes that you are taking a stand in Stahmel and Breitenfeld.

General Bertrand has orders to take a stand, the left to[361]

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Gohlis and the right at La Partha, covering Schonfeld Bridge; it is thus directed behind your left and will serve you as a reserve.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke of Taranto passed the bridge of Düben, and advanced to Leipzig.

There has been a fairly lively cannonade today; the enemy has been repulsed. We occupy Liebertwolkwitz, the right supported by the Elster, the enemy extending to his left, that is to our right.

All my Guard, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, comes to be placed around my dwelling.

It would be well to stir some soil. Do some felling and place palisades where it could be useful.

I send you a report of the battle of Gustave Adolphe, which deals with the positions you occupy.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20806. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, EILENBURG.

Reudnitz, October 14, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Bassano, I receive a letter from Marshal Saint-Cyr, dated October 13 at ten o'clock in the evening, that is to say, from yesterday to evening. Write to him by locals, to let him know our success these days. Tell him that we have fought successfully again today as a vanguard affair; that probably all this will be decided on the 15th and the 16th; and that from then on he can calculate that he will be promptly cleared.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Bassano.

20807. - TO MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTE, COMMANDING THE 11th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENHAVN.

Reudnitz, October 15, 1813, eight o'clock in the morning.

The enemy yesterday attacked the King of Naples with 80,000 men; he made six attacks, he was everywhere repulsed; eighty pieces of cannon have been engaged; the 5th Cavalry Corps, composed partly of cavalry from Spain, made the best charges. Not only did the King of Naples maintain his position, but even he took over the portion of land he had evacuated during the night to concentrate. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy began a retrograde movement. In the night, we saw few fires. It is not[362]

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only eight in the morning. All the recognitions walk without meeting anything. Did the enemy take a defensive position to receive the battle, or did he withdraw, seeing that we were in a position to crush him? That's what we'll know in a few hours. In any case, head to Taucha, which will clear the way for the prince of the Moskva.

Let me know what time you will arrive in Taucha, Do not cross the bridge, because it is possible that I will make you turn by Naunhof.

All the information is that, by a maneuver I can not understand, the Prince of Sweden has crossed the Saale and is on Merseburg, so that the Duke of Ragusa would have before him only cavalry. If this march is intended to take us all, I see in it a new proof of madness, which the Prince of Sweden gives at this moment, since, meanwhile, he delivers the Austrians and the army of Wittgenstein to their own strength.

Send a copy of this letter to the Prince of Moskva. It is necessary that he continue his march in the direction he follows.

There is a bridge at Schonfeld; there is one opposite Neutzsch; if you had to downgrade to go to Taucha, you could also switch to one of these bridges,

We did yesterday to the enemy 1,200 prisoners and took two pieces of cannon. I think we had 4 or 500 injured.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20808. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN REUDNITZ.

Reudnitz, October 15, 1813.

Cousin, write to Prince Poniatowski to send strong gratitude to the Crostewitz bridge. It will pass on the side of Zwenkau, where it is said that there are many Cossacks; he will try to surprise them, and will go from village to village to interrogate the inhabitants and to take information.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20809. - SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR

BY PRESENTING THE EAGLES TO THREE REGIMENTS OF THE 4th CORPS.

. . . . . October 15, 1813.

Soldiers, let these eagles be your rallying point now.[363]

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Swear to die rather than abandon them; swear to prefer death to the dishonor of our arms.

Soldiers, that's the enemy; you swear to die rather than suffer that France feels an affront!

Excerpt from the *Manuscript of 1813*, Baron Fain.

20810. - ORDER.

Reudnilz, October 15, 1813, in the evening.

Order General Reynier to reunite his whole corps at Düben, to go back to the left bank and wait for new orders.

According to the minute. Deposit of war,

20811. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN REUDNITZ.

Reudnitz, October 15, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, order the Duke of Taranto to leave tomorrow, day, to go to Holzhausen, and from there to Seifertshayn, where he will receive orders to turn the enemy by his right. He will leave Faucha two battalions to keep his parks, his luggage and the position.

The Emperor will be at six o'clock in the morning at Liehertwolkwitz.

According to the minute. Deposit of the war.

20812. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY AT L1NDENTHAL.

Reudnitz, October 15, 1813, ten o'clock in the evening.

The reports of the city are that the royal prince is in Merseburg.

It is believed tonight to see many fires at Markrannstædt, which would make me suppose that the strength of the enemy will not present itself on the way to Halle, but on the way to Weissenfels, from where he would join by Zwenkau or Pegau to the Bohemian Army. It is essential that you have an officer at the Lindenau Tower, and that you send another to the Tower of Leipzig to see at daybreak. I am sorry that you did not extend your reconnaissance to Schkenditz.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[364]

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20813.- BULLETIN OF THE GRANDE ARMY.

Rendnitz, October 15, 1813.

On the 7th, the Emperor left Dresden. On the 8th he slept at Wurzen on the 9th at Eilenburg and on the 10th at Düben.

The enemy army of Silesia, who was on Wurzen, at once retreated and returned to the left bank of the Mulde; he had some engagements, where we made prisoners and took several hundred baggage wagons.

General Reynier went on to Wittenberg, crossed the Elbe, marched on Roslau, turned the Dessau Bridge, seized it, then went on to Aken and seized the bridge. General Bertrand attacked the bridges of Wartenburg and seized it. The prince of the Moskova fell on the city of Dessau; he met a Prussian division; General Delmas overthrew it, and took 3,000 men and six pieces of cannon.

Several couriers of cabinet, including the Sieur Kraft, with dispatches of high importance, were taken.

After having thus seized all the bridges of the enemy, the Emperor's project was to cross the Elbe, to maneuver on the right bank, from Hamburg to Dresden, to threaten Potsdam and Berlin, and to take for operation center Magdeburg, which, for this purpose, had been supplied with munitions of war and mouth. But on the 13th, the Emperor informed Düben that the Bavarian army was united with the Austrian army, and was threatening the Lower Rhine. This inconceivable defection foresaw the defection of other princes, and induced the Emperor to return to the Rhine; an unfortunate change, since everything had been prepared to operate on Magdeburg; but it would have been necessary to remain separated and without communication with France for a month: it had no problem at the moment when the Emperor had stopped his plans; it was no longer the case when Austria was going to find two new armies available: the Bavarian army and the army opposed to Bavaria. The Emperor thus changed with these unforeseen circumstances, and carried his headquarters to Leipzig.

However, the King of Naples, who had remained under observation at Freyberg, had been ordered on the 7th to change his front, and to go to Penig and Frohhurg, operating on Wurzen and Wittenberg. An Austrian division, which occupied Augusfushurg, rendering this movement difficult, the King was ordered to attack it, defeated it, took several battalions from it, and after that converted it to the right.[365]

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Meanwhile, the right of the enemy army of Bohemia, composed of the Russian corps of Wittgenstein, had gone to Altenburg, at the news of the change of front of the King of Naples. He went to Frohburg, and then left to Borna, placing himself between the King of Naples and Leipzig. The King did not hesitate on the maneuver he was to make; he turned about, marched on the enemy, knocked him down, took nine pieces of cannon, a thousand prisoners, and threw him beyond the Elster, after making him suffer a loss of 4 to 5,000 men.

On the 15th, the position of the army was as follows:

The Emperor's headquarters were at Reudnitz, half a league from Leipzig.

The 4th Corps, commanded by General Bertrand, was in the village of Lindenau.

The 6th corps was at Lindenthal.

The King of Naples, April 2nd, 8th and 5th Corps, had his right at Dölitz and his left at Liebertwolkwitz.

The 3rd and 7th Corps were marching from Eilenburg to flank the 6th Corps.

The great Austrian army of Bohemia had Gyulai's corps vis-a-vis Lindenau, a corps at Zwenkau, and the rest of the army, the left leaning at Croebern, and the right at Naunhof.

The bridges of Wurzen and Eilenburg on the Mulde, and the position of Taucha on the Partha, were occupied by our troops.

Everything announced a great battle.

The result of our various movements, in these six days, was 5,000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon and a lot of harm done to the enemy.

In these circumstances Prince Poniatowski was covered with glory.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of October 30, 1813.

20814. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN LINDENTHAL.

Reudnitz, October 16, 1813, seven o'clock in the morning.

It seems to me that nothing announces that the enemy wishes to arrive at Halle, and that he has only reconnaissance and a body of cavalry. It seems doubtful that yesterday we saw, as we pretend, some battalions of infantry. At the beginning of the reconnaissance, this morning, it will be fully verified, and as I am going to attack the[366]

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Austrians, I think it is proper for you to pass the city to the Partha bridge, to the suburb, and to place yourself in reserve half a league from the city, between Leipzig and Liebertwolkwitz, your divisions in echelons; from there you can go to Lindenau, if the enemy made a serious attack on that side, which seems to me absurd. I will call you to battle, as soon as I see the forces of the enemy, and I will be sure that he is engaged. Finally, you will be able to reach the assistance of General Bertrand, who will have posts on your positions, if, which is not probable, an enemy army could appear on the road to Halle.

You will have to keep your person on the way out of the city.

It will be necessary to leave the Lorge division to General Bertrand, so that this division, supported by General Bertrand's infantry, still occupies your advanced positions.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20815. - BULLETIN OF THE GRANDE ARMY.

Leipzig October 16, 1813, evening.

On the 15th, the Prince of Schwarzenberg, commanding the enemy army, announced on the agenda that the next day, the 16th, there would be a general and decisive battle.

Indeed, on the 16th, at nine o'clock in the morning, the great Allied army came upon us. He was constantly working to extend on his right. At first we saw three large columns being carried, one along the river Elster, against the village of Dölitz, the second against the village of Wachau, and the third against that of Liehertmolkwitz, These three columns were preceded by two hundred pieces of cannon.

The Emperor immediately made his arrangements.

At ten o'clock the cannonade was very strong, and at eleven o'clock both armies were engaged in the villages of Dölitz, Wachau, and Liebertwolkwitz. These villages were attacked six to seven times; the enemy was constantly repulsed and covered the avenues of his corpses. The Comte de Lauriston, with the 5th corps, defended the village on the left, Liebertwolkwitz; Prince Poniatowski, with his brave Poles, defended the village on the right, Dœlitz, and the Duke de Bellune defended Wachau.

At noon the enemy's sixth attack had been repulsed; we were masters of the three villages, and we had made 2,000 prisoners.[367]

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At about the same time, the Duke of Tarentum debouched by Holzhausen, carrying himself on a redoubt of the enemy, whom General Charpentier seized at a charge, seizing the artillery and making some prisoners.

The moment seemed decisive.

The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio to go to Wachau with two divisions of the young Guard. He also ordered the Duke of Treviso to march on Liebertwolkwitz with two other divisions of the Young Guard, and to seize a large wood, which is on the left of the village. At the same time he advanced on the center a battery of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, directed by General Drouot.

All these arrangements had the success that was expected.

The enemy artillery moved away. The enemy withdrew, and the battlefield stayed with us.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon, All the troops of the enemy had been engaged. He had recourse to his reserve. The Count de Merveldt, who commanded the Austrian reserve in chief, relieved all the troops of all the attacks with six divisions, and the Russian imperial guard, which formed the reserve of the Russian army, raised them in the center.

The cavalry of the Russian guard and the Austrian cuirassiers rushed to their right by their left, seized Dœlitz, and came to prance around the squares of the Duke de Bellune.

The King of Naples marched with the cuirassiers of Latour-Maubourg, and charged the enemy's cavalry by the left of Wachau, while the Polish cavalry and the dragons of the Guard, commanded by General Letort, were charging on the right. The enemy cavalry was defeated; two whole regiments remained on the field of battle. General Lefort made 300 Russian and Austrian prisoners. General Latour-Maubourg took a few hundred men from the Russian guard.

The Emperor immediately advanced the Curial Division of the Guard, to strengthen Prince Poniatowski. General Curial went to the village of Doelitz, attacked it with a bayonet, took it without striking a blow, and made 1,200 prisoners, among whom was General-in-Chief Merveldt.

The affairs thus restored to our right, the enemy retired, and the field of battle was not disputed.

The pieces of the reserve de la Garde, which General Drouot commanded, were with the sharpshooters; the enemy cavalry came the[368]

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charge. The gunners ranged their pieces, which they had had the precaution of loading with grapeshot, and fired with so much agility, that in an instant the enemy was repulsed. In the mean time, the French cavalry advanced to support these batteries.

General Maison, commanding a division of the 5th Corps, officer of the highest distinction, was wounded. General Latour-Maubourg, commanding the cavalry, had his thigh carried off with a cannonball. Our loss in this day was 2,500 men, both killed and wounded. It is not exaggerating to carry the enemy's to 25,000 men.

The conduct of Count Lauriston and Prince Poniatowski on this day can not be over-praised. To give the latter a proof of his satisfaction, the Emperor appointed him to the field of battle Marshal of France, and granted a large number of decorations to the regiments of his body.

General Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the village of Lindenau by Generals Gyulai, Thielmann and Liechtenstein. Fifty or so pieces of cannon were deployed from one side to the other. The fight lasted six hours without the enemy gaining an inch of ground. At five o'clock in the evening, General Bertrand decided on victory by charging with his reserve, and not only did he render vain the plans of the enemy, who wished to seize the bridges of Lindenau and the suburbs of Leipzig, but still he forced him to evacuate his field of battle.

On the right of the Partha, a league from Leipzig, and about four leagues from the battlefield where the Emperor was, the Duke of Ragusa was engaged. By one of those fatal circumstances which often influence the most important affairs, the 3rd corps, which was to support the Duke of Ragusa, hearing nothing on this side at ten o'clock in the morning, and hearing on the contrary a frightful cannonade on the side where the Emperor was, thought he was doing well, and thus lost his day on the steps. The Duke of Ragusa, delivered to his own strength, defended Leipzig, and maintained his position during the whole day; but he experienced losses which were not compensated for by those which he caused to the enemy, however great they might be. Battalions of naval gunners have faintly behaved. Generals Compans and Friederichs were injured. In the evening, the Duke of Ragusa, slightly wounded himself, was forced to tighten his position on the Partha. He had to abandon in this movement several dismantled parts and several wagons.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of October 30, 1813.[369]

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20816. - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO, COMMANDING THE 2nd AND 4th DIVISIONS OF THE YOUNG GUARD, IN LEIPZIG.

Faubourg de Leipsig, October 19, 1813.

Cousin, conduct yourself, with the two light cavalry divisions of the Guard and one of your divisions, on Lützen. Get the baggage and parks behind you and flank them with cavalry columns. The Barrois division will remain at Lindenau and between this village and the Halle road, to keep all positions until it is replaced.

For two days I have not received a letter from you; It would, however, have been very important for you to inform me of the arrangements you had made; you should have written to me four times a day.

Write to General Bertrand to make him understand that he must occupy in the day, and as soon as possible, Weissenfels, without striking a blow.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke of Treviso.

20817. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT BERTRAND, COMMANDING THE 4th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, WEISSENFELS.

Leipzig, October 20, 1813, seven o'clock in the morning.

General Bertrand, I received even letter from the 19th to ten o'clock. I see with pleasure that you are at Weissenfels, the master of the bridge. Have three easel bridges built and put them so that it makes three different outlets. Send reconnoitres in the direction of Merseburg and Naumburg, by the right wing. Take care of the wind and make arrangements as if Weisseufels was to be defended as a bridgehead, and especially make practicable the débouchés on the left bank, which seemed to me difficult. If you do not foresee any obstacle to take away from Naumburg and Merseburg by detachments, do it; At present we have on both banks a safe point, Merseburg would have the advantage of being much closer to Leipzig. As soon as I am informed, part of the army will move to this point. It is indispensable to send a column of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to Koenes; the infantry will retreat and keep the bridge.

Write to Erfurt to write to the Duke of Valmy, who will make known by the telegraph that, after many incidents, in which the glory of arms has always remained with us, I am on the Saale; that the Emperor is well.[370]

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Place posts in loopholed houses between Lützen and Weissenfels. Have a good infantry post set up with two pieces of cannon placed on the defile where the Duke of Istria was killed.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by M, General Count Henry Bertrand,

20818. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WESSENFELS.

Weissenfels, October 20, 1813.

Cousin, write to General Pire that you have received his report; that he did well to address it directly; that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, with 5,000 men of light cavalry, will be at Freyburg tonight, to pass on the right bank of the Unstrut, and to flood the plain in the directions of Weimar, Erfurt, and Naumburg; that I wish him to question the inhabitants for news of what is going on in Kassel, and that as soon as he has any, he must let me know them; that, if the King has returned to his capital, he sends him a courier to inform him of the approach of the army.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20819. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN WESSENFELS.

Weissenfels. October 20, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, write to General Bertrand that he must hold in his hand tonight, at Freyburg, the 5th Cavalry Corps and the Guilleminot and Morand divisions, as well as the Wurtembergers; that I ordered the Duke of Treviso to go all night, to be in Freyburg tomorrow morning, that I think that with the 5th Cavalry Corps and his infantry he must march tomorrow on Eckarlsberga, attacking what the enemy would have vis-à-vis Koeen, the enemy can not, according to general considerations, have a lot of people there; that he owes moreover, by his recognitions today and to Freyburg, to have obtained positive information; that if the enemy was in considerable strength, which is by no means presumable, the Duke of Treviso would support him; for it is important that nothing can run against us by the bridge of Koenes; that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes will have arrived at Freyburg at night with 5 to 6,000 horses; that it will pass on the right bank of the Unstrut and from there[371]

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will beat all the roads of Laucha and others on the right, so as to flank the right of his movement, and communicate with Erfurt, as well as know what is done on the side of Cassel; that he should consider General Lefebvre only as a partisan or as a flanker, but that he must always hold the 5th corps in his hand; that I will be early tomorrow at Freyburg.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20820. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, WEISSENFELS.

Weissenfels, October 20, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, write to General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to order him to go with his cavalry that night at Freyburg, whence he will debouch, so as to cover with his light cavalry the roads of Laucha, Kolleda, Buttelstedt, & c. in order to keep the bridges and to have news from the enemy on all sides.

Make known to him that General Bertrand, with the 5th Cavalry Corps, will go by Freyburg on Buttelstedt, but by attacking beforehand what the enemy would have at the top of the parade of Koesen; that I will be early tomorrow at Freyburg. Ask him to question the bailiffs and the postmasters, to send agents in all directions, and to give the alarm everywhere.

Order the Duke of Treviso to leave, so as to be before daybreak at Freyburg, from which he will assist Count Bertrand in his attack, if necessary.

General Ornano will be attached to the Duke of Treviso, whom he will join at Freyburg. Give orders accordingly to General Ornano.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20821. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, WEISSENFELS.

Weissenfels, October 20, 1813, nine o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, order General Fontanelli to cross the big bridge after midnight and rejoin his corps.

Charge General Ruly, Chief of Staff of the Artillery, to declare to you if all the artillery has passed, and this, under his responsibility, since it is from this report that I will give orders.

Give orders, either to the military crews or to all others[372]

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transport, to cross the bridge at night. You will let me know if tomorrow morning everything will be over.

Order the Duke of Reggio to send all the cavalry under his command, and to direct it to the position of the 2nd Cavalry Corps, holding in check all that could lead to Merseburg. Order that all this cavalry beat the platform on the Merseburg side and in all directions. The Duke of Reggio will take a position on the heights of Weissenfels. He will pass a division to keep the bridgehead on that side and press his cavalry, which will be under observation on the road to Merseburg and in the position occupied today by the 2nd Cavalry Corps.

Order the Duke of Ragusa to leave, with the 6th, 3rd and 7th corps and his artillery, at two o'clock in the morning, to go to Freyburg.

Order the Duke of Bellune to leave with the 2nd corps at three o'clock in the morning for the same purpose.

The division of General Semellé will leave at four o'clock in the morning to follow them.

The 11th and 5th corps will leave only after the Guard, and at the earliest at seven in the morning, after having rallied well.

Order that the 2nd Cavalry Corps, the 3rd Cavalry Corps, and all cavalry not attached to corps other than the 1st Corps, which is assigned to the Duke of Reggio, be set in motion at four o'clock in the morning for Freyburg.

Finally, order that the old Guard and the old Guard cavalry set in motion tomorrow at five o'clock in the morning for Freyburg. They will be preceded by the park reserve and Park of the Guard. All measures shall be taken in such a way that there is no other interval in the course of the body than that desired by the ordinance,

Write to the Duke of Padua to take the details of the command of the 3rd Cavalry Corps.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20822. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT BERTRAND, COMMANDING THE 4th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN KOESEN.

Freyburg, October 21, 1813, ten o'clock in the morning.

Count Bertrand, one of your aides-de-camp arrives and informs me that you are at Koenes. I have not received any letters from you since you left me.[373]

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I am in Freyburg. It's ten o'clock. Perhaps I will go to Eckartsberga tonight. Write to me in both places.

Hold all the outlets of the Saale, from that of the heights of Koenes to those of the heights of Camburg and Dornburg. Point out Jena's.

It is probable that the Duke of Reggio, who is at the rear, will occupy this night the outlets of Freyburg and Laucha.

If there are no enemies in Weimar, send someone to get some news.

General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes with 5,000 horses is today in Rastenberg, The bridge of Laucha has been preserved. General Saint-Germain, with his cavalry corps, is there.

Rally all the cavalry which is under your orders on Koenes, to be able to light all the left bank of the Saale.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by General Count Henry Bertrand.

20823. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ECKARTSBERGA.

Eckartsberga, October 22, 1813,

Cousin, write to General Bertrand that his evacuation of Koeen is motivated by nothing; that it exposes the headquarters, the line of communication with Freyburg, and especially the rear-guard; that this is all the more inconvenient as he wrote yesterday a very opposite letter, by which he felt the necessity of preserving this position all day today; that this is what the Duke of Reggio counted; that it is necessary that he takes a position to flank the march of the Duke of Reggio, and that he returns the 5th corps of cavalry with artillery to observe the outlets of Koeen, to protect the road of Eckartsberga and to bind himself with the cavalry of the clue of Reggio.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20824. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ERFURT.

Erfurt, October 23, 1813, noon.

Cousin, order General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to support General Pire on the road to Weimar, and to push the enemy into Weimar, if he is strongest.[374]

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Order the Poles to support General Pire and General Lefehvre-Desnoettes in the same direction.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20825. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ERFURT.

Erfurt, October 23, 1813,

Cousin, order General Sebastiani to leave with the Exelmans division, the Berckheim division, and the Saint-Germain division with five pieces of cannon. He will proceed immediately to Gotha, where he will establish his headquarters. He will push the Cossacks, and establish his communications with Eisenach and Erfurt. There is at Gotha General Guerin with a convoy, several battalions and two batteries of artillery: give him the letter enclosed; he will take this under his orders.

According to the minute, Deposit of the war,

20826. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT ERFURT.

Erfurt, October 23, 1813,

Cousin, give orders that the marshals give in the day the condition of the rifles, shoes and effects of clothing which they miss; that they also complete all the cartridges; that the artillery fills all the caissons, and that the general of artillery proposes during the day the reorganization of the artillery of the army.

Order the Duke of Padua to take command of the 3rd Cavalry Corps and hold the divisions in his hand.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20827. - TO PRINCE CAMBACHEHES, ARCHICHANGELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Erfurt, October 23, 1813.

Cousin, I found it improper, in reading the address of the municipal body of Paris to the Empress, that in these circumstances the conduct of Maria Theresa was recalled: there is very little tact.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.[375]

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20828. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN ERFURT,

Erfurt, October 24, 1813,

My cousin, General Fontanelli, will continue to follow General Bertrand, as he has done till this hour. You will order him to assemble, on his arrival at Mayence, all the Italian troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and to go, diligently, to Milan, passing by the Simplon. All cadres who would not be needed to drive the men will be sent to Milan in post.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20829. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DROUOT, MAJOR ASSISTANT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN ERFURT.

Erfurt, October 24, 1813.

Write to General Lefebvre-Desnoëttes that it is necessary for him to take an intermediate route from Langensalza to Gotha, in order to always flank our right and to find himself tomorrow between Gotha, Eisenach and Langensalzu, always in communication with us.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20830. - BULLETIN OF THE GRANDE ARMY.

Erfurt, October 24, 1813.

The battle of Wachau had disconcerted all the plans of the enemy. But his army was so large that he still had resources. He hastily recalled, in the night, the corps he had left on the line of operation and the divisions remaining on the Saale; and he pressed the march of General Bennigsen, who arrived with 40,000 men.

After the retreat which he had made on the evening of the 16th, and during the night, the enemy occupied a fine position two leagues behind. It was necessary to use the day of the 17th to recognize it and to determine the point of departure, attack. This day was also necessary to bring the reserve parks and replace the 80,000 guns rounds that had been consumed in the battle. The enemy had time to assemble his troops, which he had dispersed when he engaged in chimerical projects, and to receive the reinforcements he expected.[376]

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Having received notice of the arrival of these reinforcements, and having recognized that the position of the enemy was very strong, the Emperor resolved to attract him to another field. On the 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, he approached Leipzig two leagues, and placed his army, the right at Connewitz, the center at Probstheyda, the left at Stetteritz, placing himself at the tobacco mill.

For his part, the Prince of Moskva had placed his troops opposite the Silesian army on the Partha; the 6th corps at Schonfeld, and the 3rd and 7th at the Partha, at Neutzsch and Sainte-Thecla. The Duke of Padua, with General Dombrowski, guarded the position and the suburb of Leipzig, on the road to Halle.

At three o'clock in the morning the Emperor was at the village of Lindenau.

He ordered General Bertrand to go on Lützen and Weissenfels, to sweep the plain and secure outlets for the Saale and communication with Erfurt. The light troops of the enemy dispersed; and at noon General Bertrand was master of Weissenfels and the bridge over the Saale.

Having thus assured his communications, the Emperor waited firmly for the enemy.

At nine o'clock, the runners announced that he was walking all the way. At ten o'clock the cannonade began.

Prince Poniatowski and General Lefol defended the Connewitz Bridge. The King of Naples, with the 2nd corps, was at Probstheyda, and the Duke of Tarentum at Holzhausen. All the enemy's efforts during the day against Connewitz and Probstheyda failed. The Duke of Taranto was overwhelmed at Holzhausen. The Emperor ordered him to go to the village of Stetteritz. The cannonade was terrible. The Duke de Castiglione, who defended a wood on the center, sustained himself there all day.

The old Guard was stored in reserve on an elevation, forming four large columns directed on the four main points of attack.

The Duke of Reggio was sent to support Prince Poniatowski and the Duke of Treviso to guard the outlets of the city of Leipzig.

The success of the battle was in the village of Probstheyda. The enemy attacked him four times with considerable forces; four times he was repulsed with great loss.

At five o'clock in the evening, the Emperor advanced his supplies of artillery, and spread all his fire on the enemy, who moved away a league from the field of battle.

Meanwhile, the Silesian army attacked the suburb of Halle.[377]

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His attacks, renewed many times in the day, all failed. He tried, with the greater part of his strength, to pass the Partha to Schoenfeld and St. Thecla. Three times he succeeded in placing himself on the left bank, and three times the prince of the Moskova drove him out and beat him by the bayonet.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the victory was for us on this side against the Silesian army, as on the side where the Emperor was against the great army. But at that moment the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wurtemberg cavalry, passed entirely to the enemy. There remained of the Saxon army only General Zeschau, who commanded it in chief, and 500 men. This betrayal not only emptied our lines, but delivered to the enemy the important outlet confided to the Saxon army, which drove infamy to the point of immediately turning its forty pieces of cannon against division Durutte. A moment of disorder ensued; the enemy passed the Partha and marched on Heudnitz, which he seized; he was only half a league from Leipzig.

The Emperor sent his guard on horseback, commanded by General Nansouty, with twenty pieces of artillery, in order to take flank the troops advancing along the Partha to attack Leipzig. He himself went with a division of the Guard to the village of Reudnitz. The promptitude of these movements restores order; the village was resumed, and the enemy pushed very far.

The field of battle remained entirely in our power, and the French army remained victorious in the fields of Leipzig, as it had been in the fields of Wachau.

At night, the fire of our guns had, on all points, repelled the fire of the enemy a league from the field of battle.

Division Generals Vial and Rochambeau died gloriously. Our loss in this day can be estimated at 4,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy must have been extremely considerable. He did not make us any prisoner, and we took him 500 men.

At six o'clock in the evening, the Emperor ordered the arrangements for the next day. But at seven o'clock the generals Sorbier and Dulauloy, commanding the artillery of the army and the Guard, came to his bivouac to give him an account of the consumptions of the day: 95,000 rounds had been fired. They said that the reserves were exhausted, that there were not more than 16,000 rounds; that it sufficed for him to keep up the fire for two hours, and that then we would be without ammunition for subsequent events; that the army, for five days, had fired more than 220,000[378]

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rounds, and that one could only restock at Magdeburg or Erfurt.

This state of things made a prompt movement on one of our two large depots necessary; the Emperor decided for Erfurt, for the same reason that he had decided to come to Leipzig, to be in a position to appreciate the influence of the defection of Bavaria.

The Emperor at once gave orders for the baggage, the parks, the artillery to pass the defiles of Lindenau; he gave the same order to the cavalry and various army corps, and he came to the suburbs of Leipzig to the Prussian Hotel, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening.

This circumstance obliged the French army to renounce the fruits of the two victories in which, with so much glory, it had beaten troops of much greater numbers, the armies of the whole continent.

But this movement was not without difficulty. From Leipzig to Lindenau, there is a defilade of two leagues, crossed by five or six bridges. It was proposed to place 6,000 men and 60 pieces of cannon in the city of Leipzig, which has ramparts, to occupy this city as a defile, and to burn its vast suburbs, in order to prevent the enemy from to lodge there and give play to our artillery placed on the ramparts.

However odious the betrayal of the Saxon army was, the Emperor could not bring himself to destroy one of the beautiful cities of Germany, to deliver it to all kinds of disorder, inseparable from such a defense, and that under the eyes of the king, who from Dresden had wished to accompany the Emperor, and who was so greatly afflicted by the conduct of his army. The Emperor preferred to expose himself to losing a few hundred wagons than to adopt this barbarous party.

At break of day, all the parks, the baggage, all the artillery, the cavalry, the Guard, and two-thirds of the army had passed the defilade.

The Duke of Taranto and Prince Poniatowski were charged with guarding the suburbs, defending them enough time to let everything open, and carrying out the passage of the defilade at about eleven o'clock.

The magistrate of Leipzig sent a deputation to Prince von Schwarzenberg at six o'clock in the morning, to ask him not to return the town to a battle which would entail its ruin.

At nine o'clock the Emperor mounted his horse, entered Leipzig, and went to see the King. He let that prince master do what he wants, and not leave his states leaving them exposed to this spirit of[379]

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the sedition which had been fomented among the soldiers. A Saxon battalion had been formed at Dresden, and joined the young Guard. The Emperor had him put up at Leipzig in front of the King's palace, to serve as his guard, and to shelter him from the first movement of the enemy.

Half an hour later the Emperor went to Lindenau to await the evacuation of Leipzig, and to see the last troops pass the bridges before setting off.

The enemy, however, soon learned that the greater part of the army had evacuated Leipzig, and that there remained only one strong rearguard. He eagerly attacked the Duke of Taranto and Prince Poniatowski; he was several times repulsed, and, while defending the suburbs, our rear-guard retreated. But the Saxons who remained in the city fired on our troops from the ramparts, which made it necessary to speed up the retreat and put a little disorder.

The Emperor had ordered the engineers to practice mines under the great bridge between Leipzig and Lindenau, to blow it up at the last moment, to delay the enemy's march, and to give the baggage time to get away. General Dulauloy had charged Colonel Montfort with this operation. This colonel, instead of remaining on the spot to direct it and to give the signal, ordered a corporal and four sappers to blow up the bridge as soon as the enemy presented himself. The corporal, a man without intelligence and misunderstanding his mission, hearing the first shots fired from the ramparts of the city, millet fire the mines and blew the bridge: part of the army was still on the other side with a park of 80 guns and a few hundred wagons!

The head of this part of the army, who arrived at the bridge, seeing it explode, thought it was in the power of the enemy. A cry of terror spread from rank to rank: "The enemy is on our rear, and the bridges are cut off!" These unfortunates broke up and tried to save themselves. The Duke of Taranto crossed the river swimming; Count Lauriston, less fortunate, drowned; Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a fiery horse, rushed into the water and did not reappear. The Emperor learned of this disaster only when it was too late to remedy it; no remedy would have been possible. Colonel Montfort and the corporal of sappers are brought to a council of war.

The losses occasioned by this unfortunate event may not yet be estimated; they are carried, by approximation, to 12,000 men and several hundred wagons. The disorders he has brought to the army have changed the situation: the victorious French army arrives at Erfurt, as a beaten army would arrive there. It is[380]

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impossible to describe the regrets the army has given to Prince Poniatowski, to Count Lauriston, and to all the brave men who perished in consequence of this fatal event.

We have no news from General Reynier; we do not know if he was caught or killed. It will be easy to imagine the deep grief of the Emperor, who sees, by an oblivion of his prudent dispositions, the results of so many fatigues and labors vanishing.

On the 19th, the Emperor slept at Markrannstedt. The Duke of Reggio had remained at Lindenau.

On the 20th, the Emperor passed the Saale at Weissenfels.

On the 21st, the army passed the Unstrut at Freyburg. General Bertrand took a stand on the heights of Koesen.

On the 22nd, the Emperor slept in the village of Ollendorf.

On the 23rd he arrived in Erfurt.

The enemy, who had been dismayed at the battles of the 16th and 18th, resumed, by the disaster of the 19th, courage and the ascendancy of victory. The French army, after such brilliant successes, lost its victorious attitude.

In Erfurt we found food, ammunition, clothes, shoes, everything the army could need.

The staff will publish the reports of the various army chiefs on the officers who have distinguished themselves in the great days of Wachau and Leipzig.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of October 30, 1813.

20831. - TO PRINCESS PAULNE BORGHESE, IN PARIS.

Gotha, October 25, 1813.

Sister, I received your letter of October 13th. My expenses have been considerable this year and will be even more so next year. I accept the gift you want to give me; but the good will and the resources of my people are such that I believe my means assured to face the enormous expenses which the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 will demand, whatever the events may be, If this coalition of Europe against France was prolonged beyond, and that I had not obtained the successes that I have the right to hope for the bravery and patriotism of the French, then I will make use of your gift and of all those whom my subjects will want to do.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[381]

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20832. - IN PRINCE CAMBACERES,
ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Gotha. October 25, 1813.

Cousin, the last letter I received from you is that of the 18th; I will probably receive the following two tonight.
I have nothing to add to the newsletters that you will communicate to the Empress. I am going to Mainz and I will concentrate the army on the border. The treachery, so inconceivable and unexpected, of Bavaria has disturbed all my plans, and obliges me to bring war closer to our frontiers.
It is to be presumed that in this state of affairs the 120,000 conscripts requested will not be sufficient; because you feel that I do not count much on the 140,000 conscripts of 1815. I therefore want you to bring together the Minister of War, the Director of Conscription, the Minister of Police and the Minister of the Interior, to advise the means to procure 60 to 80,000 men over the age of twenty-two. Regardless of this resource, I rely on 100,000 refractory conscripts. It will be necessary, for this purpose, to organize mobile columns to join them.
As for the need for money, I have written at length to the Minister of Finance (1) and perhaps I will soon come to Paris myself to direct all these operations.
See the Minister of War and the Minister of War, for immediate attention to Wesel, Coeverden, Juliers, Venlo, Grave, & c.
The King of Naples left yesterday evening to go to Naples, where his presence seemed necessary to me.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20833. – TO THE PRINCE CAMBACERE,
ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Gotha. October 25, 1813.

My Cousin, I write to the Minister of War for what relates to a raise of 80 to 100,000 men I need. Hold a council on this, and let me know what we thought. When all Europe is under arms, when everywhere we raise married and unmarried men, and everyone runs to arms against us, France is lost if she does the same.

1) This letter has not been found.[382]

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As for the funds, I am sorry that the Minister of Finance has not answered me. I convened the Legislative Body for December 2nd; I hope to preside over it myself; but, in all cases, the simplest way of having money seems to me to be to increase from 25 to 50 centimes of war all contributions. The contributions make, I believe, 800 millions: 25 centimes would produce 200 millions; 50 would produce 400. I await detailed calculations and comments from the Minister of Finance on this idea. As soon as I have adopted it, a decree of the Council of State, without waiting for the Legislative Body, may order this increase on indirect taxes, and the Minister may order it on direct contributions. Do not lose a moment to make me aware of this, so that I can sign the decree, and that it happens in Paris before November 5 or 6. A perception of two months is of great importance. The direct contributions have been very much reduced, I believe them susceptible of an increase of 50 centimes. The contributions of salt and the rights collected, it seems to me, may receive the same increase without inconvenience. City grants can also support it. Letter post is subject to the same increase. Customs alone could not be treated in this way; but one could increase the rights on many objects, such as the introduction of wool, and this without inconvenience.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20834. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Gotha, October 25, 1813.

Monsieur Duke de Feltre, I have left at Erfurt a supply for eight months and a garrison of 6000 men, under the orders of General d'Aiton, and I am returning my army to Mayence.
I have ordered the Duke de Valmy to have all the hospitals, convalescent depots and cavalry depots passed on the left bank of the Rhine, in order to leave free and available for the movements of the army the in Grand Duchy of Frankfurt and the other provinces on the right bank.
It is probable that when you receive this letter, I will be in the plains of Frankfurt with 30,000 cavalrymen and 100,000 infantrymen, and 4 or 500 pieces of artillery.
We have lost a lot of caissons, both military crews and artillery.[383]

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Here are the steps to take:
Mayence, in the shortest possible time, 100,000 cannon shots and 30,000 rifles.
The city of Mainz must be armed, as well as Wesel, Juliers, Venlo, Grave, Coeverden, Delfzyl, Naarden, and Gorcum; these places will be fully stocked, and this will be done without delay.
The supply of Wesel must be made militarily, by requisition, by distributing the burden between the different neighboring prefectures and the Grand Duchy of Berg. Wesel is the most important point; at once gather three artillery companies and a garrison of 8 to 10,000 men.
You will direct to Mainz all that the different regiments would have available to their 5 battalions, especially the marine regiments, and this is a season when the coasts have nothing to fear.
I will train an army in Mainz and Wesel. I will see later if it is necessary to form one in Strasbourg.
The arrangements for the northern places, and especially for Wesel, seem to me the most urgent.
Send Wesel an engineer colonel and an artillery colonel, elite, and a good governor.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20835. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Gotha, October 25, 1813,

Monsignor Duke de Feltre, you will have noticed that, out of the 120,000 men of the conscription, I understood Piedmont for very little; but if the spirit of Piedmont were such that he could furnish 4 or 5,000 more men, I authorize you to take them. It should be tried that this levy, instead of 120,000 men, should make 140,000.
140,000 men, in the present position of France, are not enough for me. I rely on 100,000 refractory conscripts.
I write to the Archchancellor to inform him of the means of having 60 to 80,000 men; but I need men, not children. We are not braver than our youth; but, without strength, it inhabits the hospitals, and even, at the least uncertainty, this youth shows the character of its age. It takes men to defend France.[384]

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France has 40 million population; a suitable means would be to raise three battalions per million, which would make a battalion of 840 men in each department of 333,000 inhabitants. The departments would form these battalions by drawing by lot all the unmarried men over the age of twenty-three, receiving all the married men who would present themselves of good will, or at the price of money. The hundred and twenty battalions that this would produce, and which I reduce to a hundred, because of the conquered countries, which would furnish the world in a smaller proportion, would make an additional 84,000 men.

Another project would be to bring to six companies each of the sixty battalions of the young Guard; that would make an increase of one hundred and twenty companies, and these companies being 200 men, that would make an increase of 24,000 men.

In the present situation, the young Guard, which is sixty battalions, should be 48,000 men; I do not think it has more than 20,000; its deficit would therefore be 28,000 men.

The sixty battalions carried to six companies, or to 1,200 men per battalion, will make a complete of 72,000 men; there are only 20,000 presents; 52,000 men would be to provide. One could ask these 52,000 men to the departments, in addition to their conscription. These 52,000 men, divided by 40 million people, would make 1,300 men per million, or 433 men per department of 333,000 inhabitants on average.

By this means, the conscription of the 120,000 men would be saved all that was destined for the Imperial Guard.

In adopting this second project, it would be necessary to add, for the fifty departments of the Eastern frontier, which are most interested in repelling the enemy, the formation of fifty battalions which, at 800 men each, would make 40,000 men. These 40,000 men and the 52,000 men of the Guard would thus give the 80 to 100,000 men I want to have.

Show this dispatch to the Archchancellor, who will gather you, and the director of conscription, with the ministers of the police, the interior, and the administration of the war, and see together which of the two measures should be adopted; but they are men, not children.

If we adopt the measure of the Imperial Guard, we should also except the departments of Languedoc, which should organize their battalions for the Spanish war.[385]

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The organization of the National Guard in the departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin is of the greatest importance.

NAPOLEON.

From the copy, Archives of the Empire.

20836, - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUKE DECRES,
MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS,

Gotha, October 25, 1813,

Monsieur le Duke Decrès, I receive your letter of October 21st. Send the frigates off as if nothing had happened, and give me a job that will let me know what resource can offer me the rest of my crews by disarming, if it is necessary, all my ships. But the frigates have to train sailors and hurt enemies, so let them go.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20837. - TO MARSHAL KELLERMANN, DUKE OF VALMY,
SUPERIOR COMMANDER OF THE 5th, 25th AND 26th MILITARY DIVISIONS,
AT MAVENCE.

Gotha, October 25, 1813.

My Cousin, have bread made in Frankfurt, Hanau and Mainz. Bring to Mayence 60 to 80,000 cannon rounds and several millions of rounds. Have the hospitals and all the sick people evacuated on the left bank of the Rhine. Also let all the cavalry and other depots pass on the left, being necessary that there be on the right bank only movable forces, and all the resources of the country to serve the active army. 100,000 infantry men and 30,000 cavalry men will be in Hanau and Frankfurt in a few days.

If you have any news from the Bavarian Army or Würzburg, give it to us.

A large number of fugitives have arrived or are arriving at every moment; take care that they are kept in Mainz and other places, in order to get them dressed again, rearm them and make them join their Corps. You must have at least 30,000 rifles in Mainz. Get them without delay. Arm and supply Mainz.

The most important thing to do is to arm and supply Wesel.

Take steps to have two or three companies of artillery and 7 to 8,000 garrison men in this place without delay. Make it on the spot supply for 10,000 men during[386]

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three months. To this end, you will have your commissary responsible make the necessary provisions, and, without waiting for the orders of the ministers, you will require them in the departments of Roer and Lippe, and in the Grand Duchy of Berg, by dividing them by equal thirds, so that the payments in Wesel begin without any delay.

Arm also Juliers, Venlo and Grave, and supply these places.

Write to General Molitor to arm and supply Coeverden, Delfzyl, Naarden and Gorcurn.

You will send the copy of my letter to the Ministers of War and the Administration of War, to justify the operations you have done.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke de Valmy.

20838. - IN PRINCE CAMBACERE, ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Gotha, October 25, 1813, six o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, I received your letters of the 19th, 20th and 21st.

I wrote to the Minister of the Navy that nothing should be changed to the frigate cruises. I am nearing Mainz, and perhaps I will arrive at Paris promptly.

You have done very well to organize the National Guards of the Rhine; this is absolutely essential.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20839. – SPEECH MADE TO THE POLISH CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY (1).

On the 27th of October, 1813, a few days before the battle of Hanau, the Emperor, surrounded by Polish officers, placed himself on a hillock off the road near Schluchteru, and addressed to them the following words:

"I have been told of your intentions.

1) There are several versions of this speech, all similar in their general meaning. The Commission, without having to pronounce on the exactness of the words reported by the various historians, thinks it worth reproducing here, after the version of the Historical Journal, that of Count Grabowski, one of the senior officers of the Polish cavalry corps:

"I have been told of your intentions: you want to leave me. As

as a general, I can only praise your proceedings; I have nothing to reproach you for. You have acted loyally towards me; you did not want to abandon me without telling me anything, and you even promised to take me back to the Rhine. Today I want to give you good advice. Tell me, where do you want to go back? To your king, who, perhaps, himself no longer has an asylum? I gave it to you for your sovereign, because other powers did not want to see at the head of your nation a man who had more energy. You had to give yourself a German, so as not to excite the jealousy of your enemies; and as he is an honest man, my peculiar friend, I made your duke to be the organ of my will. As for you, you are the masters of returning home, if that is your intention; Two or three thousand more or less, brave as you are, will change nothing in my affairs. But fear that your brothers, that posterity will have to reproach you for the fact that Poland no longer exists! If you abandon me, I will not be allowed to talk about you anymore. And I believe that, despite the disasters that have taken place, I am still the most powerful monarch of Europe; things can take another face. Moreover, as you exist by treaties, until there are others, your political existence is not destroyed. If I were even forced to sacrifice you, we will mention you in the next peace treaty. Then you can go back home quietly. Now you would go back down. Who knows if one day you will return

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Emperor, as a general, I have nothing to reproach you with. You have been loyal to me. You did not want to abandon me without warning me, and you even want to take me back to the Rhine. Today I want to give you good advice. Where do you want to go? With your king, who is prisoner of your enemies? I gave you for sovereign because other powers did not want to see at the head of your nation a more energetic leader. In order not to excite the jealousy of your enemies, it was necessary. I gave you an honest man and my particular friend. As for you, I no longer need your services, but you need me. A few thousand more or less, brave as you are, will change nothing to my destiny. But fear that your compatriots will have to reproach you if, in the treaties which will take place, there will no longer be any question of Poland. If you abandon me, I will not have the right to speak for you; and, in spite of the disasters that have taken place, I am still the most powerful monarch of Europe. As you exist only by treaties, until there are others, your political existence is not destroyed. I give you my word that I will not sign any treaty unless your honorable return to your country is guaranteed.

Now you will enter France, where you will be received as brothers and brave men. Your good and loyal services will be rewarded. I will have you reorganized and re-equipped, and you will rest from your fatigue."[388]

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not the weapons in the hand? I have always been attached to your existence, and, to give you proof of it, read *the Moniteur*: it will enlighten you on a peace treaty made with the Emperor of Austria, by which he yielded to me Galicia in exchange for Illyria.

"If I did not hold on to you, I could have made peace in Dresden by sacrificing you, you always had hope in the most critical times, and today, if hope abandons you, you will be taxed with inconstancy and lightness."

Everyone exclaimed that they were ready to follow the Emperor everywhere; we only wanted to know how he looked at the Polish Corps in the present circumstances.

"I look at you," resumed his Majesty, "like the troops of the duchy of Warsaw, like Allied troops, as representatives of your nation. You will have your relations with the Minister of foreign Affairs..... "

At these words, the cries of *Long live the Emperor*! the protests that will not be abandoned, resounded from all sides.

Excerpt from the *Historical Journal of Operations of the 7th Cavalry Division*. This division, composed entirely of Polish troops, formed by the 4th Corps of Reserve Cavalry.

20840. - IN PRINCE CAMBACÉRÈS, ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMIRE, IN PARIS.

Frankfurt, October 31, 1813, four o'clock in the evening.

Cousin, I'm coming to Frankfurt. The Bavarian army and the Austrian army which was opposed to Bavaria, forming 60,000 men, had come to Hanau, wanting to cut me off from France: I beat them yesterday of importance; I took cannon, flags and 6,000 men.

The messengers of 23, 24 and 25 were taken; let the ministers know, so that they send me duplicates of important things. The messengers of the 26th, 27th and 28th are at Mainz; I'm waiting for them tonight. I have the assurance that all my letters sent from Erfurt and Gotha have arrived.

My health has never been better. I will go to Mainz.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20841. - BULLETIN OF THE GRANDE ARMY.

Frankfurt, October 31, 1813.

The two Cuirassier regiments of the King of Saxony, forming part of[389]

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of the 1st cavalry corps, had remained with the French army. When the Emperor had left Leipzig, he had them write the attached letter by the Duke of Vicenza, (1) and sent them to Leipzig to serve as the king's guard.

When we were certain of the defection of Bavaria, a Bavarian battalion was still with the army: His Majesty had the attached letter written to the commander of this battalion by the Major General (2).

The Emperor left Erfurt on the 25th.

Our army has quietly operated on the Main.

Arriving on the 29th, at Gelnhausen, an enemy corps of 5 to 6,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, was seen to be the vanguard of the Austrian and Bavarian army. This advance guard was pushed and obliged to withdraw. The bridge which the enemy had cut was quickly re-established. It was also learned by the prisoners that the Austrian and Bavarian army, announced from 60 to 70,000 men, coming from Braunau, had arrived at Hanau and claimed to block the way to the French army.

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1) To the captain commanding the two regiments of Saxon cuirassiers employed in the cavalry corps of the Cornour-Maubourg.

Markrannstoedr, October 19, 1813.

I hasten to warn you, sir, that the Emperor authorizes the two regiments of Saxon cuirassiers of the guard and Zastrow, who served in his armies, to go to Leipzig, His Majesty thinking that he will it is agreeable to your good king to have these corps of his guard near his person, in the present circumstances.

General Latour-Maubuurg, who is informed of this disposition, will give you all the necessary facilities for the return of these troops to have no difficulty.

CAULAINCOURT, Duke of VICENCE. ,

2) To the battalion commander commanding the Bavarian troops.

Erfurt, October 24, 1813.

"The king, your master, Monsieur, disregarding what the Emperor did for him, declared war on France. Under such circumstances, the Bavarian troops in the army should be disarmed and prisoners of war: but this is contrary to the confidence which the Emperor wishes the troops under his command to have in him. Consequently, Sir, it is Her Majesty's intention that you should assemble your battalion. You will be given four days' stores of food, and you will leave here to go by Cobourg to Bamberg, where you will take the orders of the Minister of the King of Bavaria.

It would also be contrary to the sentiments of honor and loyalty that you took up arms against France. Accordingly, the Emperor's intention is that you and your officers should give your word of honor that neither you nor your soldiers will serve against France for a year.

"The Prince Vice-Constable, Major-General, ALEHNDRE."

du ler corps de cavalerie, étaient restes avec l'armée française. Lorsque l'Empereur eut quitté Leipzig, il leur fit écrire la lettre ci-jointe par le duc de Vicence 1, et les envoya à Leipzig pour servir de garde au roi.

Lorsqu'on fut certain de la défection de la Bavière, un bataillon bavarois était encore avec l'armée: Sa Majesté a fait écrire la lettre ci-jointe au commandant de ce bataillon par le major général 2.

L'Empereur est parti d'Erfurt le 25.

Notre armée a opéré tranquillement son mouvement sur le Main.

Arrivée Je 29 à Gelnhausen, on aperçut un corps ennemi de 5 à 6,000 hommes, cavalerie, infanterie et artillerie, qu'on sut par les prisonniers être l'avant-garde de l'armée autrichienne et bavaroise. Cette avant -garde fut poussée et .obligée de se retirer. On rétablit promptement le pont que l'ennemi avait coupé. On apprit aussi par les prisonniers que l'armée autrichienne et bavaroise, annoncée forte de 60 à 70,000 hommes, venant de Braunau, était arrivée à Hanau et prétendait barrer le chemin à l'armée française.

1) **·Au capitaine commandant les deux régiments de cuirassiers saxons employés** dans Je corps de cavalerie du corn le Latour-Maubourg.

" Markrannstœdr, 19 octobre 1813.

»Je m'empresse de vous prévenir, Monsieur le Commandant, que l'Empereur autorise les deux régiments de cuirassiers saxons de la garde et de Zastrow, qui servaient dans ses armées, à se rendre à Leipzig, Sa Majesté pensant qu'il sera agréable à votre bon roi d'avoir ces corps de sa garde près de sa personne, dans les circonstances actuelles.

»M. le général Latour-Maubuurg, qui est prévenu de cette disposition, vous donnera toutes les facilités nécessaires pour que le retour de ces troupes n'éprouve aucune difficulté.

»CAULAINCOURT, duc de VICENCE. ,

2) Au chef de bataillon commandant les troupes bavaroises.

" Erfurt, 24 octobre 1813.

«Le roi, votre maître, Monsieur, méconnaissant ce que l'Empereur a fait pour lui, a déclaré la guerre à la France. Dans de pareilles circonstances, les troupes bavaroises qui se trouvent à l'armée devraient être désarmées et prisonnières de guerre: mais cela est contraire à la confiance que l'Empereur veut que les troupes à ses ordres aient en lui. Eu conséquence, Monsieur, l'intention de Sa Majesté est que vous réunissiez votre bataillon. Vous vous ferez donner des magasins quatre jours de vivres, et vous partirez d'ici pour vous rendre par Cobourg sur Bamberg, où vous prendrez les ordres du ministre de S. M. le roi de Bavière.

, Il serait également contraire aux sentiments d'honneur et de loyauté que vous prissiez les armes contre la France. En conséquence, l'intention de l'Empereur est que vous et vos officiers donniez votre parole d'honneur que ni vous ni vos soldats ne servirez contre la France avant un an.

« Le prince vice-connétable, major- général, ALEHNDRE. »

On the evening of the 29th, the skirmishers of the enemy vanguard were pushed beyond the village of Langenselbold, and at seven o'clock in the evening the Emperor and his headquarters were in that village, at the castle of Isenburg.

The next day, the 30th, at nine o'clock in the morning, the Emperor mounted his horse. The Duke of Taranto went forward with 5,000 skirmishers under General Charpentier. The cavalry of General Sebastiani, the division of the Guard, commanded by General Friant, and the cavalry of the old Guard followed; the rest of the army was behind a march.

The enemy had placed six battalions in the village of Rückingen, in order to cut off all the roads which could lead to the Rhine. A few shots of grape shot and a cavalry charge caused these battalions to fall back precipitately.

Arrived at the edge of the wood, two leagues from Hanau, the sharpshooters were not slow to engage. The enemy was cornered in the woods until the junction of the old and new roads. Being unable to oppose the superiority of our infantry, he tried to take advantage of his great numbers; he spread fire on his right. A brigade of 2,000 skirmishers of the 2nd corps, commanded by General Dubreton, was engaged to contain it; and General Sebastiani successfully executed, in the thinning of the wood, several charges on the enemy skirmishers. Our 5,000 skirmishers thus continue the whole enemy army, imperceptibly gaining time, until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The artillery having arrived, the Emperor ordered General Curial to proceed to the charge on the enemy with two battalions of chasseurs of the old Guard, and to tumble him beyond the outlet; to General Drouot to open at once with fifty pieces of cannon; to General Nansouty, with all the corps of General Sebastiaui and the cavalry of the old Guard, to vigorously charge the enemy into the plain.

All these arrangements were executed exactly.

General Curial overthrew several enemy battalions. At the mere sight of the old Guard, the Austrians and the Bavarians fled frightened.

Fifteen pieces of cannon, and successively up to fifty, were placed in battery with the activity and the intrepid coolness which distinguish General Drouot. General Nansouty went to the right of these batteries, and had 10,000 men of enemy cavalry charged by General Laferriere-Levesque, Major of the old

Le 29 au soir, les tirailleurs de l'avant-garde ennemie furent poussés au delà du village de Langenselbold;et à sept heures du soir l'Empereur et son quartier général étaient dans ce village, au château d'Isenburg.
Le lendemain 30, à neuf heures du malin, l'Empereur monta à cheval. Le duc de Tarente se porta en avant avec 5,000 tirailleurs sous les ordres du général Charpentier. La cavalerie du général Sebastiani, la division de la Garde, commandée par le général Friant, et la cavalerie de la vieille Garde suivirent; le reste de l'armée était en arrière d'une marche. L'ennemi avait placé six bataillons au village de Rückingen, afin de couper toutes les routes qui pouvaient conduire sur le Rhin. Quelques coups de mitraille et une charge de

cavalerie firent reculer précipitamment ces bataillons.
Arrivés sur la lisière du bois, à deux lieues de Hanau, les tirailleurs ne tardèrent pas à s'engager. L'ennemi fut acculé dans le bois jusqu'au point de jonction de la vieille et de la nouvelle route. Ne pouvant rien opposer à la supériorité de notre infanterie, il essaya de tirer parti de son grand nombre; il étendit le feu sur sa droite. Une brigade de 2,000 tirailleurs du 2e corps, commandée par le général Dubreton, fut engagée pour le contenir; et le général Sebastiani fit exécuter avec succès, dans l'éclaircie du bois, plusieurs charges sur les tirailleurs ennemis. Nos 5,000 tirailleurs continrent ainsi toute l'armée ennemie, en gagnant insensiblement du temps, jusqu'à trois heures de l'après-midi.
L'artillerie étant arrivée, l'Empereur ordonna au général Curial de se porter au pas de charge sur l'ennemi avec deux bataillons de chasseurs de la vieille Garde, et de le culbuter au delà du débouché; au général Drouot de déboucher sur-le-champ avec cinquante pièces de canon; au général Nansouty, avec tout le corps du général Sebastiaui et la cavalerie de la vieille Garde, de charger vigoureusement l'ennemi dans la plaine.
Toutes ces dispositions furent exécutées exactement.
Le général Curial culbuta plusieurs bataillons ennemis. Au seul aspect de la vieille Garde, les Autrichiens et les Bavarois fuirent épouvantés.
Quinze pièces de canon, et successivement jusqu'à cinquante, furent placées en batterie avec l'activité et l'intrépide sang-froid qui distinguent le général Drouot. Le général Nansouty se porta sur la droite de ces batteries et fit charger 10,000 hommes de cavalerie ennemie par le général Laferrière-Lévesque, major de la vieille

Guard, by the division of cuirassiers Saint-Germain, and successively by the grenadiers and the dragons of the cavalry of the Guard. All these charges had the happiest result. The enemy cavalry was knocked down and sabered; several squares of infantry were broken; the Austrian regiment Jordis and the Uhlans of Prince Schwarzenberg were entirely destroyed. The enemy hastily abandoned the road to Frankfurt, which he barred, and all the ground occupied by his left. He retired, and soon after, completely routed.

It was five o'clock. The enemies made an effort on their right to free their left and give the time for it to fold. General Friant sent two battalions of the old Guard to a farm on the old Hanau Road. The enemy was promptly flushed out, and his right was obliged to bend and retreat. Before six o'clock in the evening, he drove back the little river Kinzig.

The victory was complete. The enemy, who claimed to be barring the whole country, was obliged to evacuate the road to Frankfurt and Hanau.

We took 6,000 prisoners and took several flags and several pieces of cannon. The enemy had six generals killed or wounded. His loss was about 10,000 men, killed, wounded or prisoners. Ours is only 4 to 500 men killed or wounded. We have engaged only 5,000 skirmishers, four battalions of the old Guard, and about 80 squadrons of cavalry and one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon.

At daybreak, on the 31st, the enemy withdrew, heading for Aschaffenburg.

The Emperor continued his movement, and at three o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty was at Frankfort.

The flags taken at this battle and those taken in the battles of Wachau and Leipzig left for Paris.

The cuirassiers, the grenadiers on horseback, the dragons, have made brilliant charges. Two squadrons of guards of honor of the 3rd regiment, commanded by Major Saluces, have distinguished themselves especially, and make presume what one must expect from this corps next spring, when it will be perfectly organized and instructed.

The artillery general of the Noury army and the general Desvaux, major of the artillery of the Guard, deserved to be distinguished; General Letort, major of the Guard dragons, although wounded at the battle of Wachau, wanted to charge at the head of his regiment and had his horse killed.[390]

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On the evening of the 31st, the headquarters was in Frankfurt.

The Duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the Young Guard and the 1st Cavalry Corps, was at Gelnhausen.

The Duke of Reggio arrived at Frankfort.

Count Bertrand and the Duke of Ragusa were at Hanau.

General Sebastiani was on the Nidda.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of November 5, 1813.

20842. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FRANKFURT.

Frankfurt. November 1, 1813, three o'clock in the morning.

Cousin, order the Duke of Taranto to go to Mainz, to cross the Rhine, and to proceed from there to Bingen, where he will rally his whole corps.

Order the Duke of Bellune to proceed to Mainz, to cross the Rhine, and to proceed from there to Oppenheim, where he will rejoin his corps.

Order General Albert to cross the Rhine to Mainz and join the 5th Corps in an intermediate position between Bingen and Mainz, which will be designated by the Duke of Valmy.

Order the Duke of Ragusa to go with the 3rd and 6th corps to Hoechst, to cross the Nidda, and to take up position on this river.

Send several staff officers and gendarmes on the road to Hanau and in the streets of Frankfurt, to get all the luggage and all the wagons,

The Guard will take up arms and will be in battle today at seven in the morning. The cavalry of the old Guard will be on horseback at the same time.

An officer will be sent to Hoechst on the spot to see if the bridge is restored, if the baggage goes by and if today, November 1st at noon, all this will have passed the Nidda,

Have all the corps leave between five and six o'clock in the morning. Order the Semellé division to cross the Nidda and take a position in a village on the left of Hochheim, so as not to block the road.

Send copies of all these orders to the Duke of Valmy.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[391]

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20843. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FRANKFURT.

Frankfurt, November 1st, 1813.

Cousin, it seems that General Lefebvre-Desnoëües will arrive at Vilbel tonight and occupy Bonames and the banks of the Nidda. Order the Duke of Padua and General Sebastiani to take up positions on the Nidda and along the Main, to watch over this river.

The general headquarters will go to Mainz immediately. I will leave my person, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to go to Hoechst, with the old Guard and with the cavalry of the Guard.

General Curial and General Ornano will remain in Frankfurt. The Duke of Treviso and Count Bertrand will remain ahead of this city.

Movements for this night and for the day of tomorrow will be relative to what will have happened in Hoechst.

From the unsigned original. Deposit of the war.

20844. - TO MARIE-LOUISE, EMPERESS-QUEEN AND REGENANT, AT PARIS.

Frankfurt, November 1st, 1813.

Madam and very dear Bride, I send you twenty flags taken by my armies at the battles of Wachau, Leipzig, and Hanau; it's a tribute I like to give you. I wish you to see therein the mark of my great satisfaction with your conduct during the regency I entrusted to you.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original comm. by Baron Meneval.

20845. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN FRANKFURT.

Hoechst, November 1st, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the Duke of Taranto to leave the command of the 11th corps to General Charpentier, who will execute all the orders given to him, and to proceed from his person, with all due diligence, to Cologne, to take the command of the Rhine border, from the Moselle to Zwolle. The first operation of the Duke of Taranto must be to remove all the ferries and boats, so that no enemy party can cross the river. The second must be to supply the armament, the supply[392]

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and in defense of Wesel, He will also order the arming and supply of Venlo, Grave, and Juliers, as well as those of Dewenter Square. All troops in the 25th Division will be under his command. He will correspond with General Molitor for the defense of the Yssel border and for the supply and armament of Dewenter.

The King of Westphalia arrived at Cologne with a column of 2 to 3,000 men. These troops will be under the orders of the Duke of Taranto.

General Rigaud must be at Wesel or Cologne, with 4 or 5,000 men of all arms. There must be at Wesel 7 to 8,000 men.

Generals Amey and Carra Saint-Cyr are likely to have retreated to the Ems, and if they are forced to leave this position, they may be employed in the defense of Wesel and the Yssel.

I ordered the organization of the national guards of the departments of Roer and Rhine-el-Moselle. For the moment, it is a question of providing at first the most urgent, and of having on this frontier a center of authority to which one can turn.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war,

20846. – TO THE PRINCE CAMBACERES, ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, AT PARIS.

Mainz, November 2, 1813.

Cousin, I received your letter of October 29th. I arrived in Mainz. I try to rally, to rest and reorganize the army.

Tell the Minister of War not to spread alarm everywhere about the lack of guns; that there are many guns in France; that many, indeed, are not of caliber or are of foreign caliber, but that they can be used for the arming of the National Guards, and that it can not be said that we have not no rifles.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20847. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 2, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, I suppose that you sent to the viceroy at once the six thousand rifles he asks for. Stop all[393]

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weapons supplies still to be made in Württemberg and the other states of the Confederation.
According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20848. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT MAVENCE.

Mainz, November 2, 1813.

Cousin, when the whole army has repassed the Rhine, General Bertrand will form the vanguard. He will hold a position on the right bank. This vanguard will be composed of Morand, Guilleminot, Durutte and Semellé divisions, which will form four divisions.

The Margaron division will be incorporated into the Durutte division.

All stragglers will be reunited, and this corps, which will continue to wear No. 4, will be the first reorganized and completed. You will present me a project to complete these four divisions with all the battalions that are available at Mainz, at Kastel, or which formed the column of General Préval.

This corps will have two sapper companies with their caissons, four ambulances, an artillery general with two horse artillery companies, a battery of 12 and two divisional batteries.

Engineering officers from the square will be sent today to recognize the best position that can occupy the avant-garde, either the position of Hattersheim or that of Weilbach.

The cavalry of the vanguard will be commanded by General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, and composed of his division, to which will be added a regiment of 600 men of the 5th corps of cavalry.

As soon as I have determined the position to be occupied by this vanguard, we will throw two bridges on the Main, each of which will be covered with a bridgehead, and General Bertrand will employ his sappers, his soldiers, and the peasants of the country around to retreat into the position that has been recognized.

Two divisions of the young Guard, with their artillery and the cavalry of General Ornano, under the command of the Duke of Treviso, will be stationed at Kastel.

As soon as I know the situation of the corps, I will designate for the garrison of Mainz some of the most tired corps.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.[394]

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20849. - TO MARSECHAL KELLERMANN, DUKE OF VAUIY, COMMANDING THE 5th AND 26th MILITARY DIVISIONS, MAYENCE.

Mainz, November 2, 1813.

Cousin, give orders that all the Spanish prisoners who are at Schelestadt and the other places on the Rhine be removed without delay.

I am assured that Kehl's garrison is composed of refractory conscripts of the 32nd Division. They must be returned to Strasburg and put in Kehl only French and Italians.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by M: the Duke of Valmy.

20850. – TO THE PRINCE CAMBACERE, ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Cousin, say a word to the state councilors and pusillanimous senators. I am told on all sides that they show great fear and little character. Be sure, then, that my infantry, my artillery, and my cavalry are so superior to those of the enemy, that there is nothing to fear, and that as soon as I know the enemies I am dealing with, and that I will not have to fear betrayals or fangs, I will beat them as fast as the others. Conscripts and money are needed; but France will supply even less than the other powers. I am sorry not to be in Paris; I would be more tranquil and calm than in any circumstance of my life. I told the whole truth, because I esteem the nation; but know that the ballots, which are exact, exaggerate, however rather the losses than they diminish them.

I have just received Prince Schwarzenberg's relation: I have it put in the *Moniteur*.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE EMPEREUR ON THE RELATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPZIG TO THE PRINCE OF SCHWARZENBERG (1).

The Emperor Napoleon had gathered, on the 15th of this month, his whole strength

1)This relation and the observations of the Emperor have not been reproduced by the *Moniteur*.[395]

near Leipzig, his right wing stationed near Connewitz, the center near Probstheyda, and the left wing near Stetteritz, and had occupied by considerable forces the villages of Dölitz, Wachau, and Holzhausen, which were in front of his line. He had opposed to the army of Blücher, a cavalry general, two or three corps of the army, among which were also troops of the Guard. The corps of General Reynier, who had been reinforced by detachments of other corps, was that day near Wittenberg, where he had crossed the Elbe to make demonstrations on the right bank, towards Roslau. It was decided to attack the enemy on the morning of the 16th, with the Grande Army, and the army of General Blucher, who had arrived near Schkeuditz.

General Blücher advanced from Schkeuditz, passing the stream of Partha, to Leipzig. The Feldzeugmeister Count de Gyulai advanced from Lützen to Lindenau; the cavalry general Count Merveldt, with the Austrian reserve corps, advanced from Pegau by Zwenkau in the direction of Connewitz; the cavalry general Count Wittgenstein advanced with the corps of the lieutenant-general of Kleist and the cavalry general count de Klenau, by Croebern and Guldengossa, on Liebertwolkwitz.

The attack on the grand army began at eight o'clock. The enemy has deployed a mass of forces of 140 to 150,000 men; He seemed to wish to overflow our right wing, and showed large masses of cavalry near Liebertwolkwitz.

The battle began with a fierce cannonade on all points; more than a thousand guns were playing against each other.

The Connewitz attack was not

practicable in front, because the enemy defended the bridge and the dyke with a lot of artillery and infantry, and that the terrain made impossible to oppose it.[396]

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by artillery. As soon as it was seen that the enemy was putting large attacking columns in motion on the center and the extremity of the right wing, General-in-Chief Field Marshal Prince von Schwarzenberg passed all the reserve corps. Austrian, under the orders of the hereditary prince of Hesse-

Who has remained master of the villages of Liebertwolkwitz, Dölitz, Wachau?

Homburg, by Gaschtvitz and Deuben, on the right bank of the Pleisse, and ordered him to form before Croebern.

The generals Count von Wittenstein, Kleist, and Count von Klenau repulsed all the attacks of the enemy.

Who lost two regiments of cuirassiers and 500 prisoners of Austrian and Russian cavalry?

General Barclay de Tolly supported the center with the body of grenadiers and some regiments of grenadiers of the guard. On this occasion Kleist's corps removed five guns.

False, very false!

At the moment when the head of the Austrian reserve cavalry, under the orders of Field Marshal Lieutenant Comte de Nostitz, debouched from Croehern, the enemy had succeeded on the left wing in advancing to near Croebern with a great mass cavalry sustained by several squares of infantry. The Field Marshal Lieutenant Comte de Nostitz did not lose a moment: he threw himself with his cavalry on the enemy cavalry, overthrew it, cut down several squares of infantry, and completely broke them. The hereditary prince of Hesse-Homburg

The enemy cavalry was cut down, brought back, and lost half of its world. The cuirassiers of Latour-Maubourg, the Garde-cheval, and the Poles of Prince Poniatowski, were covered with glory.

advanced on the heights of Markleeberg with the division of Field-marshal Lieutenant Bianchi, who had arrived at Croebern immediately after the cavalry. Field Marshal Lieutenant Bianchi directed his artillery fire on the left flank of the enemy line, repulsed it and took eight guns.

Contrived, false, very false.

The enemy then began, with astonishing boldness, an attack on the right wing; her intention was to separate her from the center. The cavalry generals Count Wittgenstein and Count Klenau received him again with the greatest self-possession, and even

But Güldengossa is a league from your battlefield. For being reduced to defend Gûldengossa, it was necessary to have lost[397]

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when he had advanced with his cavalry column near Güldengossa, the Russian grenadiers remained unshakeable.

Liebertwolkwitz that you attacked seven times, where you left 5,000 corpses.

The well-directed fire of the artillery and a brilliant attack of the Cossack Regiment of the Guard, under the command of the Adjutant General of His Majesty the Emperor of All Russia, General Count Orlof-Denizof forced the enemy to retreat to behind Wachau. The Field Marshal commander-in-chief ordered a general move forward to be fully master of the Wachau Plateau.

So you had Wachau! So you had passed the deflade and the outlet you had lost! You have there, as on the left, been brought back to a league from the field of battle.

The Russian guards and the division of Weissenwolf's Austrian grenadiers were intended to support this attack by which the enemy was pushed back well beyond his first position.

What! you have been masters of Wachau! What! you slept on the battlefield, even on our position! 300,000 men have witnessed the fact: your own officers disavow you.

The cavalry general Count de Merveldt was charged with forcing the passage of the Pleisse near the village of Connewitz, on the rear of the right wing of the enemy. Towards evening, this general succeeded in crossing the river; but a much greater enemy force obliged the battalion which had passed the Pleisse to retreat. General Merveldt's horse was killed; he himself was slightly wounded and taken prisoner.

Count Merveldt had taken a position after having repulsed the outposts of Prince Poniatowski. He was attacked by General Curial, the village recaptured, and he was captured with 1,200 men. A division of 10,000 men was routed.

Field Marshal Lt. Prince Liechtensteiu remained in the same position all day long, with a part of Merveldt's corps in his position, despite the strongest attacks. The Feldzeugmeister Count de Gyulai penetrated as far as Lindenau, where the enemy, favored by the ground, made the most obstinate resistance; he took off two guns.

Never. Had he penetrated as far as Lindenau, Count Bertrand would not have been able to debouch. The secretary who wrote this does not know the localities.

Blücher, the cavalry general, defeated the enemy on his side, expelled him from Mockern, took from him an eagle of the naval guard, thirty pieces of cannon, and two thousand prisoners.

This is true, except that he took only ten guns disassembled and 700 prisoners instead of 2,000,

The night put an end to the battle of that day.

Yes, but we have picked up your wounded, we have remained masters of the battlefield, of all your positions; We have[398]

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counted more than 11,000 deaths to you. We took six flags, fifteen pieces of cannon and 7,000 prisoners, including several colonels and officers.

The general of Bennigsen's cavalry, after having left a considerable army before Dresden, set out to join the grand army; but, in spite of the greatest efforts, he could not come on the 17th until Coldirz, and the Feldzeugmeister Count de Colloredo, who had taken his route by Freyberg and Chemnitz, could only reach Borna.

The Prince Royal of Sweden, who was near Koethen, having convinced himself that the movements of General Heynier were only demonstrations, resolved to meet General Blücher to cut off this enemy corps, or, in case he would meet in the French army, be able to participate in the general attack on the plains of Leipzig. He advanced for this purpose, the same day, near Halle. The army of the Prince Royal, the corps d'armee of General Bennigsen, and the corps of the Feldzeugmeister Count de Colloredo being, on the 17th, still so far from the Grand Army, that they could not arrive in time to take an active part in the battle, the Field Marshal-General thought it best to wait until the next day to renew the fight. On the evening of the 17th General Bennigsen arrived at Naunhof, and the Feldzeugmeister Count of Colloredo joined the Grand Army.

However, you say that it was you who attacked; however, in your order of the day of the 15th, you say that on the 16th there would be a general battle: your means were thus joined.

The main force of the enemy had commenced on the 18th in battle order, from Connewitz, by Dösen, ahead of Wachau, towards Fuchshayn and Seifertshayn, and had detached corps d'armee against General Blücher.

The enemy continued to hold Leipzig heavily occupied.

The main attack began on three columns, the evil one at eight o'clock, The general-in-chief destined for the column

This is false: on the 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, the army took a position which was the battlefield of the 18th.[399]

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General of Cavalry Baron von Bennigsen and General Count Klenau, marching to the right of the corps d'armee. The column, under the command of General-in-Chief Barclay de Tolly, was made up of the Army Corps of General Cavalry Count Wittgenstein and Lieutenant-General Kleist; it was reserved for all the Russian and Prussian guards. The 3rd column, under the command of the Hereditary Prince Cavalry General of Hesse-Homburg, consisted of the divisions of Bianchi, Prince Aloyslie Liechtenstein, Count Weissenwolf, and Count Nostiz. General Feldzeugmeister Count de Colloredo followed with his division to form the reserve.	
The 1st column advanced from Seiferlshayn in the direction of Holzhausen, the 2nd from Güldengossa to the heights of Wachau, while the 3rd held the plateau between Dösen and Lösnig. The enemy was making every effort to stop the progress of our columns; but nothing could withstand the bravery of the Allied troops. He was pushed from one position to the other, so that at the entrance of the night he was confined in position from Connewilz, by Probstheyda, to Zweynaundorf.	There was only a curtain of cavalry at three o'clock in the morning; the army was in its battle positions of the 18th. The bravery of the allied troops did not show itself that morning. The whole day of the 18th the French army kept its battlefield, and by night you were far from its positions. Wachau, Lœsnig remained in his power. You have failed in all your attacks.
The enemy was strongly pushed by the right wing, and from him was taken seven guns.	This is materially false.
The royal prince of Sweden drove the enemy before him, and advanced towards Paunsdorf, while General Blucher crossed the Partha with several divisions of his army.	
Two Württemberg cavalry regiments, under the command of General Normann, two Saxon cavalry regiments and seven rifle battalions with four batteries of twenty-six guns, under command	Yes, traitors have been for you, but without changing the face of business. They were crushed and forced to flee.[400]

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General de Ryssel, abandoned that day the ranks of the enemy, and united with the army of the allies to defend the cause of Germany concurrently with it.	
By ten o'clock in the morning the French army had begun its retreat on the roads of Merseburg and Weissenfels; it continued this movement all day and the following night.	This is wrong.
As it was not possible to throw as many troops beyond the Elster as would have been necessary to attack the enemy successfully, at the moment when he debouched from Lindeuau, General Gyulai was ordered to go to Pegau with his division, and to confine himself to harassing the enemy with his light troops.	This is wrong.
On the 19th, at the beginning of the day, the enemy occupied only Zweynaundorf and the windmill towards Connewitz. The general attack resumed at seven o'clock, and the enemy threw himself towards Leipzig, where he sought to gain time to save his troops and his artillery.	On the 19th, at daybreak, the army was marching on the Saale to redo its ammunition. There was only a rear guard and no ammunition.
To this end, he sent parliamentarians charged with proposing to return the rest of the Saxon troops, on condition that the city should not be bombed and that the army and its effects should be granted free passage,	False, very false! The city of Leipzig sent a parliamentarian asking that the army spare it. It was thought necessary to grant that; this is consistent with military use.
The enemy wanted to continue defending the city; the allies entered in spite of the resistance that was opposed to them. The Saxons, ranged in the square, turned their arms against the French, a regiment of Baden infantry followed the example of the Saxons, and the melee became general.	
The results of these operations, as profoundly conceived as fortunately executed, and according to which all the armies have concentrated on the same point, are, during these three glorious days, one hundred and fifty guns and 600 caissons and vans, more of 8,000 prisoners of war, including the three commanders	How was one to defend the city, since there were only Saxons and no French? So be consistent. This is false: you have taken a fleet of eighty guns, and the catastrophe of the bridge which has unfortunately been blown up.[401]

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of Corps, Generals Lauriston, Reynier and Bertrand, with ten other generals. Prince Poniatowski, appointed Marshal of the French Empire on the 16th, finding no way out of the bridge, tried to save himself by swimming across the Elster; but he found death, according to the deposition of his aides-de-camp prisoners of war.	You have made at most 1,500 prisoners of war, without the sick. Leipzig having been a great hospital where there had been up to 16,000, there remained 4,000; you have made 5,500 prisoners. General Bertrand, whom you have taken, is a brigadier general commanding the place, who was surprised with the treasure.
That same evening, eight Polish regiments abandoned the enemy flags and sided with the allies.	This is not credible: the Poles are not traitors and they hate too much the tyrants of their homeland for ..... (1)
The field of battle, three leagues in length and as wide, on which they had fought for nearly three days for the cause of Germany and for the tranquility of Europe, is so covered with the dead of the enemy that it can be estimated that the loss of the French army in all respects was at least 40,000 men. The loss of the allied armies amounts to more than 10,000 men every arm, both in deaths and wounded. The three Allied monarchs were yesterday, decisive day, on the heights between Wachau and Probstheyda.	The battlefield was in our power; you know it as well as we do. We counted three allies for a Frenchman. But we made 7,500 prisoners, and counted 21,000 corpses on the battlefield on the 16th and the 18th.

At Gotha Headquarters, October 19, 1813.
From the original. Archives of the Empire.

20851. - TO GENERAL SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO, MINISTER OF POLICE GENERAL, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Monsieur le Duc de Rovigo, your alarms and even fear in Paris make me laugh; I thought you worthy to hear truths. Assume that my infantry, my artillery and even my heavy cavalry have such superiority that I fear nothing. I will defeat the enemy

1) Some illegible words.
2) The Emperor's observations are all from his hand.[402]

more vile than you think. You will see in the Moniteur the report of Prince Schwarzenberg. It is wrong in all parts; however, he only took the prisoners to Leipzig at 8,000, and most of them consisted of wounded and sick whom we could not carry.

General Reynier is exchanged for General Merveldt.

My presence is too necessary for the army to leave at this moment.

I'm waiting for a job from the finance minister that he has not sent me yet.

When it is necessary, I will be in Paris.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20852. - TO M. GAUDIN, DUKE DE GAETA, MIMSTRE OF FINANCE; IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Gaeta, I have written to you from Dresden a long time ago to inform you of my intentions on the finances; I have not received an answer: it is high time that you sent me with the evaluation of what will produce the extraordinary tax of fifty centimes, and the draft decree. This will stop the whole wave and will show the goodness of the situation of my finances.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20853. - TO THE COUNT MOLLIEN, MINISTER OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Count Mollien, I receive the undated letter that you had encrypted and whose decipherment could only have been delivered to me at this time. You propose me thirdly of the land taxes to produce 120 millions: my project is to impose a supplement of fifty centimes; that will be 180 millions; I adopt the doubling of the tax on salt, 40 millions; I also adopt a doubling of the movable contribution, 30 millions; total, 250 million.

I put fifty centimes of war on the collected rights, on the tobacco, on the posts, on the grants of all the cities. I am waiting for the evaluation of what this will produce; I do not enjoy making the detail, that you and the Minister of Finance will do much more[403]

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easily; but I suppose that it will also produce 250 millions, and that will thus give 500 millions of extraordinary.

I want the ministers to show calm and confidence.

My infantry, my artillery, and my heavy cavalry have such superiority over those of the enemy, that I am not sorry to dissolve this coalition as soon as the others. The main thing is to know who I am dealing with, to have no enemies in the ranks and to no longer fear Jarnac's blows in the middle of a battle. It is in this sense that we must express ourselves.

I have summoned the Legislative Body for the 2nd of December (1). But as soon as you have drafted the decree to this effect, I shall take it at once, in concert with the Minister of Finance, since he will advance the collection by six weeks.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Mrs. Countess Mollien,

20854. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE DE FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I order the Major General to send you sixteen flags taken in the battles of Wachau, Leipzig, and Hanau. You will find attached a letter that I write to the Empress on this subject. My intention is that you cross all Paris with these flags, and that you present them to the Empress, seated in the mess of the throne, according to the etiquette, in the place which the Regent must occupy, and surrounded by the Senate and the others authorities. You will read to him my letter, and you will add a little compliment, in which you will say that these flags are a testimony of the bravery of the French armies and the successes they have obtained in the three battles. I believe there are only sixteen flags, and the other four have been lost.

The Empress having answered your speech, you will carry the flags to the Invalides. On this occasion I want you to carry about a hundred flags, six of them English, which were taken in Spain. They will be carried without a pump; but you will order that the six English flags taken at the battle of Albufera be delivered with pomp. As for the sixteen flags, you will have a marble table placed at Les Invalides on which will be

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1) By decree of 29 November, the opening of the session was postponed until 19 December[404]

this inscription: *Flags taken in the battles of Wachau, Leipzig, and Hanau*, and moreover my letter to the Empress. The forty flags I took at the battle of Dresden were unfortunately left in that city.

You have known for a long time what I think of these military pomps; but in the present circumstances I think they will be useful. I do not need you to say that each flag must be worn by an officer on horseback and that you must march in large procession. As I do not have time to write to the arch-chancellor, show him my letter, and concert it with him to give it as much pomp as it will be possible.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20855. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE DE FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, write to the Minister of the Treasury, in accordance with the demands made in your report of October 26th, to give you one million a month for the rifles, and to pay the two millions you owe to the manufactures. For this reason, I expect that you will be producing 26,000 rifles per month, and repairing the 90,000 rifles that are to be repaired. There is no doubt that we should push manufacturing to 30,000 rifles a month, which would be 360,000 a year. I note in your report that we should not give guns to Naples or to the princes of the Confederation. I also notice that it is necessary to give the national guards foreign rifles, even rifles which would not be of our caliber; you must have many.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20856. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE DE FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I have read carefully your report of 21 October. I see that you have created nine urban cohorts for the defense of Huningue, Belfort, Neuf-Brisach, Schlestadt, Strasbourg, Landau and Lauterbourg. This measure seems very good to me. You have created a legion of six cohorts in the department of Haut-Rhin, and such a legion in that of Bas-Rhin; and an[405]

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legion of eight cohorts in each of the departments of Vosges, Meurthe, Haute-Marne and Haute-Saone, and a fifth department you forgot to name; which makes seven legions and fifty-two cohorts. These fifty-two cohorts will be necessary for the guarding of the frontier from Mainz to Wesel, not considering it expedient to entrust the new Frenchmen of Mont Tonnerre and La Roer with the defense of this part of the frontier. It remains to be seen whether we will take the four companies of each cohort, which would make 31,200 men, or simply the companies of grenadiers and hunters, which would make 15,600 men. In this last party, which seems to me the most reasonable, not to overload these departments, it would be necessary to create seven other legions in the departments of ancient France which are not included in your work, such as those of the Ardennes and the Champagne, choosing the nearest to Wesel and Mainz. We would then have 32,000 men to guard Wesel, Venlo, Juliers, Coeverden, Grave, etc., and border the frontier.

I raised the National Guards to defend Cherbourg, Boulogne, and Antwerp; they must be organized and armed, and even dressed. Would it not be possible to ask them to come and defend the Rhine and North frontier, having nothing to do on the coast during the winter? If these national guards made this request voluntarily, I would direct them all to Wesel, Utrecht and Gorcum. Let me know if these National Guards are dressed and armed, the state of their training and their number, and see if, in the present circumstances, we could get that from them.

By the spring we will have new National Guards and the conscription of 1815. If that could give 15 or 20,000 men, it would be a good help for Wesel.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Archives of the Empire.

20857. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT MAVENCE.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

My Cousin, the four regiments of guards of honor will be placed in the following manner: the 1st at Worms, watching the Rhine from Oppenheim to Manheim; the 2nd at Speyer, watching the Rhine from the height of Manheim to Gemersheim; the 3rd at Landau, watching the Rhine from Gernersheim to Lauterbourg;[406]

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4th in Strasbourg, watching the Rhine from Lauterbourg to Strasbourg. Give orders that all detachments that are en route turn to join their regiments in their respective locations. All that is to the army will leave Mainz today to get there, and all that is available at the depots of the four regiments will go directly there. You will order the colonels of these regiments to surrender themselves to direct the instruction and service of their corps.

He will attach to each of the regiments a battery of artillery on horseback, to better guard the river and to be carried wherever it is necessary.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20858, - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN MAYENCE,

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

My cousin, order the Duke of Bellune to go to Strasburg and take the command of the frontier from Huningue to Landau.

Order the Duke of Ragusa to take command of the left bank of the Rhine from Coblentz to Landau,

Thus the three Marshals Dukes of Taranto, Ragusa, and Bellune will find themselves in command from Holland to Switzerland.

The generals of division and brigade commanding the departments of the 25th, 26th and 5th military divisions will be continuous in their functions; but they will each correspond with the marshals charged with the superior surveillance of this part of the frontier.

General Dubreton will take command of the 2nd corps and correspond directly with you.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20859. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, MAYENCE.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the 2nd corps of cavalry to return to the Rhine and move on to the position they are to occupy. Give the same order to the 1st Cavalry Corps.[407]

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Order the old Guard on foot to return to the Rhine and be confined tonight in the city of Mainz.

Order General Walther to leave the Pont de Mayence early tomorrow, and to go to his quarters.

Finally, order General Curial to leave tomorrow with his two divisions, and also to go to his quarters.

So that tomorrow the whole army will have passed the Rhine, except the corps of General Bertrand, composed of his four divisions, and the corps of Marshal Duke of Treviso, who will take a position in front of Kastel.

General Durutte will wear his headquarters tonight in Fort Montebello and will keep his division there. He will take in the nearest villages all that is necessary to hull.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20860, - TO THE GENERAL COUNTY BERTRAND, COMMANDER OF THE 4th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT MAVENCE,

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

General Bertrand, my intention, if I were obliged to evacuate Mainz, is to charge you with your corps of the defense of the place, and, during the time that I will be at Mayence with the army, my intention is that you remain on the right bank, as commander the vanguard of the army. Kastel, Fort Montebello and Fort Saint-Hilaire will be under your orders.

I will ride on horseback to recognize the location of an entrenched camp between Hochheim and Biherieh. I am assured that there is a series of heights forming 3,000 toises. That would be eight good redoubts. to do, and Biberich and Hochheim to cut off. These eight redoubts could be made in eight days, and then your corps, composed of four divisions, and which will be increased from 25 to 30,000 men, would be perfectly safe behind this camp, and the enemy threatened at every moment to see the whole army to emerge there.

Your corps consists of the Morand division, the Guilleminot division, the Semellé division and the Durutte division. About twenty battalions who have not gone to war and whom I have here will be sent to you to complete the Durutte and Semelle divisions, and several thousand conscripts will be sent to the Morand and Guilleminot divisions.

Let me go through the current organization of the Semellé and[408]

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Durutte, and the Margaron division, which must be suppressed and incorporated into these two divisions.

I ordered that a new bridge be built in Mainz.

General Gressot has orders to take command of Rastel and works on the right bank.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original comm. by General Count Henry Bertrand,

20861. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, TO VERONA.

Mainz, November 3, 1813.

My son, the King of Naples, tells me that he will soon be at Bologna with 30,000 men. This news will enable you to keep in touch with Venice, and will allow time to wait for the whole army that I am forming to be able to take back the country of Venice. Act with the King as best as you can; send him an Italian commissary to feed his troop, and give him every kind of consideration, in order to make the best of it. It is a great consolation for me that, by this arrival, I have nothing to fear for Italy.

I told you that all the Italian troops who were in Aragon, Catalonia and Bayonne were on the march.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20862. – TO THE PRINCE CAMBACERE,
ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Mainz, November 4, 1813.

Cousin, I receive your letter of November 1st.

You will have received the convocation of the Legislative Body for the 2nd of December. It is necessary to prepare for the Council of State all that must be carried on it, and for the ministers of finance and treasure to prepare their accounts. I hope to open myself.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duke de Cambaceres.

20863. - TO BARON MARCHANT,
GENERAL INTENT OF THE GRANDE ARMY, MAVENCE.

Mainz, November 4, 1813.

You will see, by the following letter, how far the evil is carried.

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1) See the note on page 404.[409]

Order, then, that the wounded be transported to the free port, which may contain up to 3,000, and, as this merchant proposes, require the brewers' boilers to make soup, and ask the municipality. Testify my dissatisfaction to the surgeons and doctors, and have them stay permanently in the hospital. Also take steps to bury the dead.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20864,- TO MADAME LA COMTESSE TYSZKEWICZ (1).

Mainz, November 6, 1813,

Countess Tyszkewicz, the loss we have made is very great. Prince Poniatowski died gloriously after having rendered me great services, for which I had appointed him marshal of France. You will always find close to me protection and the keenest interest. I ordered my minister secretary of state to send you the patent for a pension of 50,000 francs, and to send you the patents and other marks of satisfaction I had given to your brother.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20865. – TO THE PRINCE CAMBACERE, ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Mainz. November 6, 1813.

Cousin, I received your letter of 3. My presence is still necessary here for the reorganization of my army. As soon as business permits me to go away, I will go to Paris.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Duc de Cambaceres.

20866. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE DE FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Mainz, November 6, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, let me know the situation of the ten cavalry brigades of the Spanish army on November 1st. Can I count on December 1st on 16,000 horses? It would be possible for me to remove some from the Pyrenees to postpone them to Italy and

1) Sister of Prince Poniatowski.[410]

the Rhine, since, unwilling to make the offensive war in Spain, and greatly reinforcing the infantry of this year, the cavalry becomes almost useless.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20867. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE DE FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, PARIS.

Mainz, November 6, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I refer you the plan of Geneva. Only next year will be able to do the new work. The important thing now is to restore the enclosure, drawbridges, barriers and arm the place. Are there cannons? If there is not one, send it on the spot at Grenoble, and let it stand on December 1st.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20868. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF GRANDE ARMY, AT MAYENCE.

Mainz, November 6, 1813.

Cousin, order that he leave today a general of the engineers and a general of artillery to go to Cologne, near the Duke of Taranto, and to take the command of the artillery and forts since Zwolle until Coblentz.

Order that he also ceding of a engineers general and an artillery general to Strasbourg, near the Duke of Bellune.

General Pernety and a genius general will be near the Duke of Ragusa at Mainz.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20869. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, MAYENCE.

Mainz, November 6, 1813.

Cousin, give orders to the 2nd corps of cavalry, commanded by General Schastiani, to proceed to Cologne, where he will be under the orders of the Duke of Taranto, and will guard the Rhine as far as Wesel.

Order General Sorbier to supply a light artillery battery to the 2nd Cavalry Corps and to direct it to Cologne.

Order the Duke of Padua to go to Coblentz, and to[411]

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watch the Rhine from Bingen to Coblentz; he will be under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa. Establish between Adenau and Bonn the line of demarcation which must separate the command of Cologne from that of Mainz.

Order the general commanding the 1st Cavalry Corps to send stakes to light the Rhine from Mainz to Bingen. This cavalry will be at Bingen under the orders of a brigadier-general whom he will send there, and who will correspond with the Duke of Ragusa.

Order General Sorbier to send a light artillery battery to the 3rd Cavalry Corps commanded by the Duke of Padua. Also order him to send a light artillery battery to the 1st Cavalry Corps. This battery will be held in Bingen, under the orders of the brigadier general who will be responsible for monitoring this part of the shore.

Write to the Duke of Taranto that the 11th Corps, which is at Bingen, will reorganize, receive its artillery, and go to Cologne with the 2nd Cavalry Corps.

NAPOLEON

According to original. Deposit of the war.

20870. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN MAYENCE.

Mainz, November 7, 1813.

Cousin, I'm leaving Paris tonight.

My intention is that you go to Bingen tomorrow, and that you pass successively the review of all the corps to name all the vacant places, and do all that is necessary to put order in these corps.

You will then go to Strasbourg; you will see the National Guards, and all that there is to do to defend this frontier.

From there you will join me in Paris.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. You will write to me every day.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20871. – TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHAEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GRANDE ARMY, AT MAYENCE.

Mainz, November 7, 1813.

My Cousin, give orders to the generals who command the[412]

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5th, 6th and 2nd corps d'armee, the 3rd, the 1st and the 5th corps of cavalry to General Bertrand, as well as to the generals who command the division and the place, to take the orders of the Marshal Duke de Raguse.

In the same way, order General Sorbier, General Rogniat, Steward Marchant, and the Orderly Housekeeper, to work with the Duke of Ragusa all the time that I will not be in Mainz.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20872. - TO CAPTAIN CARAMAN,
ORDER OFFICER OF THE EMPEREUR, MAYENCE

Mainz. November 7, 1813.

Officer Caraman, go to Grave, Juliers, Venlo, and Gorcum, and let me know the situation of these places, from the point of view of fortifications, armaments, and food stores. You will write to me from every place. From there, you will go to Deventer, then you will go to your home a few days to arrange your business. After that, you will visit Naarden, Amsterdam, the Helder, and you will come, by Antwerp and Vlissingen, to join me. You will write to me from each of these places.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke de Caraman.

20873. - TO MARSHAL MONCEY, DUKE DE CONEGLIANO,
IN PARIS,

St. Cloud, November 10, 1813.

Cousin, as you are perfectly familiar with the Spanish frontier, which is now the theater of war, I ask you to go to the Minister of War, to meditate the position on the largest map that can be found. If necessary, make a sketch of it, and when you are fully aware of the situation, you will come and make known to me and confer with me on the orders that must be given.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[413]

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20874. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Clond, November 10, 1813, eleven o'clock in the evening.

Duke de Feltre, I have read carefully your report of November 7th. The director of conscription promises 150,000 men instead of 120,000. I desire that these 150,000 men be distributed in the following manner, namely: conscription of 150,000 men, who is rising now, 25,000 men in Italy, 20,000 men in the Guard, 8,000 men in the line artillery, 2,000 men in the engineers, 95,000 men to the infantry; total, 150,000 men.

These 150,000 men being insufficient, I wish to raise another 100,000, which will be taken on the years 1806 and 1807, on the years XIII and XIV (1) and on the reserves. If it were true that the conscriptions of the XIII and XIV years, estimated at 600,000 men, only furnished 120,000 men, 480,000 men would have remained available; if it were, by taking away the marriages and deaths, between the years XIII, XIV, 1806 and 1807, we could take the 100,000 men I wish to have. These 100,000 men would be distributed as follows, namely, 15,000 men to the Army of Italy, 3,000 to artillery, 2,000 to genius, 20,000 to the Guard, 60,000 to the depots of the Grand Army; total, 100,000 men.

These 250,000 men would offer me this result, namely:

11,000 men for artillery, 4,000 men for genius, 40,000 men for the Guard, 40,000 men for the Army of Italy, 155,000 men for the Grand Army; total, 250,000 men.

But of the 100,000 men who would be called again, the departments of Languedoc would not provide me with anything. On these twenty-four departments could be called 25,000 men for the army of the Pyrenees, which, together with 30,000 men supplied to this army, would make 55,000 men; this would bring extra-ordinary recruitment to 125,000 men; it is therefore 125,000 men that we must call again. These 125,000 men would be thus distributed: conscription in the years XIII, XIV, 1806 and 1807: 15,000 men to the army of Italy 1 3,000 men to the artillery, 2,000 men to the genie, 20,000 men to the Guard, 60,000 men to deposits of the Grand Army, 25,000 men for the army of the Pyrenees.

The conscription of 1815 is supposed to be 160,000 men; I can call 200,000; what will produce me the 500,000 men

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1) The years 1804 and 1805.[414]

which I need, But to give a color to this measure it would be necessary to express oneself thus:

§ 1er. Four reserve armies will be formed, namely: one in Bordeaux, one in Turin, one in Metz and one in Antwerp; each of these armies of 100,000 men.

§2 Independently of the men placed at the disposal of the minister of war by the senatus-consulte of such a day, 125,000 men are placed at his disposal on the conscriptions of the years XIII, XIV, 1806 and 1807.

This is the basis of the senatus - consulte which I beg you to take me tomorrow, to the private council, definitively drafted.

The 125,000 men, former conscripts, would be, as I said above, incorporated with the 180,000 men of the reserve levy, which would make a reinforcement of 305,000 men, and reserve armies would be formed with the 200,000 men of the conscription of 1815, namely: conscription of 1815: 30,000 men at Bordeaux, 30,000 men at Turin, 80,000 men at Metz, 40,000 men at Antwerp; 20,000 men of this conscription would be reserved for the Guard, the engineers, the artillery, the cavalry and the military equipages. This set seems to meet all needs.

The army of the Pyrenees would have received 30,000 men, which it now receives, 25,000 men by the new senatus -consuite, 30,000 men out of 1815; total, 85,000 men.

The army of Italy would have received 25,000 men from the conscription which is now rising, 15,000 men out of the 125,000 of the years XIII and XIV, 30,000 men of the army of reserve; total, 70,000 men.

The Great Army would have received 95,000 men from the current conscription, 60,000 men from the conscription of the years XIII to 1807; 120,000 men of the reserve armies of Metz and Antwerp; total, 275,000 men.

The Guard would receive 50,000 men; artillery, genius, etc., 25,000 men; total, 75,000 men.

We have enough cadres for the 30,000 men currently raised for the Pyrenees army; Do we have enough for the 25,000 men I want to give him in years XIII, XIV, 1806 and 1807? Do we have enough cadres to hold the 30,000 men I give to the Bordeaux reserve?

Are there enough cadres to receive the 25,000 men I want to give to the Army of Italy? Are there enough cadres for the 15,000 men of the conscriptions of the years XIII to 1807 and for[415]

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the 30,000 men of the 1815 that I give to the Turin reserve?

Finally, are there enough cadres for the 95,000 men I give to the Grande Armée to raise 150,000 men; for the 60,000 men that I give him on the rising of the XIII, etc., and for the 120,000 men of the reserves of Metz and Antwerp?

After providing the cadres, we must provide the weapons; you have provided for the army of the Pyrenees. It will be necessary to provide for the raising of 125,000 men and for the armies of reserve, which will make 300,000 rifles. You have seven months until May. At 30,000 rifles per month, you will have 210,000 rifles. There is therefore a need to ward off the consumption of 200,000 rifles. Your report seems to provide the means.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20875. - TO THE COUNT DE MONTALIVET, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813.

Count Montalivet, write to the Grand Duchess that I find it very ridiculous that she should arrest those who refuse to be part of the deputations sent to Paris; that there is much awkwardness in all this; that it is not thus that we govern, and that these arbitrary acts can only increase discontent; that, moreover, I do not need deputations from the Tuscans, and that it would be shameful to have me here to see people who would come there lean to them and under penalty of imprisonment. Testify my discontent to the Grand Duchess, and let her know that I wish that this does not happen any more.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20876. - GENERAL SAVARY, DUKE OF BOVIGO, MINISTER OF POLICE GENERAL, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 11, 1813.

The Duke de Rovlgo, you have been very wrong in having the State Councilors and Senators of Tuscany signified that they must go to Paris; you were not allowed there. It is ridiculous to have them do this by the police. So these state councilors and senators will see themselves as no more than[416]

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hostage! If the police mingled with fewer things, it would avoid many inconveniences. In general, you must not lose sight of the fact that any man who is being insinuated by the police sees himself as insulted and therefore as a suspect. A measure like this was likely to be submitted to the regency, which would have perfectly understood the inconvenience of this manner of acting.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20877. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUKE DECRÈS,
MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813

Monsieur le Duke Decrès, let me know how many French sailors are in Holland. Order that four gunboats, cannoneers or caiques, go to Wesel to help defend the place, order that four or five gunboats go to Gorcum for the passage. Bring gunboats to Moerdyk, the Haarlem Sea, and the Zuiderzee; let there be some at the mouth of the Yssel, and let barges and caiques go up to Nijmegen, to make me master of all that part of the river,

Tell Admiral Ver Huell that 600,000 men are in motion, and that there will soon be 100,000 men at Utrecht, but that in the meantime it is indispensable that he establish 1,500 men in the Helder, so that part of the garrison of this place can be carried on Naarden. Recommend to Admiral Ver Huell to consult with General Molitor for all these measures. If there were not enough gunboats and crews, it would be necessary at once from those you have in the Scheldt. In a country like Holland, it is important that I be master of all waters. Gunboats are needed, not only at Gorcum, but also at the Waal Pass and in front of Utrecht. I would like to have at Mainz, for the defense of the place, two or three small boats; bring them to Wesel, and we will take advantage of an opportunity to bring them to Mainz,

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[417]

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20878. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813,

Duke de Feltre, the place of Gorcum is, in the present moment, of the greatest importance. Order General Rampon immediately to go with the 3,000 National Guards under his command, and to see to the supply, arming, and defense of this place. Take care also that there is an engineer officer, an artillery officer and gunners.

It is of utmost importance to bring back the German regiment, which otherwise will desert entirely. Send him to Antwerp at once, whence he will be sent down.

Also activate the national guards of Le Havre and Cherbourg for Antwerp. You will let them know that I have sent them to guard this important project, which at this moment could be threatened. Send these orders by courier extraordinary, and that these troops leave twenty-four hours after having received them.

Write to the Duke of Taranto to make known that you are sending a corps to Gorcum; that you recall the German regiment; and that it is necessary that he fix his eyes on Deventer and Coeverden; that the troops led by General Carra Saint-Cyr should, in part, go to Deventer, Delfzyl, and the Yssel, that he should order them.

Write to him that 600,000 men of the conscription, and taken among the men of thirty, are in motion; that already many detachments arrive at the depots and that the armies will be promptly trained.

Write in this direction to the Duke of Ragusa and the Duke of Bellune.

Write to each other that, if National Guards wished to engage in the line troops with goodwill, they are allowed to admit them.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20879. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, you have raised national guards[418]

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a fortnight ago, and all this is moving. This operation, which the urgency of the circumstances has made you establish, must continue; but I do not know whether it is advisable to organize the national guards of the Meuse, the Ardennes, the Marne, the Aube and the Aisne, of which you speak to me by your letter of November 9th. I do not know if it is appropriate to organize those of Doubs, Jura, of Ain, Côte-d'Or and Saone-et-Loire. If there is nothing for this organization, please confer with me in this regard.

I distinguish two things; the urban cohorts at Besancon and the other strongholds are good, and are not susceptible of any objection; but as for the cohorts in the departments, I do not think so; I fear that it costs the departments a great deal of money, and that it does not exhaust them of men, without any utility for the service. I will give later orders after the conference you will have with me on this object.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20880. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, you will have received from the Major General the orders by which I provisionally organized the army at Mainz.

The 11th corps is composed of two divisions: the 31st division, which is composed of all the regiments that were part of the 11th corps, and the 35th, where I placed the 123rd, 124th, 127th and the three Swiss battalions. The 31st division is at this moment in Cologne; General Charpentier orders it. The 35th will meet at Wesel, under the orders of the General Brayer. The two divisions forming the 11th corps are under the orders of the Duke of Taranto. The staff of the 11th Corps is in Cologne. It is necessary, therefore, that you should at once return to me a statement of all that the depots of the regiments can send to recruit the 31st division. Measures must also be taken to activate the armaments and clothing of the 123rd, 124th, and 127th Regiments, and that all these corps should have in Mainz or elsewhere be united with their battalions at Wesel. Finally, it is necessary that you give the most positive orders for all that the deposits of the Swiss regiments have available goes to Wesel.

The Duke of Taranto also has the 2nd Cavalry Corps under his command,[419]

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composed of three divisions and commanded by General Sebastiani, who is at Cologne. It is also necessary that everything that the cavalry regiments of this corps have available in horses should be sent to Cologne.

It is also advisable that all the isolates who would be found in any place, and who belong to the regiments which formed the 11th corps, join their regiments without delay in Cologne.

The 5th corps will form a single division, under the orders of General Albert. This division is at Bingen; he will receive the order to go to Coblentz. It is necessary that you let me know what the depots of these regiments have available to direct them on Coblentz, in order to complete these regiments, and that all the isolates which belong to them, wherever they may be, join Coblentz their battalions. The staff of the 5th Corps is preserved.

I gathered the 3rd and 6th corps under the orders of the Duke de Raguse.

The 6th corps forms a division, the 3rd corps forms another; one is commanded by General Lagrange, the other by General Ricard. I have ordered that the staff of these two corps form only one under the title of 6th corps. The 6th corps remains in the vicinity of Mainz. It is necessary that all naval battalions and all men available or isolated from the corps which formed the 3rd and 6th corps leave without delay to go to Mainz.

I have formed a division of all that belongs to the 2nd corps. He is on the side of Worms; I will leave it there until further notice; but it is necessary that all that the deposits can see and the isolated men join the side of Worms. The staff of the 2nd corps remains with this division.

Finally the 4th corps, which is under the orders of General Bertrand, is in front of Kastel. It is necessary that all the men who are available at the depots of the different regiments join at Mainz.

By these dispositions, of which you will see the detail in the orders which I have signed at Mayence on the 7th, I therefore preserve the 11th corps, which will be of two divisions; the fifth, which has but one division, but to which I shall immediately furnish a second, and to whom I shall give a chief; the 4th corps, which has four divisions which it is only necessary to complete; the 6th corps, which has two divisions, and in which are joined the 3rd corps and the 6th corps, and the 2nd corps, which still has only one division, but to which I will soon supply a second,[420]

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As for the cavalry, the 1st corps, which is at Kreutznach, remains organized in four divisions, as it was; the 2nd corps, which is in the command of the Duke of Taranto, remains organized in three divisions, as it was; the 3rd corps, which is at Coblentz, under the orders of the Duke of Padua, remains organized in three divisions; finally the 5th, which is near Mainz, under the orders of General Milhaud, also remains organized in three divisions, as it was.

Make me draw up a state of the army according to this new organization; that a column contain what was in the magazine, at the moment of the formation of the corps, on the 7th and 8th of this month, and moreover what can be made from the deposits to reinforce them.

It is proper not to scatter the troops. The national guards and the 128th are sufficient in Strasbourg. If the needs become urgent, I will send all the 2nd corps to it: all the detachments belonging to the 18th, and all the detachments belonging to the 2nd corps, must join the 2nd corps.

I see, by your letter of this day, that we have stripped Geneva, I do not conceive the necessity of this measure to send the world into the Simplon. Geneva is very important. I asked you to arm the place.

Of all the depots that have provided battalions for the formation of the Grand Army, we must make all the available resources available to strengthen these battalions, and that the movement's office take care of this work without delay.

I sent the Duke de Valmy to Metz. Inform him of these arrangements so that he gives a proper direction to all isolates and everything that comes out of the hospitals.

As for engineers, all the sapper companies have returned.

I have given orders that those who have lost their caissons should restore them immediately on the funds which the engineers of the Grand Army has at their disposal; and, as two companies of the engineer's train are shut up in Torgau, I have ordered that the 6th company returning from Erfurt, which is at Mayence, should be completed at once. He left half of his wagons in Erfurt.

You will have seen by my orders of the 7th (and the artillery bureau will be able to call my first orderly officer Gourgaud, who has all the information in this respect) that I ordered the reorganization of four hundred guns; and, as there are 3,000 horses, a share[421]

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These four hundred guns are not enough; it will be necessary to organize two hundred others on the side of the Escaut and in the interior.

The Guard reorganized fifty-eight guns in good condition and well stocked. The rest went to Metz. The organization of the artillery of the Guard will be, like the preceding one, of one hundred and ninety-six guns.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20881. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 12, 1813.

It is necessary to begin the arming of Metz and Luxembourg; it will be sufficient for these places to be armed to the third. But there is no powder in these two places; it is necessary that there be a reasonable quintile, so that the public can have no alarm in this regard. It is necessary that the offices of the engineers and the artillery consult one another, and that you give me a project of armament, on these principles, for Metz and Luxembourg, as well as for Thionville and Phalsbourg.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20882. – TO GENERAL LACUEE, COUNT DE CESSAC, MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Saiut-Cloud, November 12, 1813.

Count of Cessac, the food supply must provide food for the supply of strongholds. However no movement for this has taken place anywhere, and I learn that Juliers, among others, has not made any preparations. Inform Count Maret that his responsibility is strongly engaged; that there is no question of making this year like last year, or more than three months have been lost in vain formalities; that the places would be compromised, and that the most fatal consequences would have to be feared, if the measures he has taken are not such that the corn be poured promptly into the places.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original, War Depot,[422]

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20883. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

St. Cloud, 12 November 1813.

Cousin, you tell me in your letter of November 9th that there are 700 field artillery wagons and no means of hitching them up. I think it is a very convenient operation to direct some of these wagons to Metz. For the rest, the Minister of War gives orders to the artillery on this subject.

The 5th Corps is so small that I think it is fitting that you should be directing it on Coblentz with the corps of the Duke de Padoue. This will give the infantry and cavalry necessary for the guard of the Rhine. Give orders accordingly.

The Guard is too tight. It seems that I ordered the old horse guard to go to Kreutznach. It could extend as far as Simmern and Treves. I also sent the sixty-eight guns of the Guard to Kreulznach. The 5th corps going to Coblentz, a division of the young Guard will be able to rely on Bingen. The Guard can even extend to Kaiserslautern. The main thing is that the cavalry and infantry rebuild; for that you have to take more ground.

I am informed that General Bertrand has evacuated Hochheim; this is very unfortunate. It will then be impossible for his whole corps to remain on the right bank, and since I had only left the old Guard near Mainz to support General Bertrand in his position at Hochheim, I think that he is now go to Kaiserslautern. The Duke de Treviso will carry there his headquarters. The young guard will be between Bingen and Mainz; the cavalry will be at Kreutznach and will extend into the valleys of Kaiserslautern and Deux-Pouts. The old Foot Guard will be, as I said, in Kaiserslautern and the surrounding area. Make these arrangements known to the Duke de Treviso, by using, in order to avoid a collision of etiquette, the intermediary of General Belliard, general aid, to whom you will communicate this letter.

I will be informed when the Guard can be returned to its new quarters, so that I may order the subsequent arrangements. You will then be able to recall one or two divisions of General Bertrand at Mainz, because one or two divisions suffice for the defense of Kastel,

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.[423]

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20884. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY, IN MAYENCE.
(TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH,)

Saint-Cloud, November 12, 1813, evening,

Let me know, by the telegraph, if the supply and armament of Mayence advance: press them by any means possible.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20885. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, IN VERONA.

Saint-Cloud, November 12, 1813.

My son, I'm coming to Paris. I am learning with difficulty that you have been on the Adige. Send me the state of your army, the resources you hope to draw from Italy, and the garrisons you have left in the State of Venice.

I am busy at this moment raising 600,000 men.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. 1. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

20886. - SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR
SENATE,

Palace of the Tuileries, November 14, 1813.

Senators, I appreciate the feelings you express to me,

The whole of Europe was walking with us a year ago; all Europe is walking today aginst us. The opinion of the world is made by France or England. We would have everything to fear without the energy and power of the nation.

Posterity will say that, if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and myself.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of November 15, 1813.

20887 - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUKE DECRES,
MINISTRE OF THE NAVY, PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 14, 1813,

I have so many occupations that I can not reply in detail to your letter of November 13th.

I made you aware of intentions; they are, 1st the frigates who were in armament at the Helder, and who had missions,[424]

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depart to fulfill these missions; 2nd 1,500 men held on the squadron to reinforce the garrisons of the Helder; this arrangement will be for a short time, for before mid-December I shall have more troops in Holland than I shall need, and these sailors will be returned to their vessels; 3rd that there are gunboats in the sea of Haarlern, in the Zuiderzee, at the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuse, at Moerdyk, opposite Gorcum, at the passage of the Waal, at the mouth of the Yssel and on all points where they can contribute to the defense of Holland and compress the country; 4th that these gunboats are crewed by old French; to this effect, if necessary, most of the gunboats which are in the Scheldt, and finally, two layers, or cannoneers, are sent to Wesel and Mayence, to be used for the defense of the river: of course there will be a naval officer and the number of sailors needed. For Wesel, boats must be able to get there easily. As for Mainz, if you think it preferable, have two gunships built at your expense,

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20888. - TO GENERAL CLARE, DUKE OF FELT,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 14, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, you tell me in your letter of November 13th that I have the state of the military divisions on the 15th of October. I did not receive it. I have nothing in my hands that allows me to know the situation of my affairs and to provide what is necessary.

I send you reports that are useless. What do you want me to do, after the events that have occurred, of the situation on 1 September? Your office of the movement must be disorganized, since for six days that I have been in Paris it has not yet given me the statements I need.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20889. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 14, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, I receive your letter of November 13th.

I approve that General Rampon go to Gorcum immediately.[425]

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Recommend to him to take measures to activate the supply of this place, to cut down the trees, to redo the works, to complete the armament and to be in a position to make a good defense, because Gorcum is the key of Holland. Order him to occupy the little forts that are opposite, on the left bank.

As for General Latour-Maubourg, I understand that it is impossible for the National Guards to leave Cherbourg until they are replaced, but could we not bring the division of General Rampon to 6,000 men, by calling, without to make any new creation, the grenadiers and chasseurs or the simple companies of the national guards of the department of the North and Arras? That would make General Rampon 4,000 old French and 2,000 Belgians. This reserve division would put him in a position to supervise all the surroundings.

Order the director of artillery to order a battery of eight pieces of field cannon.

Send to General Molitor that, as for the dismissal of foreign regiments, he may put all the slowness he deems necessary, and act on it according to his local knowledge.

I thought that the foreign battalion that was in the Helder was good, and that it could be left there, and that it was the foreign regiments that were worse.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20890. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 14, 1813.

I think it is necessary that you appoint a commission of artillery officers and engineers, which reviews all the orders you have given for the arming of the places of the borders of Switzerland, the Rhine and the North In order to see if you have forgotten anything, this commission will report to me on those posts which one would doubt if it was proper to arm,

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20891. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 14, 1813.

I do not know if Belfort is in a state of defense. If there is, it must be done[426]

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arm, as well as all the castles of the Swiss border; not that I have reason to be wary of the Swiss, but because, in the present situation of the Empire, it is necessary to arm oneself on all sides.

After the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20892. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 15, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, it is of the utmost urgency that you should order that all the national guards from Middelburg, and from Zeeland, who are in Flussingen, be sent to Cadzund Island, or on any other point, and replaced by more secure national guards.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

20893. - NOTE DICTATED TO COUNT DARU.

St. Cloud, November 15, 1813.(1)

We are in a moment where we do not have to rely on any stranger. This can only be extremely dangerous.

Count Daru will go to the Ministry of War, and bring me some serious work on this subject.

Foreign troops are divided into several classes:

The Swiss (I still want to trust it); foreign regiments; the three or four foreign battalions; Illyrian regiments; Croats; the Spaniards; Portuguese; the regiments of the Grand Duchy of Berg; lastly, the regiments of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau, which belong to the Army of Spain or Catalog.

It is important to have the state of location and location of all these troops;

To know the number of rifles they have;

3. To prepare measures on the manner of ensuring their disarmament;

4. To know the number of arms that these battalions, etc., have, and to prepare the project to disarm them.

We must make pioneer regiments and move them away from borders and strongholds.

It is proper to do the same for foreign officers.

1) Presumed date.[427]

A general measure is a general measure. Those who have served in the French armies will be able to receive a pension at a reforming salary; but they must not come to embarrass our ranks.

There are in France, according to the minister, 120,000 prisoners.

Almost everywhere the population is worried about this dangerous neighborhood. The state of the prisoners of war must be given to me by department, and measures must be taken such that by means of the national guards and other troops there is always one armed man out of 10 prisoners.

It adds that he has been the subject of complaints against foreigners who have declared that they are going to sharpen daggers. If it is true, it is necessary to have the most guilty judged at once.

It will be objected that so many prisoners are very embarrassing.

Whatever the particular situation of our affairs, the works of the year 1814 will be as considerable as those of the year which ends. We can even undertake some desiccation work for this object.

In the current circumstances, it becomes necessary to strengthen our gendarmerie. It is best to bring what we have in Spain, or it is used very badly; 7 to 800 were laid in Pamplona, which is a significant loss. I wish to be given the status of these gendarmes, by distinguishing those who were before their departure for Spain; 20 who have been admitted since, but have six years of service; (3) recruits who have not yet six years of service. My intention would be to bring back all the former gendarmes and all those who have acquired the qualities necessary for this service. We would have all the officers come, and we would incorporate the remainder of the corps of the army of Spain,

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20894. - NOTE.
Saint Cloud. November 15, 1813 (1).

Daru will see the Minister of War for this purpose. (2). I lack funds. I am in a moment when everyone betrays me, until Wurzburg. The soldiers of the 32nd Division betrayed me. Of another

1) Presumed date,

2) Marshal Soult, commander of the armies of Spain and the Pyrenees, asked to make the necessary expenses for the clothing and the equipment of the Spanish troops,

aside, rifles are rare. It is therefore necessary to seize the guns of all foreigners.

It is foolish to suppose that I can trust the Spaniards who are ... (1).

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20895. - TO THE GENERAL CAULAINCOURT, DUKE OF VICENCE, STABLE MASTER OF THE EMPEROR, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 15, 1813.

Order that, if ever the English arrive at the castle of Marracq, we burn the castle and all the houses that belong to me, so that they do not sleep my bed. All the furniture will be removed, if you wish, and placed in a Bayonne house.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20896. - TO M. FOUCHE, DUKE OF OTRANTE, IN BOLOGNA.

Saint Cloud. November 15, 1813.

I received your letter. I desire that, in the present circumstances, you should go to Naples with all due diligence, to make the King realize the importance he has with 25,000 men on the Po; you will make it known also to the Queen, and you will do all you can to prevent that in this country you will be misled by the fallacious promises of Austria and by the honeyed language of Metternich. The movement of the Neapolitan army on the Po is of the highest urgency. It is very unfortunate that a portion of this army did not come from the beginning of the campaign, it could have helped to give another turn to business.

We are armed and we are walking on all sides in France. The circumstance is major. You will make the choice either to return with the Neapolitan army, if the King is faithful to honor and country, or to return to you diligently at Turin, where you will find new orders.

Go through Florence and Rome, and give all these people all the advice that the circumstances may require.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

1) Gap in the text.[429]

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20897. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

St. Cloud, November 16, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, you will receive a decree by which my Guard is carried to eight divisions of infantry. I make no further increase in the cadres than to carry each battalion to six companies instead of four, which will make me a complete 72,000 infantrymen. I intend to require, to complete this number, 30,000 men, independently of the 20,000. These 30,000 men may be supplied on the conscription of the 300,000 men.

I find a lot of advantages in increasing my Guard thus, since there will be formed frames; that they will be elite executives; that the Guard is animated by an excellent spirit; that it is to her that I have all the success of this campaign; that its special administration, both for the military crews and for the artillery, makes it better served; finally that the organization can be more prompt.

You will distinguish four different classes of men to be taken for the Guard: those which are necessary to complete the old Guard, it is necessary to draw armies from them, I believe that for that I need little; the riflemen must be taken from men who have a little education, who can read and write; this is where the NCO's nursery should be; for the flankers it would be best to take among the foresters, finally, there will be the men of the ordinary conscription.

The two battalions of the Tuscan and Piedmontese velites will preferably be recruited from Italians, the cadet being for the most part composed of Italians.

Each of the eight divisions will have two batteries on foot.

The voltigeurs will be formed at Metz; the skirmishers in Paris.

Another advantage of this increase of the Guard is that the organization and the appointment to the jobs will be done without tiring the ministry, and that however we will be sure to make good choices,

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.[430]

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20898. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELT, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 16, 1813.

Present me a project for the formation of a reserve army near the Pyrenees. This army will be composed as follows:

Twenty regiments will be chosen, each having two battalions, or more than two battalions, in the army of Aragon, or in the army of Catalonia, and they will be ordered to furnish these battalions with the necessary number of captains, lieutenants, second lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and drummers to form the cadre of a new battalion, to be known as the 6th Battalion of these respective regiments. These twenty cadres of six battalions will find out: ten at Toulouse, and ten at Perpignan, or in any other city that you deem fit, which will form two divisions each of ten battalions. It will be directed, on each of these battalions, 1,500 men of the levy of 300,000 men, taken in the departments which are assigned to the Army of the Pyrenees. That will make, for the twenty battalions, 30,000 men. Each battalion will send to the battalions of their regiment that are to the army of Catalonia or to the army of Aragon 400 men, of whom they will be dressed and arms, and will keep the 1,100 others. It will be a recruitment of 8,000 men for these two armies, and there will remain two divisions, each of 11,000 men, composed of whole battalions and available to act according to the circumstances.

The same operation will be done for the army of Spain: twenty regiments will be chosen, each having two battalions, or more than two battalions, to this army, and they will be given the order to send the cadres of these twenty 6th battalions at Bordeaux, where they will each receive 1,500 men, or in all 30,000 men, who will be similarly taken on the levy of 300,000 men in the departments assigned to the army of the Pyrenees.

Finally, there are, I believe, twelve regiments that have their depots in the 10th and 11th military divisions. It will be provided to each 2,000 men to be distributed in the battalions of the army that will need it most.

These 6th battalions will also send 8,000 men to the battalions of their regiments who are in the army, and 22,000 men will remain available, and the armies of Aragon, Catalog, and Spain combined will have received 16,000 recruiting men, independently[431]

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of the 44,000 men who will be in reserve, these 44,000 men forming forty battalions or four divisions of ten battalions each.

It will, therefore, in fact increase the force of 84,000 men to take on the levy of 300,000 men; but as the contingent of the twenty-four departments assigned to the armies of the Pyrenees in this levy could not suffice, we may add the conscription of 1815.

By this means all the contingents of the departments of the South on the levy of 300,000 men and on the conscription of 1815 will be destined for this reserve army, the command of which will be given to Marshal Moncey. It will be necessary to announce with splendor the meeting of this army, and to do all that would be suitable to excite the inhabitants to defend the borders.

Present me 1st the state of the twenty-four departments with their contingents on the levy of 300,000 men and on the conscription of 1815; 2nd the forty regiments that will provide the cadres of these 6 battalions.

I will inform you successively of my intentions for the reserve army of Turin, Metz, and Utrecht. but I need the numerical state that contains all deleted battalions and frames returned as a result of the new organization of the army, or the state in one hundred columns.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20899. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS,

St. Cloud, November 16, 1813.

Answer to General Molitor that before the 15th of December there will be 60,000 Frenchmen at the Utrecht camp; but that until then he can count only on the troops of General Rampon and on those which the Duke of Taranto will send on the Yssel,

Write to the Duke de Tarente to heal the Yssel.

From the minute. Empire Archives,

20900. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF BAGUSE, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GRANDE ARMY IN MAYENCE

St. Cloud, November 16, 1813.

I receive your letter of the 12th, which is brought to me by my ordnance officer Laplace.[432]

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You will have received the order I gave to send all my Guard over Kaiserslautern and the Saar. You will also have received the order I gave to gather all the 5th corps at Coblentz. So you have the 2nd corps, the 6th and the 4th.

I do not think that the 2nd corps is necessary in Strasbourg, or the national guards that have been raised will be sufficient.

It appears that our movement must take place on the side of Holland, and that it is on this side that the enemy has intentions.

The Minister of War has given orders to remove all the deposits of Mainz. It was ordered that all the soldiers of the crew depots should be sent to Sampigny. It has been ordained that the depots of the Guard should be assembled at Metz. It was ordered that all the artillery which was not harnessed and in good condition went to Metz.

As to the guards of honor, you are the master to make them go down a little more, if you think it suitable.

I am waiting for a situation report of all the corps and the artillery which are under your orders.

Let me know if the second bridge is established in Mainz. I attach importance to it so that it can emerge quickly.

Take care of the national guards who are under your orders; go through the review and organize them as best as possible.

I think it will be necessary for you to go through the review of all the bodies, in order to be able to present me with job vacancies, and to distribute arms and clothes to those who would miss them. I hope that all battalions will soon be brought to 800 men. I told you that you had many cadres of battalions who had received Dutchmen and isolated men. Both of them have since been incorporated into the corps of the army, I wish you to let me know what have become of these first cadres, so that I give them a destination.

It is fitting that you visit the position of Kaiserslautern and its connection with Saarlouis and Landau, since, if ever the enemy wanted to block Mainz, the 4th corps would form the garrison of the place, and your observation position would appear to be naturally to Kaiserslautern.

It is reported to me that the redoubt I have ordered has been established at the mouth of the Neckar; have one established at the mouth of the Lahn.

On the coast of Coblentz, occupy the island of the Rhine where there is a convent of nuns; we occupied it in other wars, and I am assured that this point may be useful to us.[433]

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If the company of the train of the engineers does not serve you anything, you can direct it on Metz, or it will be completed more easily.

The Minister of the Administration of War will have informed Steward Marchant of the arrangements I have made for the six companies of the train which remain in the interior. As the ministers always feel slow to send, you will find attached, a copy of my orders for these companies, a copy of the orders I have given for the different depots of infantry.

I have placed the headquarters of the Guard at Kaiserslautern, I will go further. As for the great imperial headquarters, I would see no difficulty in removing it. I await the arrival of the Prince of Neuchatel to make a determination in this regard.

I suppose you have no trouble for the horses of my house; I ordered them to be sent to the rear.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20901. - TO M. MELZI, DUKE OF LODI, CHANCELLOR OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, IN MILAN.

St. Cloud, November 16, 1813.

I receive your letter of November 11th. I can hardly see that you were suffering in this moment from your fits of gout.

I am taking care of Italy, and I am going to assemble at Turin an army of 100,000 men; Something happens, the kingdom can expect that I will not abandon it. Unforeseen circumstances have made the present moment critical, but everything is repairing itself.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20902.-TO THE COUNT MOLLIEN, MINISTER OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE, A PARIS.

St. Cloud, November 17, 1813, one o'clock in the morning.

Count Mollien, the service of the treasury, in times of scarcity like these, can not be done by the same principles and in the same way as in times of abundance, as has been done up to at this hour. All orders of the administration of war for the supply of the place; all those of the Minister of War for the expenses of the engineers, the artillery and the rearmament of the places are not paid; the worst results for the defense of the state. It is a misfortune that the public debt, the pensions and the salaries of Holland,[434]

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from Rome, Florence, Piedmont, and even France, experience delays; but this misfortune is in no way comparable to that which would result from the slightest delay in the payment of the orders of the Minister of the Administration of War and the Minister of War.

I have only 30 millions of silver left in the treasury of the Couronne; I give you ten of them, and I feel a great reluctance for that, for it is a pear that I kept for the last moment of thirst, and if this money were used in civil expenses, it would be to lose this last resource.

It is therefore indispensable that you bring me today, all Council of State, the state of the orders of the administration of the war and the minister of the war which are not settled. Public safety has no law: these ordinances must be paid before civil treatment and annuities. Since the present circumstances, we have not moved an inch of land anywhere, because everywhere the ordinances of the war were not settled.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame Countess Mollien.

20903. - NOTE DICTED IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Paris. November 11, 1813.

His Majesty asks the causes of the delay of the trial of the individuals accused of correspondence with the enemy, and of having desired to surrender Toulon. It orders that orders be given for this case to be decided on the spot.

According to the copy. Archives of the Empire.

20904. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, it will be formed a corps that will take the title of the 1st corps bis and 13th bis of the Grand Army, which will meet in Antwerp, Ghent and Utrecht. It will consist of two battalions of the 7th Light, 13th Light, 126 Line, 17th, 25th, 33rd, 85th, 57th, 36th, 51st and 24th Battalions. 55th, which are reformed at their depots, and of the 6th battalion of the 15th light, 21st line, 30th, 48th, 108th, 111th and 61st; total. 25 battalions, which would make 25,000 men (1).

1) This organization was modified by a decree of November 24, 1813.[435]

Some of these 25,000 men exist by the conscription that is now rising; but a third or a quarter may be wanting, and you will make up for it by bearing on the conscriptions which you intend for the depot of Nancy.

These 25,000 men will form three divisions. The 6th battalions of the 15th light, 30th line, 48th, 108th, 111th and 61st will be united in the same division, these battalions belonging to the regiments which supplied the composition of the 13th corps.

As soon as each of these regiments will be able to complete a battalion, it will send him to Utrecht. By this means, this corps can be roughly shaped by the conscription that is rising today. It can be realized in the course of December.

Find out about the administration of war if clothing is ready. Get dressed, and soon we will be able to feel the effect of this new formation in Utrecht. Take special care to complete the cadres as officers and NCOs. You will easily understand why I have separately put these battalions, since they must not provide anything, nor the 11th, 5th, 3rd, or 2nd Corps of the Grand Army.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20905. - IN GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 17, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, there will be formed in Strasbourg a 2nd corps *bis* of the Grande Armée.

This 2nd corps will be composed of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the following regiments, namely: the 11th, 24th, 26th light, 19th, 37th, 56th, 93rd, 46th, 72nd, 4th, 2nd and 18th of line; total, 24 battalions. This will provisionally form a division; General Dufour will take the command.

These twenty-four battalions must reorganize themselves at the depots.

It will therefore require each regiment 1,600 men; you have given them only 900 on the current conscription, one carrying the other; it is therefore still, considering the non-values, about 1,000 men to be given by regiment, which will make 12,000 men.

Destine to that 8,000 men out of the 12,000 you have designated for the Metz depot, and distribute it among the twelve regiments.[436]

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Of the 12,000 men you intended for the Nancy depot, distribute 8,000 to the battalions that are to form the 1st and 13th Corps of the Grand Army.

By this means, these two corps will be completed without the necessity of the conscription of 300,000 men.

Order General Dufour to go through the various battalions to complete the cadres in officers and non-commissioned officers, and that as well as a battalion can leave with 600 men dressed, armed and teams, he directs it on Strasbourg.

He is one of those battalions who are in Strasburg, there are some who are at Metz, there are some who are at Nancy; thus, in a very few days, if one has arms and clothing, General Dufour may have 7,000 to 8,000 men in Strasburg.

You will order that the 2nd battalions be organized first, and immediately after the 3rd. I do not need to say that as soon as this division of the 2nd corps is formed we will bring it closer to the first two to reunite the 2nd battalions with the 1st and then the 3rd.

We will first make two and then three divisions. This will have the advantage that already the important point of Strasbourg will be guard.

The surplus of the conscripts who are in these regiments will be used to complete the 1st battalions to 840 men: so that this 2nd corps will be composed of twelve regiments of three battalions each, namely: the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions, the 4th being in Magdeburg; which will make thirty-six battalions and nearly 30,000 men.

Thus, without touching the levy of 300,000 men, I will have two corps, one of thirty battalions at Utrecht, and the other of thirty-six battalions at Strasbourg and Speyer.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

20906. - TO GENERAL CLARK, DUKE OF FELTHE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813.

Mister Duke de Feltre, I have made known to you my intention on the formation of a 1st corps *bis* of the Grand Army, with thirty battalions, which will be united in Utrecht and formed only for the conscription which is rising at this moment, and a second corps fort of thirty-six battalions formed with the same conscription and to meet between Strasbourg and Speyer.

The 5th corps, which today forms only a division, is composed[437]

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two battalions from each of the following regiments, namely: 139th, 140th, 141st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 135th, 149th, 150th, 155th line; total, twenty battalions.

As men are dressed and armed, we will have to leave what is necessary to complete all these battalions,

The depot of each of these corps having received about 900 men from the conscription, and the two battalions having besides that from 2 to 300 men to their depot, these corps will be able to receive promptly about 1,100 men per regiment, or 11,000 men, which, together with the 8,000 men under arms, would make 19,000 men; we will form two divisions, each of ten battalions.

All the regiments of this corps will therefore be composed of only two battalions of war and one depot battalion.

So you have no other order to give for the ten regiments of this corps than that as and when 100 men of the depot are ready they have to go to Coblentz to recruit their battalion.

Thus the 1st Corps *bis* will be strong of three divisions, each of ten battalions, and will meet at Utrecht.

The 5th corps will be composed of two divisions, of ten battalions each, and will meet at Coblentz.

The 2nd corps will be composed of three divisions, each of twelve battalions, and will meet in Strasbourg.

I will let you know tomorrow my intention on the 6th corps, which includes the 3rd, and on the 4th.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20907. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 11, 1813.

Mister Duke of Feltre, the 4th Corps is composed:

1st Morand division, which includes four battalions of the 13th line, three battalions of the 23rd and three of the 137th; these three regiments having their depots in Italy, it will be necessary to supply from France 3,000 conscripts to the 13th, 2,000 to the 23rd, and 2,000 to the 137th; total, 7,000 conscripts:

2nd Guilleminot Division, which includes the 4th Battalion of the[438]

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1st light, 3rd in 7th line, 3rd in 52nd, 3rd and 4th in 67th, 5th and 6th in 82nd, 2nd and 3rd in 101st, 1st in 156th; these ten battalions also have their depots in Italy; it is necessary for the 4th battalion of the 1st light, 500 men; for the 3rd of the 7th of line, 500; for the 3rd of the 52nd, 500; for the 3rd and 4th of the 67th, 1,000; for the 2nd and 3rd of the 101st, 1,000; and for the 1st of the 156th, 500; total, 4,000 men;

3rd Durutte's division, which comprises in its composition the 1st battalion of the 35th light, whose depot is also in Italy; this battalion needs 500 men.

Thus, the battalions of the 4th corps, which have their depots in Italy, need, those of the Morand division, of 7,000 men, those of the Guilleminot division of 4,000, and that of the Durutte division of 500; total, 11,500 men, which must be sent to these corps.

These 11,500 men will be directed to Mainz, where the Minister of the Administration of War will have them all dressed and equipped; you will provide for their armament.

The 4th corps being destined to remain at Mainz, these men will be directed thus quite naturally. Independently of this, the deposits located below the Alps will send to Mainz all that is necessary to complete their battalions.

The Illyrian regiment will be suppressed; rifles will be taken, and men will be employed as pioneers.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20908. TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 17, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, I sent you yesterday the formation of a reserve army in the Pyrenees, I send you today the formation of a reserve army in Italy. As I have also dictated from memory, there may be errors which I desire the bureau of the movement to prepare for correction; you will send it back to me.

It will be supplied to the composition of these armies by the conscription of 300,000 men.

My intention is to dispose, for the Army of the Pyrenees, of all that the twenty-four departments of the South provide for this conscription, and, if that were not enough, I should use the conscription of 1815.

In Italy, I'm going to need 40,000 men. It is necessary[439]

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take them on the conscription of the 7th, 19th and 8th military divisions, which are the nearest. Let me know what will be the lifting of these three divisions.

My intention is to give the command of the Italian Army Reserve to General Caffarelli.

By these dispositions Italy will receive 58,000 men, including the conscripts of the levy of 120,000 men; and as, independently of the places, it has 40,000 men under arms, and I have 3,000 to 4,000 men of cavalry, that will carry my strength, beyond the Alps, to a very considerable number.

The most important thing is the clothing, the armament of all this, and the training of the executives. It seems that the Italians do not hold, that they desert, and that in the shortage where we are guns, we must keep them for the French.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

20909. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, A VERONA.

Saint-Cloud, November 17, 1813.

My Son, you will find attached a draft decree. You will see that I distinguish two things: what is to be used for the recruitment of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions, and what is destined for a reserve army. The 15,000 men destined to carry the battalions of war to their full extent are already in motion. They will leave Alexandria. Correspond with Prince Borghese to quicken their clothing, equipment and weapons.

The reserve army that I form will be more than 40,000 infantrymen. Cadets can only be fired from the battalions you currently have. Make promotions and send to Alexandria all that is necessary for the training of these cadres, in officers and non-commissioned officers, The cadres of the 5th Battalions can be used to lead you halfway all the available men. It will be necessary to send them back, so that they can receive the men of the conscription of 300,000 men,

Send me this draft decree as soon as possible, or there may be errors which will be rectified at the bureau of the movement, and on which, moreover, I wish you to give me your observations.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. Mrs. Duchess of Leuchtenberg[440]

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20910. - TO ELISA NAPOLEON, GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY, A FLORENCE.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

Sister, I received your letter of the 10th of this month. I wrote to you today about the great strengths that I gathered in Italy. Send at once to Corsica the Creates of which you are dissatisfied. Organize the 3rd and 4th battalions of the 112th. The executives come from the Grande Armée in Tuscany; but I think that little will happen. You will complete them with the conscripts who are directed on Tuscany for this regiment, and who must have passed to Turin,

I wrote to the King of Naples that I sent him the Duke d'Otranto.

Also write to him from your side.

In any case, even if the enemy arrives on the Mincio, you must not leave Tuscany; the enemy will not be able to make considerable detachments when he is held in check by the Viceroy and as long as he does not win a great battle. You will always have your retirement assured on Naples.

There are at present 16,000 men arriving at Alexandria.

NAPOLEON.

It would be very fitting that the vessels which will transport the Croats to Corsica should bring back their rifles; we will use them as we wish.

From the original comm. by Sr. Mrs. Princess Baciocchi.

20911. - TO GENERAL SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO, MINISTER OF GENERAL POLICE, PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813,

Have the newspapers give details of the manner in which the allies behave towards the King of Saxony, the horrors of every kind experienced by Germany, the paper money and the requisitions, and finally the change which operates in the minds.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20912. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 18, 1813.

On the 21st of October, the Recent has raised the urban cohorts of the 5th division and seven legions of national guards, forming 16,000 men,[441]

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in the departments of the Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Vosges, Meurthe, In Moselle, Haute-Marne, and Haute-Saone, I approve this levy; these 16,000 men must be perfectly organized; they will be useful to strengthen garrisons. As for the urban cohorts, I believe that we must give them more extension, and that it is advisable to organize them in all the strongholds of the old frontier of France, so that in case of event these places keep themselves.

On 7 November, the regency prepared a lift of national guards for the Swiss border. I approve of the formation of the urban cohorts at Besancon; but an elevation of national elite guards of 9,000 men would be too great; I prefer it not to take place. We can not get up at all ends, and I think I will raise the 300,00.0 conscripts much more quickly. It is therefore necessary to organize the National Guard in Besancon, Auxonne, Belfort and in the small places on the Swiss frontier, but only urban cohorts, which do not move. One could even, if the enemy approached, organize it at Grenoble.

But the only really important point on this side is Geneva. I would not be far from sending the legion into the Haute-Saone, which has already been raised, to garrison Geneva, for we can not trust the Genevans. I have already given you orders to arm this place. Its armament and its supply are an important object, and there must always be 2 to 3,000 old Frenchmen in garrison.

On the 9th of November, you proposed to me a draft decree to raise the cohorts in eighteen departments; I do not approve of this provision. On the 11th of November, you proposed to send 7,000 National Guards from the North to Utrecht; I do not approve of this proposal either. So I stick to what exists, with the only change that the legion of Haute-Saone will garrison Geneva.

I provided for the North, bringing under the command of the Duke de Plaisance thirty battalions of the 1st corps *bis* of the Grand Army. It is to organize this corps without delay that must be cared for. On this side I have many strongholds; it will be enough to organize the urban national guards to defend them.

There are 3,000 men of national guards in activity for the defense of Toulon; I want half or 1,500 men to go to Genoa without delay to reinforce the garrison. Give it order right away.

I want the Prince of Essling to go himself to Genoa, where he[442]

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will take command of the three departments of the 28th Division. He will have under his orders the National Guards and the Coast Guard; and, if his health permits, he may take command of the reserve army which meets in Turin and Alexandria. If his health does not permit him, he will limit himself to the command of Genoa, whose climate will be as favorable to him as that of Toulon. Order him to go there without delay, as well as the 1,500 National Guards.

As I have ordered that the 3,000 National Guards who were in Flushing go to Gorcum, order General Latour-Maubourg to send to Ostende 1,500 men of the 4,000 under his command at Osteude, they will be within reach of support Vlissingen.

I see that the lifting of the National Guard of Alsace has been ordered for nearly a month, and yet it can not do any service; it takes two months for the National Guards to be good at something; conscription requires less time.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20913. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

Write to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany and to General Miollis, that considerable reinforcements are sent to Italy, and that the presence of some light enemy troops should not cause them to abandon either Rome or Tuscany; that, even if the viceroy were on Mincio, it would not be for a long time, and that the enemy could not make strong detachments against them; lastly, that at every event the retreat of the Grand Duchess and the employees must be on Rome and Naples.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20914. - TO GENERAL CLABKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, do you have in Italy the 16,000 rifles necessary to arm the 16,000 men of the present conscription directed to Turin and Alexandria, to recruit the army of Italy?[443]

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Will you have on December 15th the 30,000 rifles necessary for this army, as it says in the title II of the decree of this day?

I see nothing more important than this object, since we fight during the winter in Italy, and that the fate of this country and our places of Genoa, Alexandria, Piacenza, Turin depends on the prompt armament of these troops. So reassure me about it. As the 30,000 men of the levy of 300,000 will be taken in Dauphine and Provence, it is probable that they will be returned before the end of December.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

20915. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, you will find attached a first sketch for the formation of the Grande Armée, My intention is for the three divisions of the 1st corps *bis*, each one to twelve battalions: it thus remains to find six battalions to complete the organization of this corps; to bring the two divisions of the 5th corps to twelve battalions each; it remains to find four battalions; to add to the 5th corps two other divisions of twenty-four battalions; to find for the 11th corps two other divisions, that is, twenty-four battalions. It is therefore necessary to find a total of fifty-eight battalions to take among the battalions who have their cadres at the depots.

Of these fifty-eight battalions, twenty-four are found, since the 6th corps, when it has received its battalions, will find itself in five divisions, and will consequently have two divisions which it may yield. Only thirty-four battalions remain to be found. The bureau of the movement, in doing the work of the meeting of the battalions, will easily find these thirty-four cadres. It is especially important to bring together all the battalions of the same regiment together.

The army will then consist of six corps, and organized into twenty-two divisions.

The organization of the artillery should be regulated accordingly. Twenty-two divisions close forty-four batteries of artillery on foot. The six corps require twelve horse batteries and twenty-four reserve batteries, which makes eighty batteries; independently of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Cavalry Corps, which must have at least two batteries per corps; which will make eight batteries or forty-[444]

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eight guns; and in all for the whole army six hundred and sixty-four guns.

It seems to me that this army, which will be composed of two hundred and sixty-four battalions, will have a total of 200,000 men. It may, therefore, be almost entirely composed of the conscription which rises today, and which offers, I believe, for the infantry of the Grand Army more than 120,000 men. The complement will be in what exists to the frames. At most it will be necessary to take an additional 30 to 40,000 men on the conscription of the 300,000 men.

It will be necessary to design, to complete this army, the conscripts closest to the Rhine departments.

I will wait, to give, numbers to the divisions, that the office of the movement has trace this organization in a state, indicating what exists, what is supposed to the hospitals, which is still scattered, but which will have to join of from one moment to the next, what the bodies receive from the conscription I am raising at this moment, and finally what is assigned to them on the conscription of the 300,000 men.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War

20916. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

My cousin, allow General Count Bertrand, whom I have named my Grand Marshal of the Palace, to go to Paris. General Morand will take command of the 4th corps; as such, it will enjoy the treatment accorded to commanders of corps who are not marshals. General Morand will be under the command of the Duke de Raguse.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20917. - IN THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 18, 1813.

Cousin, General Sebastiani will take command of the 5th Corps, and will be under the command of the Duke de Tarente; the 2nd Cavalry Corps will be commanded by Major General Bordesoulle.

Thus the corps of the army will be orders: the 11th, by the Duke[445]

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de Taranto; the 5th, by General Sebastiani; the fourth, by General Morand; the 6th, by the Duke de Baguse, and the 2nd will remain with the Duke of Bellune.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20918. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke de Raguse to send an intelligent officer to the Prince of Schwarzenberg, to offer to treat of the surrender of Danzig, Modlin, Zamosc, Stettin, Kustrin and Glogau. The conditions of the surrender of these places would be that the garrisons would return to France with arms and luggage, without being prisoners of war; that all the field artillery with French arms, as well as the clothing stores which would be in the places, would be left to us, that means of transport to bring them back to us would be provided; that the sick should be sent back as soon as they are cured. He will let it be known that Danzig can keep another year; that Glogau and Kustrin may also hold another year, and that, if they wish to have these places by a siege, they will ruin the city; that these conditions are therefore advantageous to the allies, especially as the surrender of these places will tranquilize the Prussian States.

Write to General Turreau that I blame him for having capitulated for the city of Wurzburg, since, if he had not signed this surrender, he would have detained on this point 4 to 5,000 men whom I would have had less in Hanau. Let him know that I authorize him to treat for the surrender of the citadel on the condition of the return to France of the garrison, its hospitals, its artillery and all its stores of food and others, which will be embarked on the Hand; that I consent to this surrender especially for the sake of the city of Wurzburg, which might be compromised by the resistance of the citadel. As, in fact, there is no sufficient compensation for the advantage which the Allied army will find in occupying this citadel, it will try to obtain at the same time the liberation of 2,500 prisoners; however, it will not make this issue a sine qua non.

You will add to the Duke de Raguse that, if one spoke of the surrender of Hamburg, Magdeburg, Erfurt, Torgau, and Wittenberg, he must answer that he will take my orders on this, but that he has no instructions, currently only to deal with[446]

for the places of Oder and Vistula. These communications will also serve to get news. You will not speak to the Duke de Raguse of what is relative to the citadel of Wurzburg, and you will be careful to write about it in a general tone to General Turreau.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20919. - TO M. MELZI, DUKE OF LODI,
CHANCELLOR OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, IN MILAN.

Saint-Cloud, November 18, 1813.

I received your letter of November 13th. The Prince of Essling marches on Genoa with a corps of troops; 16,000 conscripts, over twenty-two years old and born in old France, are on Turin and Alexandria. I took steps to have, at the end of December, 60,000 men on these two points.

The King of Naples has promised me to march with 30,000 men on the Po. If he keeps his promise, I hope there will be no other misfortune.

For the rest, here I have 600,000 men in motion, and, something that happens, the Austrians will not remain masters of Italy. The circumstances were critical; they are still so; but I find immense resources and good will in this country.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20920. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE DE FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint Cloud, November 19, 1813.

You have about 120 to 130,000 prisoners of war; this number is considerable. The inhabitants of the cities where they are placed seem to show anxiety. My intention is that you order that a company of 140 men of the National Guard at St. Quentin, who will provide a squad of 25 men at Laon, be put into operation. Such a company will be formed at Givet, similar to Mezieres; like Philippeville; and finally a similar one, which will be divided between Marienbourg and Bouillon; which will form four companies for the Ardennes department. These companies are composed of urban national guards, the inhabitants will be less tired. You will have such a company formed in Briancon, a[447]

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in Mont-Dauphin, three in Moulins and finally two for the department of Calvados.

My intention is that wherever there are 1,000 prisoners gathered, a company of national guards be formed to contain them. It seems to me that in places where no such number will be found, a strength of the tenth or fifteenth will be sufficient to keep them, being aided by the gendarmerie; that in those where there are only 3 to 400 prisoners, the gendarmerie will suffice. Or there will be veterans, you can save this expense. This measure will bring tranquility among the inhabitants and will ensure the custody of the prisoners.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20921. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE DE RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORP OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

Saint Cloud, November 19, 1813.

I receive your letter of the 16th. I have ordered that the Duke de Treviso wears his headquarters at Trier, or will surrender all the old Guard; that the two divisions composed of skirmishers are placed in the direction of Trier at Mayence, and Trier at Coblentz; that the two divisions composed of voltigeurs go to Luxembourg in order to be within range of their depot, which is at Metz; that each brigade to have with him his artillery. The batteries of 12 and those on horseback will be with the old Guard. All employees and administrations of the old Guard will be in Trier. By this means, you will be perfectly rid and there will be nothing on the main road.

I am making a report on the situation of the cavalry, in order to place it definitively in the most suitable places.

He will leave from here every eight days 1,200 men, to complete the acrobats. Thus, my Guard will, before the 15th of January, a corps of 80,000 men.

I do not think I have yet issued orders for the general headquarters. I fear there will be some inconvenience in removing the payer and intendant from Mainz.

I think I have told you that 11,500 conscripts are directed at Mainz, at which they are destined to recruit the portion of the 4th corps which has its depots in Italy; and as all the other depots of the 4th corps will direct conscripts to recruit their battalions, I expect that this corps will be from 30 to 40,000 men.[448]

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Take away the division of the young Guard that you kept at Mainz.

I suppose the 5th corps has gone to Cologne. Take away the former 3rd corps for Cublentz.

The 2nd corps and the division of the 6th corps appear sufficient on the side of Manheim and in Alsace. The National Guards seem to me sufficient too.

I ordered the formation of a second corps *bis* in Strasbourg; I think I have instructed you of these dispositions. We are in this moment in a position for nothing. We will be, in the first half of December, already able for many things. The big business today is the armament and the supply of places. At the hands of absolute necessity, do not let out the division of the 2nd corps of your command. The Duke de Bellone would like to attract him to him, but there is nothing to be feared for Strasbourg; one would have to be mad to attack us through Alsace. It is on Cologne, Wesel and Coblentz that it is natural to think that the enemy must be carried.

Have you rallied to the 6th Corps the 1,200 or 1,500 men of the navy who were on the side of Cologne?

Did you send out officers to go through the different regiments, to see the insects who have them incorporated and to return them to their regiments?

The Minister decided where the 30th and 33rd line depots should be placed; as for the 8th, 27th, 70th and 88th regiments of line, return the cadres to their depots. The 8th is on the side of the lower Meuse; remove all the available men, and place them in the 13th of line. The 88th also has its deposit in the North. Only the 70th has its deposit in Brest; place this battalion in that of the corps at the 70th. I gave orders for 600 conscripts to be sent to Mainz to complete it; It would be too long to send him to recruit on the Brest side.

The 28th having its deposit in the North, return it to his deposit.

You will thus have in Mainz two depots, that of the 133rd and a battalion of the 70th. As for the 33rd Light, you directed him on Saarlouis; it seems to me there.

Instruct these commissioners of the wars of Metz, Chalons and the road, so that the conscripts who go to these different depots can not turn away.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.[449]

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20922. - TO PRINCE CAMBACERES,
ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Saint Cloud. November 20, 1813.

My cousin, having resolved to appoint count Daru, my minister of the administration of war, I wish you to see the Comte de Cessac to make him understand that it is proper for him to resign, and as I do not this change by reasons of discontent, I would like you to know me what he wants.

As soon as you have seen the Comte de Cessac, you will come to Saint-Cloud to present Count Daru to the oath he must take in this new quality.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20923. - IN GENERAL LACUEE, COUNT DE CESSAC,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813.

Monsieur le Comte de Cessac, the fatigues of the ministry you have been managing for some years have led you several times to show me the desire to be relieved of it. I charge my cousin Prince Archchancellor to take the portfolio of your ministry. Wanting to give you a proof of my satisfaction for the services you have given me, either in the Council of State or in your ministry, I grant you a pension of 20,000 francs on my imperial treasury and an endowment of 20,000 francs of income , which will be attached to your title and transmissible with it. Wishing also to take advantage of your advice and good advice, I ordered that you were issued letters patent Minister of State.

After the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20924. - TO COUNT BIGOT DE PREAMENEU,
MINISTER OF REGLION, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813,

Count Bigot de Préameneu, I receive your draft letter. It would be too inconvenient to write this despatch to the bishops, who would preach it everywhere. It is better not to write it, or only five or six lines: that in the present circumstances[450]

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we count on their zeal for the country and on their attachment to my person.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Baroness de Nougarede de Fayet.

20925. - TO M. COLLIN, COUNT DE SUSSV,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURES, PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813.

The English movement on Bayonne has discovered this part of the frontier. I learn that they have already thrown a certain amount of their goods on the side of Saint-Jean-de-Luz. I think you will have your customs lines on other points. This object deserves your attention.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20926. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813.

There are several rivers which confluence with the Rhine by the right bank, such as Neckar and Lahn. My intention is that vis-à-vis the mouths of these rivers we build redoubts, which will be armed with several pieces of large caliber, some of 24, and they are safe from a coup de main. Later on we will take care of raising these places of permanent forts. Make me a report on this object.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20927. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA,
COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813.

It is likely that the enemy will not attempt to cross the Rhine, so leave your troops alone and you do not worry. However, if the enemy passes the Rhine, he will pass it on the lower Rhine. So do not move the 2nd Corps from Mainz. A division of the 6th corps must be at Coblentz, so that the 5th corps may be at Cologne, at the disposal of Taranto.

I think that the national guards raised in Alsace are sufficient to defend this frontier.[451]

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The redoubt at the mouth of the Neckar is established. Have we established a similar one opposite the Lahn? If it has not been done, order it done.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20928. -INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GENERAL D'ANTHOUARD,

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813, eleven o'clock in the morning,

D'Anthouard will write to me about Mount Cenis, where it is the fortress, if it can be armed, if it is safe from a coup de main, etc.

He will see Prince Borghese, who must have received the copy of the order I signed yesterday, having two goals, and who will show it to him.

First goal: the sending of 16,000 reinforcements to the Army of Italy on the conscription of 120,000 men. These 16,000 men are supplied to the six divisions that close the Army of Italy, to 700 men each; total 4,200; over 800 men to take at the depot from the 156th to the 92nd: in all 5,000 men, plus 7,000 men, who form part of the regiments which are with the army of Italy and deposits beyond the Alps; finally, 600 men from the depot of the 156th regiment for the 36th light, 600 men for the 133rd, 600 men for the 132nd, etc. Total, 16,000 men.

Besides, Prince Borghese will give him the decree, which is very detailed, so that he may have full knowledge of the execution of his orders.

He will recognize: 1st if the conscripts are good and strong, will ascertain the quantity, if the desertion has occasioned losses, and how much; 2nd He will inquire of the director of the artillery if he has weapons for these 16,000 men, 3rd He will make sure if the clothing, the big and small equipment, are ready, or when they will be.

Second goal: these 16,000 men are destined for the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Army of Italy; but I have besides a reserve army of 30,000 men by decree of yesterday, November 19th, and to take on the lifting of the 300,000 men. These 30,000 men will rise in Provence, in Dauphine, in the Lyonnais, and will be reunited at Alexandria at the end of December. We must see if the weapons are ready for these 30,000 men, as well as the clothing, or if the measures are taken for that.

These 30,000 men, forming three divisions, will be incorporated, 1st for the 1st division, in the 4th and 6th battalions of the Army of Italy; the 4th battalions exist in Alexandria; the viceroy will train the cadres of the 6th battalions and send them immediately to Alexandria;[452]

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2nd the 2nd division will be formed of the battalions which have their deposits in Piedmont; many return to the Grand Army, so that only half must be counted; it is therefore necessary to train cadres in replacement and direct them on these deposits; 3rd, the 3rd division will be formed of eleven to twelve 5th battalions, in the 27th and 28th military divisions.

The 1st division will receive 9,000 men; the 2nd division, 7,500; the 3rd division, 5,500; total, 22,000 men.

Independently of these three divisions, I form a reserve in Tuscany of the 3rd, 4th, 5th battalions of the 112th regiment and the 4th, 5th battalions of the 35th light, which receive 2,500 men on the levy of 300,000 men.

In addition, I form a reserve in Rome of the 3rd 4th Battalions of the 22nd Light, 4th, 5th Battalions of the 4th Light, 4th, 5th Battalions of the 6th of the Line, which will receive 3,000 men out of the 300,000 men, not including what they receive 120,000 men. Total, 28,000 men.

There remain 2,000 men for the artillery of Alexandria, of Turin, for the sappers, the crews. I want artillery for the army reserve.

I sent the Prince d'Essling to Genoa with 3,000 men of National Guards who had been in Toulon for a year. It is possible that I entrust him with the command of the reserve army; but if he is totally unable to fill it because of his chest, I will probably send General Caffarelli there.

Thus, before the 1st of January, the viceroy will receive 16,000 men of the 120,000 men, to recruit the three battalions of the regiments, all that of old France; there will be no Piedmontese, no Italians, no Belgians; over 30,000 men from the reserve army; a total of 46,000 men gathered by February; all old Frenchmen and aged of twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two years old.

The main care must be to train the 6th battalions, and to draw bodies to form the cadres we lack and can not create.

The King of Naples has written to me that he is walking with 30,000 men.

If he executes this movement, Italy is saved, because the Austrian troops are not worth the Neapolitans. The King is a very brave man; he deserves consideration. He can not direct operations, but he is brave, he animates, he removes, and deserves respect. He[453]

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may not give shade to the Viceroy: his role is Naples, he can not leave it.

D'Anthouard will give me an account of the state in which the citadel of Turin is found, its armament, its war and mouth stores, its commander, the officers of the engineers, the staff, & c. He will give me the same account of Alexandria, by joining the tracing of the works; he will report to me on the officers, the staff, and so on.

Same report on the citadel of Plaisance.

I am told about the citadel of Casale; he will go there, and will realize whether it is worthwhile to be armed and supplied.

If the Viceroy had shut up the funds of depots, as quarters-masters, workmen, etc., they must be removed; you have to evacuate everything that is in Mantua. The 5th battalion and the 8th light depot were even shut up there. I gave two orders for this deposit to receive 600 conscripts at Alexandria. D'Anthouard will be aware of where it is. Let it be directed to Alexandria; then that the depot, the major, the workmen, be at Piacenza to receive what belongs to the Grand Army and organize a battalion. D'Anthouard will find in Alexandria 700 men for the 13th line; the viceroy has shut up the depot at Palmanova; these 700 men will be alone, I ordered to form the 6th battalion. The viceroy must supply some officers, and Prince Borghese will form the framework. I have ordered that a 13th half-man be sent from Mainz, but until the arrival we must provide the reception, organization, instruction, and put this battalion to the citadel of Alexandria.

D'Anthouard will find in Placentia the depot of the 9th battalion of military crews. You have to run the whole workshop, all the equipment, the shops in Alexandria, which is a safe place. If the supplies of the citadels of Turin and Alexandria were not complete, it would be necessary to give an account of it to Prince Borghese, so that it provides for it immediately. D'Anthouard will give orders in the form of a notice for all that he deems necessary according to my instructions, and will give me an account of the orders he has given.

The fortifications must be in good condition, close the gorges in fences, see what is necessary for the parapets and benches to be restored, etc., pay great attention to the floods. Is there any account in the country of the Tanaro flood and the resistance of the lock bridge?

A Croatian regiment of 1,300 men and 600 horses is in Lyon. I order Corbineau to let them dismount and send[454]

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this rabble on the Loire, and give 300 horses to each of the two regiments, 1 hussars and 31st chasseurs. I will take care of the cavalry for the army of Italy: 1st I send to Milan all that belongs to the 1st of hussars and the 31st of chasseurs, 2nd I want to see there two good regiments of dragons of Spain of 1,200 horses each.

I ordered all the Italian troops of the Grand Army to go to Milan; there are 4,000 men. Same order for the same troops who are in Aragon and Spain, there are 6,000 men. All this is running.

I have ordered Grouchy to surrender to the Army of Italy, He is a little susceptible, but the Viceroy will do for the better.

The viceroy can have great confidence in Zucchi, I was very happy. We must not give credit to Pino. It is necessary to raise in credit Palombini and Zucchi, and to support Fontanelli. Experience has shown me that the enemy is particularly concerned with gaining the foreign generals whom we carry forward, granting them credit and confidence. So Wrede, for whom I did so much, was turned against me, but he is dead. The three generals I point out can be highlighted right now, and cancel Pino. Supplies must be for six months. I wish d'Anthouard to examine Saint-Georges and tell me what I can count on.

OPERATIONS.

The viceroy must not leave the Adige without a battle line. He must have confidence; he has 40,000 men, he can have a hundred and twenty pieces of cannon; he is sure of success. To leave the Adige without fighting is a disgrace. It's better to be beaten.

He must have a great deal of artillery; he must not miss it in Mantua and Pavia; only the carriages could be missing; but the deposits are too close for you to drag many boxes. It is not like the attacking army, which is obliged to have with it two supplies. It requires a reserve of eighteen pieces of 12 for a decisive moment, The necessary hitch is removed from the room and a box and a half. There is no need for regular carriages for carts, forges, spares, etc., when one is as close to one's places and depots. When he sees the battle come, he must have one hundred and fifty to two hundred pieces. I do not attach importance to the loss of guns, if the chances of taking can be offset by the chances of success.[455]

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I suppose that the half moon of the gate of Verona at Caldiero is established and armed; otherwise, it must be established immediately and armed with 8 and 12 iron, or bad, to draw places, since we have not occupied Caldiero, which was the real position. I had in time made the half-moon. The occupation of the heights of Caldiero, covered with field works, can not be forced the Alpone forward. We must be there without worry. The Rocca d'Anfo bar the only way where you can come with artillery. There are two armed boats for the lake.

Two or three armed boats are needed for Lake Como. It is necessary to draw sailors from the coast for this service, and, if there is none, to ask Prince Borghese, of Genoa, where there are sailors of old France.

It takes 3 to 400 men in the citadels of Bergamo and Brescia; a few handfuls of men from national guards for the interior of the city, and two bad pieces at the citadel.

Armed boats are needed for the lakes of Mantua, and there is a lieutenant of the ship of old France for chief. One must remain master of all the points of the lakes.

It is necessary to maintain communication with Brondolo, on the right bank of the Adige.

Rivoli must have a good palisaded redoubt, armed with guns, which renders the main road of Verona impracticable. We must occupy the Montebaldo and a work at the Corona. It is then necessary that the enemy passes the Adige, and I do not see any difficulties to cut the dikes of the Alpone and even the dykes of the Adige with Chiavari (1), under Legnago, with the cofferdam.

Armed boats are required on Lake Maggiore and Lake Lugano, without violating Swiss territory; there is a point in the kingdom of Italy.

In these informal situations, one must not leave without a battle. A maneuver that I indicate, which I do not advise, that I would do, would be to pass by Brondolo on Mestre and to force on Treviso or the Piave with 80,000 men, There is no shortage of means of transport to Venice. I would do it, I do not recommend it, if you do not understand me. We would obtain incalculable results. The enemy operates by Conegliano and Treviso, it is cut, dispersed, destroyed; and, if it is necessary to retire, it is done on Malghera and the Adige. But I do not advise that bold maneuver; this is my way; but you have to understand and understand all the details

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1 Aughiari?[456]

and means of execution, the purpose to be fulfilled, the blows to be carried, etc., the army would be. ....

(Her Majesty has remained at court(1).)

If the Viceroy lost the battle and abandoned the Adige, he has the League of Mincio, which is not good, but must be prepared in advance to use it for a first moment of retirement and see come. Then Adda, Ticino, etc. I think that, forced on Ticino, he must throw himself on Alexandria and the Bocchetta. He would be in Alexandria strengthened by the reserve army. His line of operation would be by Genoa; I prefer Genoa to Mount Cenis, because from Alexandria to Genoa it protects Tuscany more. In case of this retreat, it would be necessary to warn the garrisons of Turin and Mount Cenis, and that of the Simplon, which must retire on Geneva, which I put in state of defense.

Even if the viceroy left Mincio and Adda, the Grand Duchess must remain in Florence. The enemy can only send a detachment from his army. Besides, if the Grand Duchess were forced, she would retreat to Rome; if she were still forced to do so, she would retreat to Naples.

The presence of the Prince of Essling with 3,000 men at Genoa, where the deposits are formed, and the sailors, secure the place. Besides, the Genoese are not Austrian.

There is nothing to fear from the Swiss, if they are against us, they will be lost. They are far from declaring themselves today, whatever one may say.

Finally, pass February, I will be able and I will send more reinforcements. I currently have 800,000 men in motion, etc. Money does not fail me.

If the Italian authorities were obliged to evacuate Milan, they would withdraw to Genoa.

In all this, I have abstracted from the King of Naples, because if he is faithful to me, to France and to honor, he must be with 25,000 men on the Po. So many combinations are changed.

I know the positions perfectly. I do not see how the enemy would pass the Adige. Even if the enemy goes from Ala to Montebaldo, he can not drive artillery on the Corona. There are some great positions, where I gave my battle of Rivoli. The Austrian infantry is despicable, the only one worth anything is the Prussian infantry. In Leipzig they were

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1) Note from General d'Anthouard; who wrote these instructions under the dictation of Napoleon.[457]

300,000 men, I only had 110,000, I beat them two days in a row, and so on.

It takes a bridge over the Po, below Pavia, towards Stradella. It is necessary to make work with the citadel of Plaisance.

If I had known what to count for artillery, I would have seen if I had to go to Italy; in any case, it may be noised that I will go to Italy, etc.

According to the copy comm. By General Anthouard.

20929. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, IN VERONA

Saint-Cloud, November 20, 1813,

My son, I have just dictated to General d'Anthouard what he must do in Turin, Alexandria, Plaisance, and Mantua. He will make you know streets intentions.

You must not leave the Adige without fighting a great battle. Great battles are won with artillery, have many pieces of 12. Being within reach of strongholds, you can have as many as you want.

You have nothing to fear from a diversion on the rear, since the artillery does not pass anywhere.

Put 200 men and six pieces of cannon at the citadel in Brescia.

Have armed boats that make you absolutely master of Lake Peschiera, Lake Lugano, Lake Maggiore and Lake Como,

Have good redoubts milled and palisaded on the plateau of Rivoli, and they beat the road to Verona, on the left bank of the Adige. Have works built on the side of the Corona (1). If you are on time, occupy the heights of Caldiero and make redoubts there, Cut the dikes of the Alpone and flood the low Adige.

Finally, the great maneuver would be to attack the enemy, by concerting the means of passing quickly, and without his knowledge, by Mestre; this maneuver, concerted in secret, and with the great means which you have, could give you considerable advantages.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by S, A. I. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

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1) The Corona replaces the Emperor's hand at Montebaldo.[458]

20930. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR., A. PARIS.

Paris, November 21, 1813.

Pay the greatest attention, and render the commander of Sedan, and the inspector of magazines, responsible, so that he is not enrolled in the Germans; it would be spending arms and money to strengthen the armies of the enemy. Only Poles are needed, and still moderately, since we lack weapons, Polish officers are eager to enlist Germans.

After the minute. Archive of the Empire.

20931. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, A. PARIS.

Paris, November 21, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, all the regiments which are in France, and whose deposits must at once recruit the Grande Armée, have three destinations: where they are destined to form the 1st corps *bis*, according to the letter I have written to you a few days ago, which must meet in Brussels, Antwerp and Gorcum, where they are destined to form the second corps *bis*, which must meet in Strasbourg, or finally they are destined to recruit the battalions which are 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 14th corps.

You must, therefore, order that all the corps, which must furnish the 1st Corps, should at once form a battalion, well dressed, well equipped, and well armed, and direct it to Antwerp, to be under the command of the Duke de Plaisance; that when this battalion is formed and gone, they form the other, the 1st body being composed only of entire battalions.

You must, therefore, order that the depots which must furnish the second corps *bis* first complete one battalion and send it to Strasburg, and that this battalion having left, they form the other, the 2nd corps *bis* also being formed than whole battalions.

Lastly, come all the deposits, which must immediately, and before completing the battalions which are at the depots, complete the battalions which are at the 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 14th corps. Give them the following orders.

Each 5th Battalion of the Corps gates in the attached state will provide two companies completed to 500 men and will be directed[459]

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on Mainz, for there to be incorporated in the battalions they must recruit.

It is necessary that you make understand to the generals commanding the military divisions the necessity to make leave these men as soon as they are dressed, equipped and armed.

The executives will then return to the depots.

It is necessary that the commanders of the military divisions keep you exactly informed of all these departures.

I authorize the departure of 250 men with a companion, when there is reason to believe that between the first and second departure it will be more than ten days, for reasons of clothing or equipment.

Eighty-three corps each dispatching 500 men, this will make an increase of 41,500 men for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 14th corps; the 4th corps must also receive 11,500 men directly, and the 11th corps 5,000 men directly, the army will therefore receive, by these various movements, an increase of about 60,000 men.

As the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 11th corps now make more than 50,000 men, these corps will thus be 110,000 men, not counting the 1st and 2nd corps *bis*, nor the 14th.

As soon as the first corps *bis* is formed, the army will be increased by thirty battalions or 20,000 men.

The 2nd corps *bis*, united with the 2nd corps, will supply thirty-six battalions or 24,000 men.

The army, for this first operation, will therefore be composed of 150,000 men in infantry, not counting the 14th corps, nor the 13th, nor the 1st, which are still on the Elbe; which, joined to the cavalry and the artillery, will make of this moment a suitable army.

The divisional generals will report to you, at least every eight days, departures which must be done all at once, if the whole contingent can start from here on December 1st, or which will at least be in two parts, if each departure can only be 250 men.

In the condition that you will give me of these departures, you will indicate to what corps the detachments must go. You will take care to instruct the general who commands the corps and the deposits; these generals will directly instruct the superior officer who commands the battalions in the army.

This is the first of all operations to be done.[460]

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Once it is finished, we will find ourselves in a very respectable defensive state.

Your departure reports will be divided into three points: departures for the 1st corps *bis*; those for the 2nd corps and the 500 men that the 5th battalions will send to recruit the 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 14th corps.

In the same way, you will be careful, in the states of motion, to distinguish clearly everything that might belong to these transmissions.

I attach importance to knowing positively the successive increase which the corps of army will receive, in order consequently to be able to extend them and to give the suitable orders for the defense of the territory.

As I dictated these notes of memory, if it had happened that I had forgotten some bodies, the office of the movement would correct these errors by doing the work.

I am still waiting for the formation of the reserve army of the Pyrenees, whose bases I have sent you. There is not a moment to lose in order to train the executives.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

20932. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, TO VERONA.

Paris, November 21, 1813.

Attached you will find a copy of a letter from the Minister of War. It is essential that the rifles you sent to Mantua return to Alexandria to arm the 16,000 conscripts who arrive there. It is also essential that you bring back the guns that are in Venice. For those who are at Palmanova, it is without remedy, I order that for the moment we give you only 4,000. My Minister of War, having 24,000 in Italy, there would remain 20,000; it is necessary to remove the 2,006 leashes from Palmanova, but Turin, by supplying 2,000 in November, will make the 20,000 that are necessary.

I order, besides this, that 5,000 Scientists sent from Toulon to Genoa, and 5,000 from Saint-Etienne to Fenestrelle, there will remain only 20,000 rifles to procure for the arming of the 30,000 conscripts of the Army Reserve: these 20,000 rifles will also be provided.

I raise so many people at this moment that it is hard to find enough rifles. So spare them, and activate the manufacture of weapons in the kingdom of Italy.

According to the minute. Empire Archives, [461]

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20933. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 22, 1813.

If the King of Naples enters the country of Rome with his army, crossing the departments of Tuscany, to reach the Po, he must be very well received, and his troops treated as best as possible.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20934 - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO. COMMANDING THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN TREVES.

Paris, November 22, 1813.

Cousin, I receive your letter of the 19th; I have since given you orders to go to Trier. You command all the Guard, Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery. No movement should be done without your order. Explain yourself on this positively.

General Drouot will have sent you the new organization of the Guard. You will see that I carry it to 80,000 infantrymen.

Let me know exactly the day of your arrival.

Send to General Drouot, every five days, the summary situation and the location of all the corps. Hold at your headquarters the engineers, the company of the train of engineers, the general who commands the fifty-eight guns: I think it is General Desvaux. I gave the ordering officer and General Dulauloy orders to go to Paris. I suppose that the authorizing officer will have been replaced by the first commissioner of wars who will have done the service; keep it at your headquarters. If the Guard has a payer, keep it at your headquarters as well. Finally, the colonels of the cavalry having been ordered to go to Paris, so that I could concert with them the reorganization of the cavalry, and General Nansouty being employed at the command of the cavalry of the army, call near you the oldest. cavalry general who will not be colonel, so that he follows all the details of the cavalry. That all that is active in the Guard correspond with you and form an army that you have in your hand. May the commander of the engineers, the commander of the artillery, the cavalry, the paymaster, the deputy of the authorizing officer, be the author of you, so that you may always reply to all.[462]

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Have the two military crews put in good condition; have them do the least amount of service so that the horses recover.

Order that there should always be four days' worth of bread in the cantonments, in order to be able to make a sudden movement if necessary.

Napoleon

From the original comm. From Mr. the Duke de Treviso.

20935. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSE, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

Paris, November 22, 1813.

I received your letter. It is not grain, it is flour that must be at Mainz; the ice will arrive; press the grinds on all sides.

At Mainz there are two handling operations, one small and one large; report to me on these two establishments. Increase the small amount of food, so that it contains seven or eight ovens, and with the big one has in Mainz enough to cook 100,000 rations of bread a day,

After the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20936. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, November 24, 1813.

We have no position on the Leek. It is necessary to occupy immediately Schoonhoven and Nieuport. General Molitor can withdraw artillery from Naarden, to send it to these two places. General Rampon will also send twenty pieces. An artillery captain and an engineer officer, with 50,000 francs, will leave to go there. From Gorcum 600 men will be sent to take up positions in these places. A requisition will be struck on the neighboring villages, and all the necessary arrangements will be made to settle there militarily.

Order an engineer to leave Antwerp with 50,000 francs for Schoonhoven. Order General Rampon to send for the same place 600 men of national guards, and 200 sailors, total 800 men, twenty pieces of cannon, an officer of artillery, and a good general or colonel, to take the command. All this will have to happen at once, from[463]

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so that in twenty-four hours there may be ten pieces of cannon battery in each of the places. The sailors will do the service, and arm a building on the river. A commissioner of war will immediately seize requisitions on the surroundings, and form stores there.

Order General Molitor to fire thirty or forty pieces of Naarden's cannon, and direct them to Schoonhoven. By this means the troops on the right bank will have a secure retreat, and the enemy will no longer be able to prevent us from passing the Leek, which will no longer be a line for him.

Order moreover General Molitor to cut the dikes, so that Schoonhoven is flooded in the event that one would be forced to pass the Waal, and where this place ran dangers. We will have to deal with Gorcum, who would then be in the middle of the flood and become impregnable. It will be observed to cut these dikes only at the last extremity.

Order the Duke of Taranto to occupy Arnheim, and have him repaired.

Recommend to the directors of artillery and engineering of Holland to go to Schoonhoven, and to prepare everything for his armament, my intention being to put a hundred pieces of cannon there, as soon as we can have a sufficient garrison. But in the meantime, these first steps are indispensable. Order for this purpose a meeting of artillery and engineer officers to prepare together the preparation of this place, as well as the necessary organization and the final armament,

Recommend General Rampon to occupy the forts and posts on the left bank.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20937. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DEJEAN, INSPECTOR ENGINEERS AT STRASBOURG.

Paris. November 24, 1813.

Visit all places from Strasbourg to Huningue.

See the situation of the National Guards who have been activated. Return from Huningue to Strasbourg, and go down the Rhine to Mainz. See the situation of troops and squares. See how the left bank is guarded; and from Mainz return to Paris.

Write me about all the cities where you will stop.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[464]

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20938.-TO THE MOLLIEN COUNT, MINISTER OF THE TREASURE, AT PARIS.

Paris, November 24, 1813.

Count Mollien, any delay in the payment of the administration of the war in Piedmont could compromise business. Order the treasurer in Piedmont to obey the requests for money which Prince Borghese would make for the expenses of the armament and clothing of the 16,000 conscripts who come to him; Of course, these payments will be made on the orders of the authorizing officer. Let me know if this treasurer has sufficient funds in his hands.

If you have orders from the administration of war to pay in Piedmont, have them paid by the courier of that day. It seems to me that the Crown has given you the funds it had beyond the Alps; use them at this destination.

The Duke de Bassano had to send you the decree to be made in advance on various objects. It is of the utmost importance that, in the day of tomorrow, you dispatch the orders so that the two million due to the body for the clothing are paid on the spot and above all.

Write this night to the minister of the administration of war, that you may be restored to the state of affairs, so that on the spot it may be paid.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Countess Mollien.

20939. - TO GENERAL SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO,
MINISTER OF GENERAL OF POLICE, PARIS.

Paris, 24, November 1813.

There are people who assume that a good number of high school medical and surgical schools are affected by the new lifting. It would be quite natural to ask a hundred of these young men to employ them in the army as physicians and surgeons, and to choose them among those included in the levy. Get reports, get the teachers in, and learn about the capacity of these young people.

Get yourself also the state of young men from the law school who would also be new conscription. These young men could be employed in many ways in the army; and they would thus open a new career for them, instead of the one they would be in the case of leaving.[465]

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People who have assumed that the number of these various young people is considerable would want to interrupt the schools. They are probably mistaken about the number, and as for the interruption of the schools, it would not be without drawbacks. Use the police means to discover the firebrands and preferably place them, surgeons and doctors as health officers, and law school students in the proper manner.

It is in this sense that one must work with the prefect of Paris.

If there are many young marshals among the young men of the levy, or any other workmen whose service may be useful to the army, nothing prevents them from being employed in their profession.

I attach value to the fact that the levies are done in Paris on the spot, and that we get rid of them. Concur with the prefect and with General d'Hastrel. Tell me about the days when the levies will be held and all that concerns this affair, which requires a great deal of attention. Paris was fortified to have been the first to begin its operations; it will be a good example, and when the lifts are done, it will calm a lot.

It is necessary to use skill and tact in the conduct of this affair, so that we do not see in these precautions the finger of the administration.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20940. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 25, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, I have issued a decree to order the disarmament of the 4th Foreign Regiment. Take steps to disarm him immediately after his arrival at Antwerp, and to send the soldiers into the interior. It is undisputed that, in the present position of things, we can not trust any stranger. I am therefore anxious to learn that the regiment of Castile and all the troops of the Confederation, who are in the army of Catalonia and the army of Spain, have been disarmed. That will make us more rifles, and fewer enemies. All these men must be taken to the prisoners depots.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.[466]

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20941. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 25, 1813.

State No. 3, which notes the need we have for guns and which you have attached to your report, contains an error: the levy of 300,000 men is raised to 140,000, including, 40,000 men for the army of Pyrenees reserve; 30,000 for the Army Reserve of Italy, etc., while it is necessary to count 10,000 men for the army of the Pyrenees, 30,000 for the army of reserve of Italy, 30,000 for the Guard, and at least 110,000 for the rest of the lift; total, 210,000 instead of 140,000.

It is difficult to be worse with rifles than we are. It is therefore important to immediately order the disarmament of the dragons. You will receive the decree which I have taken for this, as well as the one by which I order the disarmament of colonial and foreign regiments. I think these two measures will produce about 50,000 rifles. I fear that this is still insufficient. The measures proposed by the artillery office are also insufficient. We are going to run out of guns, and so state security can be compromised.

I told you, and I repeat it to you: apart from the 30 to 40,000 rifles that the weapon factories can give you per month on the model of 1777, it would take 30 to 40,000 on a less regular model, in Liege. and in other manufactures:

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20942. - TO GENERAL CLARRE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF THE WAR, IN PARIS,

Paris, November 25, 1813.

Reiterate the order that the Severoli division and all the Italians who are in the armies of Catalog and Aragon return to Milan. This is of utmost importance; The Italians must go to the aid of their country.

I see in the cavalry of the Army of Catalonia 260 chasseurs of Nassau and 178 chasseurs Westphaliens. We must put these men on foot; that will make us 400 horses, which you will give to the 29th of chasseurs and the 12th of hussars. Before giving these orders, report to me on this.

I believe that there are 1,100 gendarmes in this army; leave 150, and bring the rest to France.[467]

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The 1st Nassau Regiment, which has 700 men, will end up playing us a bad trick in Barcelona: it will be necessary to profile the arrival of the conscripts to disarm him and send him back to France.

You will not write all these provisions to General Decaen and to the Duke of Albufera except in numbers.

We have 1,100 French in Sagunto, 400 in Peniscola and 5,000 in Tortosa; I think it would be convenient to recall these garrisons, by blowing up the forts. Give instructions to Duke of Albufera on this. Ask him for a report on Mequinenza, where we have 1,500 men, and on Lerida, where we have 2,000: can he make an operation to communicate with these places, to withdraw the garrisons, to destroy the artillery and to use the powders to blow up the fortifications? The armies of Aragon and Catalonia do not keep in check armies proportionate to their strength; the Duke of Albufera would have to advance a large body to Lerida, to threaten Saragossa, and to recall from this side a portion of the forces which the Duke of Dalmatia has before him.

I refer you to your state of the armies of Catalonia and Aragon, so that you may send it back to me with the changes which result from this letter.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20913. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 25, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, order General Curial to send the 12th and 13th Voltigeurs regiments from Metz to Brussels. He will send them away as soon as they are completed, each one to 1,600 men. These two regiments will join the 12th and 13th of skirmishers.

Order General Roguet to be surrendered on December 2 in Brussels, where he will take command of this division, composed of eight battalions of the Guard, making 6,000 men, more than 200 men on horseback, a battery of artillery of eight pieces and 200 mounted gendarmes.

The two regiments of voltigeurs will be able to leave separately, each as soon as it will be ready and completed to 1,600 men well equipped and well armed.

We will remove all the Belgians and the Dutch who would be in these two regiments.[468]

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Order also the young Guard's cavalry division commanded by General Lefebvre-Desnoettes to leave at once for Brussels.

Order Metz that all that there be at Metz, available, in a state of good service, belonging to the regiments which compose this division of cavalry, be directed also on Brussels.

Order Metz to supply a battery of six pieces of artillery on horseback, which will go to Brussels, where it will be attached to this cavalry.

Thus I will have a cavalry division in Brussels, which, with the gendarmes and the squadron left from here, will make 1,200 horses, an infantry division, and a battery on foot, as well as a battery. horse.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20944. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 25, 1813.

Count Daru, I can not imagine how the army at Bayonne is there at the half ration of bread, when wheat is so abundant and so cheap in France. Testify my displeasure to Count Maret, and let him immediately take measures to ensure that there is plenty of bread for the Bayonne army.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20945. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF WAR, PARIS.

Paris. November 25, 1813.

Count Daru, I receive your letter in which you inform me that the Duke de Bellune requires a supply of 60,000 men for six months, and for the places of the 5th division. Let him know that I disapprove of this measure; that the supplies of siege now being made in all places, and that the reserve which the munitioner must have in corn and flour, are sufficient measures; that, as for fodder and meat, the whole country would furnish them in the event of an event, that the 5th military division (1) is not threatened; that

1 The 5th division included the places of Strasbourg, Huningue, Landau, Neuf-Brisach, etc.[469]

the enemies know very little of the position of France in order to place themselves in our strongholds, when they have a better field and a disposition of minds more favorable on the lower Rhine and in Belgium; that it is therefore sufficient that in Strasbourg, Huningue, Landau, and Neuf-Brisach, and in the second line at Phalsbourg, supplies of flour from the reserve, We shall determine that at the council of Saturday. As for fodder, it is enough that each store is supplied for twenty-five days in advance, as well as for the meat, Any other project would ruin France without result.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20946. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

Paris, November 25, 1813.

Return without delay my guard, cavalry, infantry, artillery, to the Saar; do not remember it, because there is a system of organization that we follow and it is necessary that nothing be disturbed.

On the 1st of December, 500 men will leave each depot to reinforce all the battalions which are in the army; which will make 50,000 reinforcement men, and porters the 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th corps very high.

He will also leave, at the same time, a battalion of each of the deposits of the 2nd corps; these twelve battalions will meet in Strasbourg.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20947. - OBSERVATIONS ON THE BUDGET OF 1814.

Paris, November 26, 1813.

His Majesty fixes the budget of 1814 for the war and for the administration of the war, namely: the first at 342 millions; the second at 330 million; total for these two ministries, 672 million.

The other chapters of the budget, namely: the civil list, the public debt and the pensions, the negotiation costs, and the various ministries, including Holland, excluding Illyria and the Hanseatic cities, amount to 485. million; total, 1 billion 157 million. The state of alleged revenue, including 50 centimes of war, amounts to only 125 million. There would be a deficit of $ 32 million, and yet there is no spending in the budget spending any reserve funds to meet, either to decreases in unplanned revenues or to the excess of expenditures of departments that,[470]

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such as those of war and the administration of war, for example, can only be fixed hypothetically. We must therefore secure extraordinary resources.

To this end, the centimes of war would be raised to 75 centimes, of which 50 centimes would be paid with the contributions, and 25 centimes could be recovered at the end of the year, if the circumstances so required, by virtue of a government decree.

The way of presenting this operation could be this: by asking for the 75 centimes, it would be announced that 25 centimes would not be recovered with the principal of the contributions, so that, in the case where peace would be made, this increase, which would have ceases to be necessary, was not paid.

The revenue of the 25 centimes is estimated at 55 millions, which, together with that of 125 millions, the amount of the presumed receipts, would give a total revenue of 180 millions.

To this recipe must be added, to cover the deficit which is in the operation of the sale of the estates, an extraordinary resource of 100 millions.

This resource could consist in the sale of the portions of the woods of the communes and the national woods under 500 arpents, and distant from the national or communal forests at the distance determined by the previous laws. In doing this, care should be taken in reserving and confining the limbs and taking all the other precautions of detail which an in-depth examination would make necessary.

This operation would be based, as was said above, on the deficit in the sale of municipal property, and it would be announced that this deficit stems from the numerous exceptions granted in execution of the law.

The receipts of 1814 would therefore consist of the following: amount of the statement of alleged revenue, 1,125 millions; the amount of 25 centimes of war, which would be collected only in the last months of the year, 55 millions; produced the sale of national or communal timber portions below 500 arpents, 100 million; total, 1 billion 280 million.

As the budget is estimated at $ 1,157 million, there would be a large reserve fund of $ 123 million, and in the event that the 25 cents of the end of the army would not be collected, the amount then to be deducted would be of $ 55 million, the general budget reserve fund would still be $ 68 million.

Of the 100 million from the sale of wood portions below[471]

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500 acres, 50 million would be insured by means of the suspension of a quarter of the salaries of 1814 above 2,000 francs, giving such a sum of 50 millions, the repayment of which would be guaranteed on the proceeds of the sales of these woods.

According to the copy. Archives of the Empire.

20948. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTHE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, November 28, 1813.

Duke de Feitre, the 4th battalion of the 10 light, the 3rd of the 21st *idem*, the 3rd of the 25th *idem*, the 1st of the 29th *idem*, the 4th of the 32nd line, the 3rd of the 39th, the 3rd of the 54th, the 3rd the 63rd, the 3rd of the 95th, the 3rd of the 96th and the 3rd of the 103rd, which makes eleven battalions, will go, immediately after their arrival, to Mainz, and join the battalions of their regiments which are in the 4th corps; which will increase this corps of eleven battalions.

The cadres of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 29th light, the 6th of the 32nd line and the 4th of the 103rd, which makes the cadres of four battalions, will go to the depots of their respective regiments, in order to receive conscripts.

You will add to the status report of the 4th corps a column which will announce the increase which these provisions give him.

There will be formed a new army corps which will take No. 7, and which will be composed of thirty-six battalions or three divisions, formed as follows: 1st division: 12th light, 3rd and 4th battalions; 8th of line, 2nd and 3rd battalions; 24th of line, 2nd and 3rd battalions; 27th line, 2nd and 3rd battalions; 28th line, 2nd and 4th battalions: 34th line, 3rd and 4th battalions; total, 12 battalions; 2nd division: 27th Light, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions; 45th line, 2nd and 3rd battalions; 58th line, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th battalions, 64th line, 3rd and 4th battalions; 81st line, 6th battalion; 60th line, 4th battalion; total, 12 battalions; 3rd division: 75th of line, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 76th of line, 2nd and 3rd battalions; 79th line, 3rd and 4th battalions; 88th line, 2nd and 3rd battalions; 94th line, 3rd battalion; 100th line, 2nd, 3rd and 4th battalions; total, 12 battalions. In all for the 7th corps, 36 battalions.

The administrations, the artillery and the engineers who were attached to the 14th corps will be attached to the 7th corps.

The depots will send to their respective battalions the detachments necessary to carry them in full, and those of the battalions[472]

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the above names, which are found in the depots, will go without delay to Strasbourg, where this body will be formed.

As a general result, the 1st corps will be composed of forty-one battalions, forming three divisions, two of fourteen battalions and one of thirteen. As it stands, it is twenty-four battalions, but it will return to their depots the cadres of the 3rd and 4th battalions of the 21st line and the cadre of the 3rd battalion of the 57th. There will therefore remain only twenty-one battalions which, together with the twenty battalions of the 1st Corps, will form the forty-one battalions above; but, as he at the same time returns to their depots the cadres of three battalions, if these three battalions can be complete, this corps will be carried to forty-four battalions.

The 2nd corps will be thirty-six battalions, forming three divisions, each of twelve battalions, independently of the twelve battalions that this corps has at Magdeburg.

The 4th corps will be composed of the fifty-eight battalions that exist there; of the eleven whom he receives from the 14th corps, and of twelve who may be sent deposits to join him; total, eighty-one battalions. (I believe that the 133rd must receive a battalion which he had at Meissen, and which had to return with the 11th corps.) These eighty-one battalions would be too great a number for a single body; it will be necessary, consequently, to form two; but one can always temporarily leave things in this state, until I have the state in a hundred columns.

Moreover, of the fifty-eight battalions existing in the body, many will not be able to be complete by their deposits; and of the twelve who are in the depots, there are some who are in Italy, such as that of the 67th, and many who can not be complete. It will, therefore, be a diminution, and I do not think there are in all more than seventy-six battalions of the 4th corps, which may be complete this winter, by means of conscription.

The 5th corps will have twenty battalions.

The 6th corps will have the thirty-one battalions in your state as existing in the army, and the twenty-five in the depots; which makes fifty-six battalions, to which must be added the sixteen battalions of the four regiments of marine artillery, which I see to have been forgotten, so that this body will be seventy-two battalions.

The 7th corps, formed as it has been said above, will be thirty-six battalions.

The 11th Corps will consist of the twenty-five battalions that exist at[473]

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the army, and the three who are at the depot, total, twenty-eight battalions.

The 13th corps will be composed of the twenty-six battalions existing in the army, and eight of the 13th corps *bis*; total, thirty-four battalions, I send you back your state, so that you may rectify what is related to the 6th corps, and see if there are any other errors.

SUMMARY. 1st corps, forty-one or forty-four battalions, 2nd corps, thirty-six; 4th corps, seventy-six or eighty-one; 5th corps, twenty; 6th corps, seventy-two; 7th corps, thirty-six, eleventh corps, twenty-eight; 13th corps, thirty-four; total: three hundred and forty-three or three hundred and fifty-one, which, counting these battalions to the total of 840 men, makes an infantry of nearly 300,000 men.

All these battalions must be complete by the call of half of the 300,000 men, or, if that were not enough, for a supplement on the conscription of 1815.

This state will have to be sent back to me when you have corrected it, and since the distribution of the 160,000 men has already been made, the distribution of the 140,000 men, which I call upon the raising of 300,000 for the Army of the Rhine, must serve to complete all his battalions. There is, moreover, only the state in hundred columns which can well determine that. Executives who could not be filled will be on the conscription of 1815.

NAPOLEON.

Next, all the corps will be equalized, each has three divisions of fourteen battalions, or forty-two battalions per corps, which, multiplied by eight, makes three hundred and thirty-six battalions or twenty-four divisions; but it's a retail operation that will be done later.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20949. - TO THE COUNCIL MOLLIEN, MINISTER OF THE TRESOR PUBLIC, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 28, 1813.

Count Mollien, I send you an answer which I have just received from the steward Marchant. It is of the utmost importance that this pay be paid without delay to the army, because the officers are all naked. It would be their reward to recover: they must at least pay their salaries. I want you to let me know what you can do about it.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Countess Mollien.[474]

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20950. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, TO VERONA.

Paris, November 28, 1813.

My Son, I receive your letter from the 22nd at eleven o'clock in the evening (1). I recognize the politics of Austria, that is how she makes so many traitors.

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1) EUGENE NAPOLEON TO THE EMPEROR.

Verona, November 22, 1813, eleven o'clock at night.

Sire, I have the honor to report to your Majesty that he has presented himself tonight at our outposts an Austrian major, having letters to my address which he asked me to give to myself.

I was then on horseback visiting the posts of Val Pantena. I went to the main road, and saw with surprise that this Austrian major was none other than the Prince de Taxis, aide-de-camp, a King of Bavaria. He gave me a letter from my father-in-law, purely in friendship in which he begged me to hear the person he sent me.

I have been walking for about an hour at the height of our great guard, and, if it be difficult for me to give your Majesty our whole conversation, I will at least endeavor to inform him of the substance of it:

1st Insurances of esteem and friendship of the King of Bavaria,

2nd The assurance that the allies would consent to any arrangement I might make with the King to assure my family an advantageous fate in Italy;

3rd The King's asks to consider in this request only the keen desire to see in these circumstances the fate of his daughter and grandchildren;

4th Finally, the proposition of making me declare king of the country which would be agreed upon.

If your Majesty knows your heart well, she may know in advance all that I have answered. The sentences of the moment were certainly more energetic than anything I could actually repeat. It did not take me much thought to assure the King of Bavaria that his son-in-law was too honest a man to commit cowardice: that I should hold until my last sigh the oath which I had made, and which I repeated, to serve you faithfully, that the fate of my family is and would always be in your hands, and read, if unhappiness ever weighed on our heads, I so much esteemed the King of Bavaria, that I was certain in advance that he would always prefer to find his particular son-in-law, but an honest man, a king and a traitor, and finally the vice-queen entirely shared my feelings in this respect.

The young Prince Taxis asked me if, however, there would be no way of combining my interests with those of your Majesty. To this I replied that the only thing that I would not find contrary to the interests of your Majesty would be a armistice six weeks or two months, which would designate the line that I occupy at the moment, not wanting to lose a single inch of ground, and of course that the places, even those in Dalmatia, would be respected during its duration.

Your Majesty easily understands that in making such a proposal I have only the advantage of it, since the good which would result from these two months gained is not to be discussed.

The Prince of Taxis left me, assuring me that he did not doubt that before[475]

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I see no difficulty in making a two-month armistice; but the main thing is to stipulate well that the places will be supplied daily, so that at the moment when the armistice will come to break they are as well supplied as before. I think that this is limited to Osoppo and Palmanova, since you keep your communications with Venice,

NAPOLEON,

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg,

20951. - TO GENERAL BARON OF HASTREL, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY CONSCRIPTION, PARIS.

Paris. November 29, 1813.

Baron d'Hastrel, you will find attached the decree which will be carried tomorrow to the Council of State. Instead of 140,000 men, I first raise only 100,000 men, and this first levy on the 300,000 includes only the departments of the 1st, 14th, 15th, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 16th and 18th divisions.

It will remain to raise the conscription of the departments which compose the 21st, 22nd, 25th and 26th divisions, namely, approximately 40,000 men, which will make the 140,000. You will present me later another decree for the lifting of this second portion,

My intention is that a third of the contingent of the departments of the 1st, 14th and 15th Divisions be for the Guard. The levy of these three divisions will be about 45,000 men; The third is 15,000 conscripts, who will be sent to Paris for the skirmishers of the Guard.

As for the contingent of the departments of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 18th Divisions, my intention is that more than a quarter be for the Guard. These six divisions furnish about 55,000 men; it will be 15,000 men, who will be directed to Metz for the recruitment of the vaulters. All that remains, after this levy for the Voltigeurs and Tirailleurs of the Guard has been effected, will be employed to recruit the depots of the corpses which are in each division nearest the conscripts.

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eight days General Hiller was ordered to deal with me on the above grounds,

I write to your Majesty by telegraph, in order to know in advance whether it would disturb any of his plans.

The present situation of things in Italy, the bad direction of the public mind, and, more than all that, the time necessary for the arrival as well as the organization of reinforcements for the army, make me very much desirous that your Majesty approves my proposals.

"Eugene Napoleon, "[476]

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Present me, on the following bases, a plan of distribution for the 70,000 men remaining on this levy of 100,000 men:

10,000 conscripts will be destined to recruit the regiments of the 1st corps; 10,000 for those of the 2nd corps; 12,000 for those of the 4th corps; 6,000 for the 5th body; 18,000 for the 6th corps; 4,000 for the 7th corps: total, 60,000; taking as a basis the instructions I gave yesterday to the Minister of War on the organization of these bodies, and taking care to direct the nearest conscripts to the depots of the corps;

2,000 men will be taken to complete the artillery on foot and horse of the Grand Army; these 2,000 men will be chosen, on the contingent of each department, from among the conscripts of the highest size, at the rate of one-fiftieth of the levy; finally, he will be moreover granted 2,000 men on this levy to complete the train of artillery, which will make in all 4,000 men to take for the artillery. The men who would be necessary beyond this number, to complete the artillery, will be taken successively on the other levies.

Thus the levy of 100,000 men will be furnished: 30,000 men for the Guard, 60,000 for the infantry and 4,000 for the artillery; total, 94,000 men. There will remain 6,000 men whose destination is not yet determined: you will let me know the job that is most appropriate to make,

See the Minister of War Administration, to find out what would be necessary to complete the military crews of the administration.

I would wish that all the men of this conscription, who are at present in the National Guards, should be included in the levy, should enter into the regiments at that time, and that the departments should thus be able to discharge and incorporate into their contingents those National Guards who would be in the case of being part of it.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20952. - NOTE TO THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY, PARIS.

Paris. November 30, 1813.

It is of the utmost importance that I have gunboats at Willemstad, which can be traced back to Gorcum.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Naval Archives.[477]

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20953. - TO COUNT DARU,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. November 30, 1813.

I send you the state of Gorcum; you will see that the supplies are still very weak. Take effective measures to complete them promptly. We must supply Antwerp.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20954. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT DROUOT,
AID-MAJOR OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN PARIS,

Paris. November 30, 1813,

Count Drouot, there will be between Brussels and Antwerp a reserve of the Guard, which will be composed:

1st 300 elite gendarmes on horseback, namely: 120 parties for a long time, 80 parties eight days ago, and 100 leaving today, they will be under the orders of General Henry;

2nd A squadron of 200 lancers of the 2nd regiment, 150 of which left eight days ago and 50 leave today; a company of 100 hunters on horseback, 50 of which left eight days ago, and 50 leave today, finally a squadron of 160 guards of honor, which will make 460: these 460 horses will be gathered at the division of General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, who has left Deux-Pouts for Brussels, and will complete it at 16 or 1800 horses;

3rd An Infantry Division of the Young Guard, commanded by General Roguet and three brigade generals, each of whom will take up a brigade. The 1st brigade will be composed of 12th and 13th skirmishers; the 2nd, the 9th and 10th skirmishers, and the 3rd of 12th and 13th of acrobats. The 11th of the skirmishers will wait at Mons for the arrival of the 2nd provisional, and will then be reunited with those of these brigades who will be the weakest.

Each of these brigades will have a battery of artillery on foot, which will make three batteries. I believe that two have already left; it will be necessary without delay to organize a third one at the Fere. Look at that, General Dulauloy. Let me know the three generals of the young Guard who must command these brigades, as well as the superior officer who is to command the artillery.

Organize one of the sailors companies that are in Paris, which will be completed in Antwerp.

Also organize a sappers company with its tools,[478]

you can take the sappers to Paris; attach one or two engineers to it.

Send to the reserve of the Guard one or two commissioners of the wars, and, independently of the surgeons of the corps, a brigade of surgeons. The corps must at once procure their regimental ambulances on a platoon horse; There must be one in each battalion. Independently of this, organize an ambulance on six caissons.

My intention is to organize the 12th Crew Company in Brussels; you will employ the men I have seen this morning; make the necessary funds for the purchase of cars. Six of these cars will be reserved for the ambulance service.

As a result of the various provisions above, the reserve of the Guard in Brussels will be provided with all that is necessary, Watch all the details of this organization, so that it is well made and that nothing is missing.

Let me know if there are still in Paris chasseurs, gendarmes, lancers, dragons, grenadiers, etc., that can be mounted. It would be proper to be able to send it out during the week, in order to increase the division of cavalry General Lefebvre-Desnoettes. I do not need to say that when the new gendarmes arrive, they will be mingled with the old gendarmes.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20955, - OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRIALS BETWEEN THE COMMUNES AND INDIVIDUALS,

Paris, November 30, 1813.

His Majesty says that it seems very extraordinary to prevent private individuals from exercising their rights freely against the Commons: a good argument against the Emperor is made. She says that it is to open to the communes a way of not paying their debts, that, if one can not plead without authorization against a mayor who, by regulations, would have wait at the property, the property is no longer inviolable in France,

According to the copy comm. by the cabinet of S. the Emperor.[479]

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20956. - TO THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS TO PRINCE OF METTERNICH (1)

Paris. December 1st, 1813.

I put immediately under the eyes of the Emperor the letter which your Excellency addressed to the Duke de Bassano.

It appears from the verbal communication of M. de Saint-Aiguan (2) that the general and 1st summary bases of allies are a peace founded on the equilibrium of Europe, 2nd on the recognition of all nations within their natural limits, 3rd on the recognition of the independence of all nations, without any arrogating any right of supremacy or suzerainty, and in any form whatsoever, both on land and sea.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that I am instructed and authorized by the Emperor, my master, to declare to Your Excellency that His Majesty adheres to the bases which M. de Saint-Aiguan has communicated. They will bring great sacrifices on the part of France; His Majesty will do them without regret, if such sacrifices are made by England, to thus arrive at a general peace on land and sea, which Your Excellency assures to be the wish not only of the continental powers, but also of England .

According to the minute. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20957. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, 1st December, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I receive your report of the 1st of December, with the letter of Baron d'Hastrel, which was attached to it. The decree for a levy of 100,000 men, which passed yesterday at the Council of State and which you must have received, answers all these objections.

We must give instructions to the prefects of the departments of Meurthe, Moselle, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saone,

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1) Letter dictated by the Emperor, in reply to the letter of Prince Metternich, of November 25th, 1813. (Note of the minute.)

Since the 20th of November, the Duke de Vicenza replaced the Duke de Bassano at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2) M. de Saint-Aignan, Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Gotha, quoted Weimar by the Prussians: he was taken to Frankfort, where he was assisted on the 9th of November at a conference between M. de Nesselrode, Lord Aberdeen, M. de Metternich, in which the Austrian Minister had explained the conditions of peace between the allies.[480]

Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, and the Vosges, so that whatever they have in the National Guards, either conscripts or substitutes, may be counted in conscription.

In order not to displace these men, they will be incorporated in the nearest depots of the 5th Military Division. This will make the National Guards a bit lighter, but it will also increase the number of troops on the line. You will, moreover, know that unless there are unexpected circumstances it is probable that the National Guards will not be renewed.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20958. - NOTE
FOR THE MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR.

Paris, 1st, December 1813.

It does not seem possible to go for anything on the fodder service, but it can be divided in two, oats on one side and hay and straw on the other. It is possible to go for oats, varying the prices according to the localities. It would be a big worry to have less than this part of the service. As for hay and straw, we can not think of obtaining them except by requisition. The harvest situation in the various departments is well known, and the means of communication are flowing into the central stores. The requisitions would be made at prices which were not burdensome to the government, without injuring the proprietor.

The minister will make a table of the needs of each store, in hay and straw, and what departments can pay for it. Measures will be taken to ensure that payments to departments are made regularly each month. It will be a burden, but we can not do otherwise.

A company came to Mainz to do the service at 40 cents. One does not understand how he will be able to do it, unless he intends to have part of his service done by requisitions, the good ones of which he would buy back. Every fodder company will find itself in the dependence of the movements of the cavalry, which it can not foresee, neither for the places, nor for the duration of their stay. It is ruled that the cavalry live on the country where it is found . If, for example, the enemy makes a move on Strasbourg and carries 40,000 horses, how can the company[481]

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wll she provide for it with her stores? How will it suffice for transport, etc.? It will always be necessary to return to the requisitions.

In the interior, where there will be only depots, the charge of requisitions will be slight for the departments, and even every intelligent prefect would spare them, treating as war would have done.

Wherever there will be large gatherings, as on the Rhine, service by walk is impossible. There remains only that of the requisitions which, if it is well regularized, will be the least possible burden to the country, which also feels the need to feed the horses to prevent the rider from taking what would not be him not give, and thus avoid disorders,

As for the Pyrenees, we feel that we can not feed the cavalry for a long time. The system of requisitions, the only one that can be established, is more difficult than elsewhere, and the prices must be much higher.

As a result, 40 sous would not be too expensive for the Rhine if the service could be done; but the munitioner would gain 50 per cent, on the isolated horses and the depots of which he would really serve; as for the assemblies and the real service of the army, it would cover itself with its insufficiency to resort to requisitions.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru,

20959. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 3, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, as soon as you sent me a notice of the evacuation plan of Hellevoetsluis yesterday, I took a great deal of anxiety. I think you will have been in time to send the counter-orders, and I hope we have held in this place. Send a good commander and 1,200 men,

Order Admiral Missiessy to send back the flotilla to protect this place. From now on General Decaen must be in charge of following these operations. Order that the 3,000 National Guards arriving from the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais be formed at Breda, for Antwerp is well encumbered. This will complete General Rampon's national guards at 6,000 men.

Write to Major General to instruct you on all movements[482]

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the Duke of Taranto, so that you can keep General Decaen in shape.

It is necessary that, as soon as General Decaen has taken possession of his command, the Duke of Placentia will be present at Antwerp, to inspect the place, to inspect the island of Cadzand and Flushing, and depots of the 16th and 24th military divisions to accelerate the movement of troops and formation of the 1st and 130 Corps bis.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20960. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 3, 1813.

Present me a training project for the whole Polish corps.

You can instruct my aide Flahault to go to Sedan to arrange the bases with the generals. I believe that there are currently seven regiments of cavalry in Sedan, namely, the 20th, the 3rd, the 4th, the 8th, the 7th Lancers, the 1st Chasseurs and the 1st Cossack-Cracus Regiment. I think there are also 1,800 horses. My intention would be, of these 1,800 horses, to form four regiments of ordinary lancers, each of 500 horses, and to take all that would remain of Poles, both cavalry and infantry, to form two regiments of Cossacks, which would be mounted on horses of 4 feet 3 inches and would be teams to the Cossack. Horses would buy themselves by a market. We have 20,000 of these horses that can be bought in France. Thus this operation could take place without weakening our means of return, We would keep ordinary size horses for the first four regiments. There would be no Polish infantry then. Give this principle instructions to General Flahault, and that he surrendered without delay to Sedan.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20961.-TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 3, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, I have no objection to your bringing the 5,000 guns from Corsica. I do not have any problem either, that by some time, on[483]

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the 6,000 rifles which are at Corfu, you have four thousand handed over to the King of Naples, by ceding them to you; I think it useful to summon those who are in the Catalog. It seems to me impossible to remove the rifles from the customs officers, they do a service too active and too useful.

I have asked you to consult with the Minister of the Navy to get back to you all the rifles you can do without. It seems to me difficult to remove guns from veterans; it would be quite disorganizing this troop; at best, we could give him rifles to repair, in exchange for his good rifles.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20962. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUCK DECRES, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 3, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke Decres, send by an extraordinary courier the order to the four frigates who feel in Flushing to remain wet under the ramparts of the city, in order to protect the defense of the place and the passage of the island of Cadzand. Should they be obliged to leave the harbor, order them to enter the basin and employ their personnel and equipment in the defense of the island of Walcheren and the place. Let them know that they are under the orders of the governor, General Gilly; let him know also General Gilly. Make available not only the equipment and personnel of these four frigates, but all that the navy offers for the defense of the island of Walcheren, Terveere, and for communications with the island of Cadzand . Let me know what provisions you have at Vlissingen, the number of mouths, including the frigates, and for a long time you will have food. I want you to let me know tomorrow what is the situation of the navy in Vlissingen and Terveere, personnel and equipment, how many gunboats at the mouth of the Scheldt, and of what species, how many there are at Cadzand; what resources the naval equipment can offer, in rigging, carriages, etc., for the defense of Vlissingen and the island; what resources can also offer naval personnel, including the four frigates that, according to my order above, would return to the city.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[484]

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20963. - TO EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICE-KING OF ITALY, AT VERONA.

Paris, December 3, 1813.

My Son, I have granted the decorations of the Legion of Honor and the Iron Crown which you asked me for the army, by your letter of the 25th of last month,

The King of Naples tells me that he will soon be at Bologna with 30,000 men. This news will allow you to keep in touch with Venice and give you time to wait for the army that I am training to take over the country of Venice. Act with the King as best you can. Send him an Italian commissary to provide food for his troops; finally make him all possible attentions to make the best of it,

It is a great consolation for me to have nothing to fear for Italy.

I told you that all the Italian troops who were in Aragon, Catalog, and Bayonne, are now on the march to join you.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy comm. by S. A. I. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg,

20964. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 4th, 1813.

All announces that the war will become serious on the side of Holland. It is therefore necessary to gather and organize in Douai equipment, crews and caissons.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20965. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 4th, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, you inform me that you fear that some of the 10,000 horses which I have ordered are not found. If you have found in this opinion, it is my intention that you go on the market immediately to get them from suppliers. These horses must be raised in Douai, Metz, Mainz and Strasbourg.

I want the crew of the 11th Corps and the 1st Corps *bis* to be formed without delay, at Douai or Maastricht, to reach Nijmegen[485]

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and to Gorcum their respective corps. The crew of the 5th corps could be trained at Douai or Maestricht. The 2nd corps is at Cologne, and it is probable that it will go up the river; his crew must be trained in Strasbourg. The 4th Corps and the 6th Corps must be trained in Mainz; that of the 7th in Strasbourg; finally, that of the reserve at Metz. Give orders accordingly, both for the meeting of equipment and personnel and for the teams. The 11th Corps, the 1st Corps, and probably the 5th, will be needed in the North to reconquer Holland.

I believe that no horses were required in the departments of the Rhine, Bouches-de-l'Escaut, and the Scheldt, nor in the department of the Dyle. One could very well take in these departments to train the crew of Douai.

Order General Pernety to take command of the artillery of the 11th Corps, 5th and 1st Corps *bis*, and to go to Douai, where it is necessary for the training of the crews.

NAPOLEON.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20966. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSE, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

Paris, December 4th, 1813.

I do not understand how the Duke de Tarente complains of not having a paycheck yet, give me an explanation on it.

I do not understand more how the cavalry did not touch his shoeing mass.

Let me know what was the situation of the clothing store in Mainz on 1 November and what is the situation on 1 December.

Do the conscripts for the 4th corps begin to arrive?

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20967. - TO THE GENERAL COUNT NANSOUTY, COMANDING THE CAVALRY OF THE GUARD, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 4th, 1813.

I always see in your reports on cavalry magazines that one complains of not having the mass of shoeing. There are more than ten times that I give orders for this payment. See the steward and[486]

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the payer, and do not go out of their houses, unless you have the assurance that they have been informed of all the hoofs and harnesses.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20968. - TO M. MARET, DUKE DE BASSANO,
M1NISTRE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 5th, 1813.

See the Minister of the Treasury before noon, with the budgets in hand and the states of the payer. Did he provide money for the Grand Army or not? The mass of shoeing is not paid, so that my horses are damaged in the army. Nothing of the pay is paid; so the officers are in despair. Returning naked, they were entitled to a bonus; but, having no pay, they can neither dress nor buy shoes, I do not understand that. So go with the budgets to the Minister of the Treasury, so that I can give you information on this subject after the hearing.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20969. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 5, 1813.

Cousin, order the whole line, especially Kehl and Kastel, to forbid the passage from one bank to the other, and that no one should contravene this order, on pain of being considered a spy. Testify my discontent to General Morand that Kastel has been allowed to pass under the pretext of selling poultry, or under any other pretext. We must not let go in one direction or the other.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20970. - TO THE BARON DE LA BOUILLERIE,
TREASURER GENERAL, OF THE CROWN, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 5th, 1813.

I want you to bring me this morning an action of the Bank of France, an action of the salt works of Peecais, one of the Canal du Midi, one of the canal de Loing, an inscription of 5 per cent of the sum[487]

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whatever you want (5 or .600 francs is enough), a sinking fund bond, a Mont-Napoleon voucher, a voucher and a Dutch union voucher. Put all this in a wallet, and you will bring me a receipt at the same time. I wish to keep these values as samples.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20971. - TO THE COUNT DE SEGUR,
GREAT MASTER OF CEREMONIES, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 5, 1813.

Monsieur le Comte de Segur, it is ridiculous that in December the gun is fired at six in the morning for a party. You should not fire until at least nine o'clock. Your protocol seems to have been badly arranged; it should be changed.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20972. - TO MADAME LA MARECHALE BESSIERES,
Duchess of Istria, Paris.

Paris. December 5, 1813.

My cousin, I received the letter you wrote to me. Your trust in me is well founded. I have ordered my grand marshal du Palais to report to me on your affair; I will take the necessary steps to finish it and to put you in a suitable situation. Charge your father or someone who has knowledge of your affairs (and without the creditors of the estate know it) to see my grand marshal to give him all the information he can ask.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame the Maréchale Duchess of Istria.

20973. - TO GENERAL COUNT BERTRAND,
GRAND MARSHAL OF THE PALACE, IN PARIS.
Paris, December 5th, 1813.

I send you a report from the Minister of Police; take a little of the Duchess of Istria affair. I see that the succession owes 600,000 francs an extraordinary domain. It does not embarrass; it is sufficient that these 600,000 francs be mortgages on the castle of Grignon. I have no problem lending again[488]

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400,000 francs to pay the most screaming debts. It would therefore remain only 400,000 francs. There are two or three individuals named as having to claim large sums from the estate. It should be tried to repay them in six or seven years, paying the interest at five per cent of the time, and allocating 50,000 francs a year for their repayment. We would take these 50,000 francs from the endowment of Mont-Napoleon, which is an assured endowment. It would therefore remain with the Duchess, during all the time that the endowments of Germany would be suspended, 50,000 francs on Mount Napoleon and the revenues of the land of Grignon. As these revenues are about twenty thousand francs, the duchess would have for the education of her children 60 to 70,000 francs, the property and the dwelling of her chateau; she at the rail then a decent fortune. The extraordinary domain would have a mortgage of 400,000 francs ready on the land of Grignon, which would be refunded immediately after the repayment of the creditors, and by the same deduction of part of the endowment. What I think is important is to check if the architects' memoirs are in the case of being settled so that, if necessary, they are sent to the architects committee of my house.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20974. - TO MADAME LA COMTESSE DE LAURISTON, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 5th, 1813.

I received your letter. I have commissioned Count Defermon, Intendant-General of my extraordinary domain, to have you receive in advance a year's income from your endowments, the amount of which will be retained as the receipts fall.

I have ordered the Baron La Bouillerie to give you, from the 1st of July last, 4,000 francs a month, until Count Lauriston, your husband, ceases to be a prisoner of war.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20975. - TO THE COUNT DARU, MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 6, 1813.

Count Daru, I need a battalion of crews in the North, and I decide to make wagons for them.[489]

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by the arsenal of the navy in Antwerp. It would therefore be necessary to place one of the depots in the north, either in Douai or Lille. This depot would receive the men and horses of the departments of the North and the cars of Antwerp. The 6th battalion, whose depot is at Commercy, has only 171 men, 44 of whom are at the depot; go to Douai, where you will see the men and the horses destined to complete it. The necessary harnesses will be made in Douai. Pay particular attention to the reorganization of this battalion, so that I can have two complete companies on December 25th, and the other two on the first day, since the North Army enters into operation.

I intend a battalion for each corps and one for the headquarters; the 2nd battalion will be employed in the 6th corps, the 6th in the 1st corps *bis*, the 7th in the 5th corps, the 10th in the headquarters, the 12th in the 2nd corps, the 14th in the 4th corps, the 15th in the 11th corps, the 17th in the 7th corps. You will report to me every eight days, on Wednesdays, the situation and organization of the battalions, cadres, clothing, making cars, raising horses, etc.

We must increase the confections of the park of Sampigny, make me a report on this establishment; the car confections are better than those of Metz, Strasbourg and Nancy; it would be necessary to try to make them all there. Tell me the measures to be taken so that we can do a hundred and fifty wagons a month in Sampigny. I ordered that the navy would build in Antwerp all the necessary wagons for the 6th battalion. It is my intention that all thirty-two companies of the crews be completed, personnel and material, and have left the depots on March 1st. This organization can not be stopped by anything. Make me a detailed report on the confections of Plaisance, whose workshop had to be transferred to Alexandria. Take great care in fulfilling my intentions: (1st) to have four companies of the 10th Battalion and one by each of the seven other battalions, ready for the 20th of December; (2nd) to have in each battalion a 2nd company available on the 15th of January; (3rd) a 3rd company, on the 30th of January; 40 a fourth company, on the 15th of February. Push all this head to head and give me also quotes and the amount of purchases, harnesses, confections, etc.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.[490]

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20976. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 6, 1813.

Count Daru, I send you herewith a decree concerning the organization of military crews and ambulances; the necessary measures must be taken at once to hasten its execution. I order the Minister of War to make available to you, to complete the military crews, 1,000 conscripts on the first levy of 300,000 men and 1,000 on the second levy, or on the conscription of 1815. Arrange these battalions without delay, and send the 6th battalion to Douai.

Raise the workshops of Sampigny, so as to make one hundred and fifty cars a month, which, with existing wagons, will give 1,000 wagons in four months.

Give me an account, every Wednesday, of the situation and the reorganization of the crews. Nothing can stop you from fulfilling my intentions. It takes a bit of activity and good enforcement.

Give me also a draft regulation and organization for the ambulance battalion; it can carry 40 ambulances and consist of 160 boxes and 480 cabriolets; a total of 640 cars, equivalent to 406 ordinary wagons or ten crew companies. You know the importance of having cabriolets to remove the wounded from the battlefield.

I have dictated to you in Dresden notes on the ambulances and on the project that I had to employ only surgeons and pharmacists in their service, and not to have any clerks or employees.

The ten nursing companies will not be armed with rifles, but spades, which the nurses will use as stretchers, to transport the wounded. It will be necessary to put at the head of this battalion of surgeons that you will be interested in the success of this new organization.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20977. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 7th, 1813.

Cousin, I see from your report today that you have sent General Dufour directly to Strasburg.[491]

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It seems to me that you have made a big mistake. It was to Duke of Ragusa that this order should be addressed, for finally, before this general left, he had to be replaced, and circumstances might arise such that he did not have to leave. It is by such errors that the staff sometimes do so much harm; please remedy this inconvenience.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20978. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR IN PARIS.

Paris, December 7th, 1813.

Mr Duke de Feltre, the National Guards of the North are sent to Antwerp, and sent to Gorcum, that is to say, before the enemy, without clothes and without arms; this is absurd. Send orders by extraordinary courier, so that these national guards remain in Antwerp until they are dressed and armed. As soon as they are armed, they may be placed at Flushing, Terveere, Fort Bath or Berg-op-Zoom. It is ridiculous to send them completely to the frontiers, without clothes, without arms and without organization.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. However, we must not bring anything back, but press the armament of what is ahead.

According to the copy, Depot of War,

20979.- TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 7th, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, you have not understood the 7th corps in the organization of the artillery crews of the armies, but you can supply the artillery necessary for this corps, either by taking on that destined for the reserve to Metz, or on that intended for other corps, because it is not possible to do otherwise. I reduce the crew destined for the reserve army at Metz to eight division batteries, two on horseback, two in reserve; total, 92 guns; that of reserve of the Pyrenees with four batteries of division, one on horseback, one of reserve; total, 46 guns; that of reserve of Turin with three batteries of division and one of reserve, one on horseback;[492]

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total, 38 guns; which makes a total reduction of 176 guns; so that the total of the crews, which amounted to 1,182 guns, will be only 1,006.

I suppose that the 1st and 14th corps will return to France, because, if they did not return, it would be necessary to reduce the artillery of the 1st corps *bis*, which has only twenty-two battalions.

I see there are fifty-five artillery companies on foot at the Grande Armée and eighteen in the 1st and 14th Corps, which is seventy-three companies. According to the reductions above, only one hundred and five artillery companies are needed instead of one hundred and twenty-four. The deficit will therefore be only thirty-two companies.

I think we must recreate at their depots the artillery companies on foot which are in the places of Stettin, Modlin, Zamosc, Danzig, Torgau, Wittenberg, Erfurt, Wittzburg, Ragusa, Zara, Trieste, Sagunto, Peniscola, Tortosa and Lerida, which makes forty-five companies. Of course, the recreated companies will carry the number until the fate of those who are in the places is decided. Instead of ninety companies that you propose to recreate, you will organize only forty-five; thus about 5,000 conscripts will suffice. Present me a draft decree for this reorganization and to grant the necessary amount of conscripts.

I think that a simple coupled supply is enough, and as I have reduced the crews of one hundred and seventy-six guns, 25,000 horses will be sufficient for the teams, 20,000 are already insured; the deficit will therefore be only 5,000. But do not make new orders before receiving the 20,000. Let me know how much the Guard receives horses out of the 20,000. It will be necessary to have the necessary wagons not only for a supply and a half, but even for a double, in order to replace the losses and to always have boxes available. Thus, in the new work of organizing the crews that you will redo, take as a basis to have the boxes necessary for a double supply, the number of soldiers of the train calculates according to the same hypothesis, but taken on the conscription of 1815 and finally the horses calculated for a simple supply to all the crews, except that of the Guard, which will have one and a half.

If it happened that the 1st and 14th corps, which must return to France, do not come, then we would decrease the crews by the number of[493]

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batteries that the artillery companies of these corps could have served.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20980. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR IN PARIS.

Paris, December 7th, 1813.

Reiterate the order to General Rampon to cut the dikes. Tell him that the frost is not strong enough so that the floods do not take place, that it is only the surface that is taken; that, if the frost comes later, it will be a sea of ice that will oppose the passage of the enemy. Order positively that we cut the two dikes before Gorcum.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20981. - TO GENERAL LEBRUN, DUKE OF PLAISANCE, GOVERNOR OF ANTWERP:

Paris, December 7th, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke Charles de Plaisance, the Minister of War will let you know that I have just appointed you governor of Anverso Your command extends over Breda, Berg-op-Zoom, Willemstad and the islands of Cadzand, Flushing, north and south Beveland and Goeree, as well as the forts that depend on it. I look at all this as the suburbs of Antwerp. You will also have the superior command of the 1,200 national guards of Pas-de-Calais who will be in Flushing, of the 1,800 national guards of the North who will be reunited in Breda, and of the 1,200 who come from Caen.

You must organize and dress these national guards. To organize them well, it is necessary to put line officers at the head of the companies and the chiefs of battalion at the head of the cohorts. Allow General Gilly to request at Middleburg all that is necessary to dress promptly the two cohorts who are on the island of Walcheren, and ask yourself, at Breda, all that is necessary to dress promptly the National Guards that you will have to Breda.

In case of siege, you will lock yourself in Antwerp. It is therefore necessary that you study in detail this city as well as its armament and its supply, as well as its stores.[494]

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You must have received a decree by which I order the formation of two stores, one by war and the other by the navy.

In case of siege, you will have command of the navy troops, which will be of great help to you.

The 13th Corps *bis* and the two battalions of the 131st are under your command.

You yourself are under the command of General Decaen, with whom you must consult. General Decaen must carry his headquarters to Gorcum or to Bois-le-Duc, you must support him and support him if necessary, either by occupying Geertruidenberg, or finally by sending to his aid.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duke de Plaisance.

20982. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT: ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 8, 1813.

My Cousin, recommend to the Duke de Tarente to keep Nijmegen well.

NAPOLEON.

From the original, Depot of War.

20983. - TO THE VICE-ADIRMAL DUC DECRES, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 8, 1813.

Dear Duke Decres, I would like you to make an inquiry as to who ordered the flotilla of Hellevoetsluis to leave, which exposed this place and the island of Goeree. It is impossible to serve me badly under these circumstances. It is at the moment when I order to reinforce the gunboats in the Meuse, that one removes those which are there. Let me know how many gunboats I have on this side, and where they are. Who commands the navy at Goeree and Willemstad? Do I have gunboats and brigs?

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duchess Decres.

20984. - TO THE VICE ADIRMAL DUC DECRES, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 8, 1813.

The affairs of Holland make it necessary to complete the 6th and[495]

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7th companies of the sailors of my Guard. They go to Antwerp. Take steps to complete them on the spot, so that I have these two companies promptly available for Holland. They will meet at the Infantry and Cavalry Division of my Guard, which meets in Brussels and Antwerp. Let me know when these two companies will be completed.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

20985. - NOTE DICTATED BY THE EMPEROR.

Paris, December 8, 1813.

His Majesty assumes that the Navy stores in Flushing are safe from the bomb. If that were not the case, the Minister will order the necessary transport in case of siege.

One must know where the naval stores are in Antwerp, and how to protect them from the bomb; with the recognized means of the navy, it must be very easy. We will not do that in this moment, but we will stop the project and we will keep the means ready.

The minister will write to the naval engineer at Antwerp, under the greatest secrecy, to make a plan to keep all the ships safe from the bomb. He will make him understand that this will not happen, but that it is important to have prepared the plan for this operation.

Count Daru will report on naval supply in Antwerp and Vlissingen. He will ask the Minister of the Navy what he has in both places.

His Majesty has demanded at Flushing a supply of 2,000 men for six months; if this supply exists, there is nothing to be done; if it does not exist, the supply must be formed, but calculated on the ration of land and not on the ration of the navy. It will take bread for one year, salt meat for four months, brandy, wine or beer for a year, but we will not give the liquids as at sea. Quantities exceed these fixations, we will keep them.

The Minister of War Administration will write to General Gilly not to touch anything belonging to the navy, except in case of siege. Above all, it will be necessary to carefully keep the field food of the four frigates.

According to the copy. Naval Archives.[496]

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20986. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 8, 1813.

Count Daru, the service of the army requires the establishment of extraordinary hospitals in the 25th, 26th and 5th military divisions. My intention is that all these hospitals be placed in strongholds. Make me a draft decree, so that one is no longer obliged to evacuate the sick, as it has been done until this time, to the heart of France, and that the sick remain from now in the district of the army. I suppose that 8,000 beds can be established at Mayence, as much in Strasbourg, and in the places between Mayence and Strasburg, hospitals for 10,000 patients. Finally, make me a project for hospitals to build on the rear. As for the hospitals of the 25th Division, it is necessary at Maestricht and in all the strongholds of the Meuse.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.

20987. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 8, 1813.

I receive your letter of December 7th concerning the execution of my decree on the disarmament of foreigners. Your first question is about young Illyrians. If any of these young men, who wish to enter the service, abandon their country and speak French, and seem attached to the cause of France, they may be employed in the French regiments. The second question concerns the 300 riflemen and 100 hussars of the Royal Guard. Hussars must be laid off, and their horses given to French hussars. The 300 riflemen must be disarmed. Both must be sent inside, or they will remain without arms. Portuguese officers may also remain in France, in the places designated to them. Although disarms, it will continue to treat them well.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20988. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 8, 1813.

Recommend to the Duke of Dalmatia not to make his cavalry suffer;[497]

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that the loss of horses has all the more disadvantage that we are no longer in Germany and we can no longer replace them; that we must therefore be careful to send back to the horses that are withering, before they have died enough for can no longer recover quickly.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20989. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 8, 1813.

It is important to take a look at all our fortifications in the North first line, from the point of view of their armaments and supplies.nThese places are very bare; they must be replenished by withdrawing from Antwerp and Boulogne all that is too much.

We must also remove from Maestricht, Wesel, and Strasbourg the excess which may be there, and direct it to Metz.

We must place our reserves at Metz and Lille, which are two places of first order and the real boulevards of the bed of France. There must be in Strasbourg, Mainz, Wesel and Maestricht only the artillery necessary for their defense. The work to be done in this respect seems to me of the utmost importance.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20990. - TO GENERAL LEBRUN, DUKE OF PLAISANCE, GOVERNOR OF ANTWERP.

Paris. December 8, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Plaisance, it is necessary to have at Willemstad, at Fort Duquesne, and at Ooltgensplaat, on the Isle of Goeree, the men necessary to defend these posts and keep us masters of the island of Goeree. General Rostollant, who is at Willemstad, can also take command of Ooltgensplaat and Hellevoetsluis.

It is necessary that you make known to me who ordered that the flotilla evacuate Hellevoetsluis.

There are gunboats at Willemstad which can descend to Hellevoetsluis and keep us masters of the whole coast of Goeree.

The moment of crisis passes; troops arrive every day. It is of utmost importance to supply Hellevoetsluis with[498]

several months, to put a good commander and to maintain masters of this point. Finally, it is necessary to take all the measures suitable to take back the battery whose insurges have taken hold.

Eight or ten gunboats with French crews would be indispensable to be in station at Hellevoetsluis.

What is the naval officer who had little sense enough to order the flotilla to evacuate Hellevoetsluis?

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Duc de Plaisance.

20991. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 9, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Padua and to General Sebastiani to express my displeasure to them: to the Duke of Padua, because the cavalry did not cover Neuss, and to both, because they did not go immediately on Neuss, as it was their duty; that I had the right to expect more zeal and more activity from them. Order the Duke de Padoue to send his wife away six hours after receiving your order. You will make him aware of my displeasure at what he has given this bad example to the army. Before writing to him on this subject, you will make sure that his wife has actually left for the return. Order that all women who are in the army should move away and return home.

NAPOLEON

From the original. Deposit of the war.

20992. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTRE OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 9, 1813.

I refer you your report on the training of Poles. The offices that have done this work do not know, as it appears, the organization of the Poles. Here are the basics to follow. The 7th and 8th lancers, having always been in the service of France, can be united in the same regiment without any inconvenience; but the other regiments come from the old army of the Duchy of Warsaw; they do not intend to be in the service of France: they must be organized between them, without prejudging this question.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[499]

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20993. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUKE DECRES, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 9, 1813.

By my order of February 18, 1812, I ordered that a first flotilla division would be at the mouth of the Scheldt, composed of twenty-three gunboats and ten barges; that it had at the command of the commander of Cadzand two gunboats and four barges; that at length she would have a corvette, six cannoneers and six barges stationed in the Eastern Scheldt at Zicrikzee; and I had prescribed the service that these fleets had to do.

I see, by your state of the navy of December, that the flotilla of the Scheldt has twenty-three gunboats, but no barges: that the flotilla of Cudzand the two gunboat boats are there but not the four barges; at the station of the Eastern Scheldt the barges are also wanting; that the flotilla of the Scheldt is commanded by Captain Gréban; that the Cadzand station is under the orders of Lieutenant Lavergne; finally, that the station of the Eastern Scheldt is commanded by Lieutenant Pillore. Part of the flotilla is composed of Dutch and part of French. I wish to know the present situation of this flotilla, the stations which it occupies today, and the instructions which you have given to it as a result of my last orders of the 11th, 14th and 17th of November.

According to the provisions of my order of the 18th of February, the second fleet division was to consist of 1st twenty-three gunboats forming the flotilla of the Meuse; 2nd a corvette, ten gunboats and nine barges to form the stations of Willemstad and Fort Duquesne. Now, I see, by your state of December, that the flotilla of the Meuse is only seventeen gunboats, and that the station of Willemstad is only a corvette, four cannoneers and three barges, which makes a considerable incompleteness.

It is Captain Halgan who commands this second division; but the corvette, the four gunboats, and the three barges that were to be there, were they there? Who has bothered all this cruise?

It would therefore follow from your December statement that you have twenty-three gunboats at Flessingue, two at Cadzand, six cannoneers at Zierikzee, seventeen gunboats in the Meuse, a corvette and three gunboats at Willemstad,[500]

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finally, nine gunboats, thirty-three gunboats disarmed at Antwerp and forty-two gunboats, twenty-five gunboats disarmed at the Willebroek Canal.

As a consequence of my letter you have ordered the arming of all that existed at Antwerp; you have enough buildings to be stronger than the Dutch.

Bring me during the day the orders you have given, the information you have on the reasons which made evacuate the cruise of Fort Duquesne, finally the state of all the means that I have to hold me master of the mouth of the Scheldt, the Meuse and the Western Scheldt, that is to say the arm of Berg-op-Zoom.

The cruise that was supposed to protect Willemstad's communications at Goeree disappeared, which did a great deal of damage.

It appears from the letters you sent me that Captain Halgan has returned to Hellevoetsluis; have him seize all communications from Goeree Island with Voorne Island.

We must also restore the cruise of Fort Duquesne.

Finally, it is necessary to send gunboats to Geertruidenberg and the internal canals to Gorcum.

Propose me to direct all the flotilla which is at Boulogne and at Calais on Vlissingen, in order to gather a large number of small vessels in the Scheldt.

We must leave nothing to Boulogne; it is necessary to direct all the gunboats and gunboats on Calais, Dunkerque and Anvers. Direct the prames on Calais.

In a state attached to your report of December 8th, I see that you carry as existing in cruise at Willemstad, Zierikzee and Fort Duquesne, six gunboats, two gunnery offices and two barges: I do not believe that these forces find there, since I learn that the communication of this side is intercepted and that the enemy is master of it.

In this state of December 8th, I see nothing in Flushing: how is it possible that, in spite of my orders and all that circumstances require, you leave the mouth of the Scheldt without gunners? Send, by an extraordinary courier, the order to arm the twenty cannoneers and the twenty-three barges which are at Flushing, and that all this crosses between the islands of Cadzand and Walcheren.

Send the same order as the fifteen gunboats of the Scheldt flotilla and the twenty-five disarms at Willebroek.[501]

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and the fifty cannoneers also disarm at Willebroek or in the Antwerp basin, to be put in condition.

I refer you to your last state. It follows that forty boats, seventy cannoneers, and twenty-three barges, which are at Antwerp, can be rearmed; which would make more than a hundred gunships, eighty gunboats and thirty barges, and in all more than two hundred light vessels.

My intention is that you immediately order the repair and repair of these two hundred buildings to occupy the Scheldt, the mouth of the Meuse, and all the interior canals. Increase this number by all that you have at Boulogne, you do not need new orders from me in this respect. Order these movements by extraordinary couriers. When I have three hundred ships in the Scheldt, it would not be enough to keep me entirely in charge of the various branches of the Scheldt and the Meuse.

It appears that my order of February 18th was set aside and that this flotilla was well neglected. Bring me tomorrow in the day a work on all the provisions which are the object of this letter, but before coming dispatch one of your officers to carry the order to maintain the communications of the island of Goeree with Willemstad, of to strengthen cruises at the mouth of the Meuse and to send gunboats to Geertruidenberg and Gorcum, so as to be perfectly in control of this inland sea.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20991 .. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I receive your letter of December 9th from Vlissingen. I see with pleasure the satisfactory state of this place, but a supply for 10,000 men for three months is not enough: it takes 10,000 for a year, and the navy makes a supply for 2,000 men a year. A month's supply to Terveere is not enough, this place must be supplied for 1,500 men for six months. All the requisitions necessary to complete these supplies must be made at Middelburg and all the island of Walcheren, without any kind of care. I think it is proper to determine the garrison on the island of Walcheren. The affairs of Holland make it urgent to complete this[502]

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garrison, which at every moment can be attacked. This point matters to me in the first degree, and I have thought it necessary to provide for it by a decree. You will see by this decree that the bottom of the garrison of the island of Walcheren will be about 8,000 men; it will be necessary to add about 120 men of troops on horseback under the orders of a good squadron leader. If the island of Walcheren were threatened, there would be flown from Cadzand and Antwerp all that would be available to carry the garrison at least to 10,000 men. But to attack the island of Walcheren requires an expedition of more than 20,000 men, and consequently there will be time to see the preparations. Give all your care to the formation of the three battalions of the 131st,

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

20995. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 10, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, you ask, by your report of December 9th, or must meet the 13th corps *bis*. My intention is, to provide for the most urgent, that it should first meet at Antwerp, where it will be under the command of the Duke de Plaisance. As a result, the eight battalions that form the 13th *bis* will meet in Antwerp.

When the first need is satisfied, and circumstances permit, these battalions will go to Wesel.

I suppose that you have written to General Decaen to assemble the 1st corps *bis* at Breda and at Bois-le-Duc. Please let me know if you have any information as to when that 1st Corps will be formed.

NAPOLEON,

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

20996. - TO GENERAL LEBRUN, DUKE OF PLAISANCE, GOVERNOR OF ANTWERP,

Paris, December 10, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Plaisance, I receive your letter of the 8th of December. I suppose that the Minister of War will have informed you that it is my intention that you remain in Antwerp, and that you take the higher command of Berg-op-Zoorn, from Willemstad. Goeree, Ostend, Walcheren and Antwerp.

You will receive a decree by which I governed the garrison of the island of Walcheren in the following manner. This garrison will be composed, (1) of the 4th battalion of the 131st, whose frame returns from the Grande[503]

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Army; the 6th battalion of the 131st, which is already in Flushing; the 7th battalion of the 131st, which will be formed without delay; total, three battalions of the 131st, which will be completed each at 1,200 men by the depot of Bruges and by sending 2,000 refractory to Flushing; (2) two battalions of National Guards of the Pas-de-Calais, each of 600 men; (3) 2,000 seamen, including the crews of a flotilla of thirty light vessels; (4) four refractory companies which will form a battalion of pioneers; a detached company from the 131st; (5) three artillery companies of the line, a company of artillery of the national guards of Pas-de-Calais, and a company of artillery of veteran gunners.

That will make the bottom of the Walcheren garrison, and it will not be distracting.

The supply of food will be for 10,000 men for one year, on the count of the war, and for 2,000 men for a year, on behalf of the navy; which will do for 12,000 men for a year.

The war is regularizing in the North, it is important to have no concern for Vlissingen or for the island of Walcheren. In the event that it is threatened, it would be necessary to complete the garrison at 10,000 men, by sending what we could from Antwerp and the island of Cadzand.

Three battalions of national guards from Caen arrive at Ostend; one of these battalions will remain in garrison in the city; another receives orders to go to garrison in the Imperial fort of the island of Cadzand; the 3rd Battalion assembles from the mobile column of General Henry, who is in charge of getting the refractory to rejoin and having the police reinstated in the department of Lys. As a result of these arrangements, the battalion of the 13th Light which is at Cadzand is ordered to join by Antwerp the 1st corps *bis*, of which it must be a part.

I think that General Decaen must at least carry his headquarters to Geertruidenberg and that he must bring together the battalions which must form the 1st *bis*.

I ordered the navy to send gunboats to Geertruidenberg to be masters of all this sea.

You must have Breda occupied by the 1,800 National Guards of the Department of the North and hold them there for the time necessary to train them, arm them and dress them.

All the 13th Corps *bis* will form your reserve in Antwerp. This corp is composed of eight battalions. The 6th battalion of the 15th light starts tomorrow from Paris. The 48th and 108th are at your fingertips. The others put themselves[504]

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in progress of the different points where they are. I send you additionally the 2nd battalion of the 4th light and the 3rd of the 58th, which leave tomorrow from Paris to go and keep garrison at Antwerp, until further orders.

I wish that, as soon as possible, you recall the men of the navy who were posted.

I have given orders for all the light vessels which are in disarmament at Antwerp to be repaired and put in condition to resume the sea, so that the Scheldt, the Meuse and all the intermediate canals are covered with our gunboats and of our barges.

The Guard forms a reserve which will soon be 15,000 to 18,000 men, both infantry and cavalry and artillery, in Belgium. As you wish, I order General Roguet to send, on the 12th, the 1st brigade of Louvain to go to Antwerp; and I order General Castex to leave with the 1st Cavalry Brigade, which is composed of 500 horses, for the same destination.

This Guard is my resource; do only moderate service. They are recruits who have excellent cadres and who will be trained quickly; but we must let them train.

Take care also of the cavalry; place it in a proper way, make sure it does not fail and that the horses are not harassed. The artillery horses are fatigued; you must not hesitate to change them, by means of a requisition that you will make in the country of Breda.

NAPOLEON

From the original comm. by the Duke de Plaisance.

20997. - TO GENERAL CAULAINCOURT, DUKE OF VICENCE, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, PARIS.

Paris, December 11, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Vicence, I send you a letter from General Miollis with that of the Neapolitan general, and another letter from the sub-inspector to the journals of the 30th Division. Call the minister of Naples; make him understand how much I should be hurt by these measures. Tell him that the rifles that are in Rome are destined for the French who arrive there; that I have not given the King any more rifles than those which he must have taken to Corfu. Add that all this seems very extraordinary; that General Miollis does not have to submit to the King the state of situation of fortresses, since the enemy is not at Rome, but beyond the Adige. Also have him understand how ridiculous it is not to give the picture of[505]

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the number of troops in a country where they must be fed. That the ambassador send a courier to make known that one must behave on the territory of the Empire with the proper considerations; that this manner of acting displeases many here and in Rome; that it is difficult to see that the Neapolitan troops remain in Rome, instead of walking rapidly on the Po; we do not really know what that means. Speak earnestly to the ambassador, and make him feel how awkward it would be for the King to take a wrong course.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives.

20998. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 11, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, give the most positive orders to General Miollis not to supply any rifles to the King of Naples, nor to let the Neapolitan troops enter either at Cività-Vecchia or Castel Sant'Angelo. Blame him for sending 500 rifles; let him know that there will be none for the conscripts who arrive.

Write the same thing to the Grand Duchess and the Viceroy.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

20999. - TO THE COUNT DE LACEPEDE, GRANDE CHANCELLOR OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 11, 1813.

Count Lacepede, I have been pleased with the house of Saint-Denis, and I testify to you my satisfaction. I named Madame Dubouzet a baroness, and I gave her an endowment of 4,000 francs on my extraordinary estate. Let me know which of the dignitaries and ladies who have contributed most to the prosperity of this house, my intention being to give them pensions.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21000. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 12, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I send you a decree for the formation of the cavalry in 1814. Many regiments do not have[506]

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600 men, since I do not understand in their situation what is beyond the Rhine; they must be completed, namely: the regiments of cuirassiers and dragons at 550 men, and the light cavalry regiments at 750 men, by choosing men who are already accustomed to the horse. Present me a statement of what each regiment has in France and what it lacks to arrive at the same number. The regiments which have more men present than they have just been will keep them, and you will not give them anything.

You will see by my decree that I suppress the 7th regiment of chevau-légers and that I meet it at the 8th light horse, that I remove the 13th of hussars and that I reorganize the 14th.

My intention is that the 1st and 14th hussars, the 4th, 19th and 31st chasseurs each have six squadrons, including four light cavalry and two scouts. The other forty light cavalry regiments will each have a squadron of 250 men, mounted, armed and scouted.

The return for scouting horses must be only 250 francs per horse. You will make an instruction for their equipment, which will be the same as for the scouts of the Guard; as these little horses are in great numbers, the regiments will easily procure them in their departments; but care must be taken not to take it below the prescribed size.

Order all that belongs to the 4th regiment of chasseurs, which is to the Grande Armée, to go to Vienna, where this regiment will be completed, it will have to be part of from now on the light cavalry of the army of Italy.

The depot of the 31st chasseurs, which is in Vienna, may be brought back and placed at Annecy in Savoy, or even near Pignerol.

It is necessary to appoint to all the places of colonel and chief of vacant squadrons in the cavalry, and to complete the cadres of all the regiments.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

21001. - TO THE COUNT DARU, MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 13, 1813.

Count Daru, you have ordered car confections of the military crews at Metz; but as the wagons of Paris are lacking work at the moment, you must make an order of 200 crew wagons in this last[507]

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city. These wagons will be made promptly, and this will give occupation to the wheelwrights of Paris.

NAPOLEON

According to the copy made by Count Daru.

21002.- TO GENERAL, CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, AT PAR1S.

Paris, December 14, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Feltre, it seems that we must not count on the return of the 1st and 14th Corps and the surrender of Dresden has been violated, That being the case, report to me on the battalions that it would be necessary to reform in France, in order to employ all the conscripts of the 120,000 and 300,000 men who were given to the depots of these regiments. We will recreate these battalions under the numbers *bis*. Present me at the same time a draft decree.

Let me know all the detachments which are in progress for Strasbourg and which were destined for the 14th corps. Propose me to use them to complete the 2nd corps.

All the 1st battalions of the 2nd corps which have remained in the active division and which are now at Strasburg are incomplete, there are twelve; they could each receive 5 to 600 conscripts, which would make the employment of 5 to 6,000 men.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

21003. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 14, 1813.

Monsieur Duke de Feltre, write to General Decaen that he has lost his head; that I can not believe that they are evacuated without my order Willemstad, which is a stronghold. If that is the case, ask him to account for such an insane operation. It was enough that the crew of the flotilla which was at Willemstad sufficed to defend the place. Write to him that it appears that one takes fears of his side very slightly; that General Boguet must be returned to Antwerp; that on all sides troops are going to Belgium; that he himself must have already, together, 4 to 5,000 men of the 1st corps *bis*, that I hope that he will postpone his headquarters as soon as possible to Breda, and that he will meet all the 1st corps *bis*, at as the battalions arrive.

This operation done, it will be convenient that you give order[508]

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that we arm and supply Breda. Artillery will not fail in Auvers.

It is very important that we resume Willemstad, if we are still time.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

21004. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 14, 1813.

Cousin, write to General Roguet that I expect that as soon as the division Lefebvre-Desnoettes has arrived he will remove all the fears that have been wrongly taken, and we will return to the left bank of the Waal, by restoring our communications with Gorcum.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21005. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 14, 1813.

Cousin, write to the Duke of Reggio, that I intend him to command the 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions of the Young Guard, to be assembled at Antwerp; that General Roguet is already there with 10,000 men, as well as a division of cavalry of the young Guard, commanded by the general Lefebvre-Desnoettes, that this will make, in the first days of January, a corps of 30,000 men, but that Before listening to his zeal, he must listen to his health and recover before all else.

Napoleon

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21006. - TO MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA, COMMANDING THE 6th CORPS OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN MAYENCE.

Paris. December 14, 1813.

My Cousin, I gave all the orders for the formation of big hospitals on the rear of the army, in order to avoid the evacuations. Correspond to this subject with the Major General. I see with difficulty that the diseases continue, will the cold not make them less?[509]

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Two cohorts of National Guards, who are very handsome and under your command, have had many deserters because you have scattered them. It would be convenient to keep them in strongholds, otherwise they will never be formed. Write to the prefects to have them join the deserters, or replace them.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21007. - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO, COMMANDING THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN TREVES.

Paris. December 14, 1813.

My Cousin, I beg you to let me know the shortest route that exists to go from Trier to Brussels. Would we have to go through Luxembourg and Arion? Could not we take the cross with or without artillery? Give me some details on that. If you were obliged to go with the old Guard, how many days could you arrive?

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Due de Treviso.

21008. - TO M. REINHARD, LANDAMMAN OF SWITZERLAND, AT BERNE.

Palace of the Tuileries, December 14, 1813.

Mr. Landamman, I read with pleasure the letter you have given Mr. Ruttimann and Wielandt, extraordinary envoys of the Confederation, to hand me over. I have learned, with particular satisfaction, the union which reigns between all the cantons and between all classes of citizens. The neutrality which the diet has proclaimed unanimously is at the same time in conformity with the obligations of your treaties and your dearest interests. I recognize this neutrality, and I have given the necessary orders for it to be respected. Make known to the nineteen cantons that on every occasion they can count on the keen interest I have in them, and that I will always be ready to give them proofs of my protection and my friendship.(1)

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

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1) On 21 December, the Austrians violated the neutrality of Switzerland.[510]

21009. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 15, 1813.

I learn that on the 10th of December a battalion of Frankfort and the Nassau regiment, employed in the army of Spain, passed to the enemy, and that it was only after this defection that disarmed the battalion of Baden, which was also part of this same army. I am astonished at the delay in disarming, which I ordered by decree of November 25th. Give the necessary orders for the prompt execution of the other provisions contained in this decree, and all that I have ordered relative to the foreign troops and those of the Confederation.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

21010. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELT, MIN1STRE OF WAR, IN PARIS,

Paris, December 15, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, I can see from the state of affairs of December 15th that nothing is less satisfactory than our situation in rifles. You will have received my decree of this day, by which I order that the 3,360 conscripts of the department of the North and 1,866 of the department of Pas-de-Calais, which, on the raising of the 380,000 men, were to be sent to Metz for the Guard, would go to Lille, where I ordered the establishment of a clothing workshop. I will need 5,000 rifles in Lille in the first days of January.

As for the 1,600 men of the department of Seine-Inférieure and the 1,600 men of the department of the Somme, who were to be for Paris, I ordered that they were gathered in Amiens, where it will be formed a workshop of clothing. It is therefore 3,000 rifles that I will need at Amiens in the first days of January.

Thus, out of the 15,000 conscripts of the levy of the 300,000 men, 5,000, who were destined for Metz, being united at Lille, it will take only 10,000 guns at Metz; and of the 15,000 conscripts destined for Paris, 3,000 meeting at Amiens, it will take only 12,000 rifles in Paris. I do not speak of what these departments are to supply on the lifting of the 120,000 men.

There is no doubt that the Guard will take the foreign rifles which are at Vincennes; but it's a small thing, since these guns will be used in eight days, and then I do not see the means that[511]

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you will have. The rifles you want to bring from Brest and La Rochelle are very far; they will not have arrived in the course of January.

Thus, it seems to me well proved, if you have no other measures to take, that I will miss guns and that all the troops who gather on the northern frontier will be useless, for lack of rifles.

There is no doubt that all the conscription of the 300,000 men will be lifted and partly dressed by January 15th. We need guns before this time, so that it can already be useful if the enemy presses us, and it is especially for the northern border, where we seem to be attacked, that this service is the most high importance.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21011. - TO THE GENERAL CLARK, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 16, 1813.

Appoint a commission of inquiry to inform on the evacuation of Willemstad; send all the documents relating to this case. It seems that this place was not attacked.

The Sas-de-Ghent is a place that has not been completed, nor is it Hulst; I do not understand how General Decaen deals with these posts and abandons a place like Willemstad, which is the key bed of Antwerp. I am extremely dissatisfied with the rush he puts into all his measures. How were 400 rifles and 700 sick or wounded left in Breda? All the measures taken by General Deeaen are fatal. This general seems to me to have neither the character nor the talents necessary to command; he gives orders right and left without knowing the situation or the importance of the places. It must be remembered; the duke Charles de Plaisance will replace him. On his arrival in Paris, if he does not give reasonable reasons for his justification, you will suspend him from his duties.

A place like Willemstad could, with the aid of its floods, find an already sufficient garrison in the 500 men of the crews of the flotilla. This is the greatest pearl we have ever made, since from now on this point will secure the position of the enemy.

Recommend to General Gilly-Vieux to take everything he[512]

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will find in Middelburg and on Walcheren Island to arm his troops and his national guards and put them in condition.

It seems that General Ambert evacuated Breda without reason and that he saw only a few enemy horsemen. If it is true, and has left 400 guns and 700 sick in this place, it must also be investigated: ask for a detailed report on it.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

21012. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL DUKE DECRES,
MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 16, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke Decres, Admiral Missiessy burned my flotilla at Willemstad. How did this admiral, who knows the localities, not represent the madness to evacuate Willemstad? I have just recalled General Decaen, and I have ordered an investigation into the evacuation of that city. I am very unhappy with the conduct of the naval officers who have not been to Gorcum. Have an inquiry made on this. If the gunboats had gone to Gorcum, none of this would have happened. It seems that Admiral Missiessy surrenders himself totally to the generals of the land, and that, if they told him to burn the flotilla, he would do it without order. In all this there is very little dignity and energy. The Admiral should have dissuaded General Decaen from evacuating Willemstad, and telling him that with the only 400 men offered by the crews, and the resource of the floods, it could be defended, that the place should be well armed and well supplied. and that was the key to all our frontier on this side.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by Madame la Duchesse Decres.

21013, - TO GENERAL LEBRUN, DUKE DE PLAISANCE,
GOVERNOR OF ANTWERP.

Paris, December 16, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke Charles de Plaisnce, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes is going on duty tonight to take charge of his division. Two other divisions of the Guard meet on Brussels. The Duke de Treviso, with the old Guard, goes to Namur.

I did not approve of having evacuated the galleys, I gave orders for him to return at once. Do not disrupt the Antwerp Navy. Only require that which is indispensable. I give[513]

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orders for him to adhere only to what would be too urgent that he could not ask for orders and wait for the answer. Focus on Berg-op-Zoom. Antwerp has nothing to fear. The convicts will be replaced as they were. I ordered, however, that the Dutch and Belgian convicts should be sent to another port. If you fired the foreign prisoners, you did well; but if they are naval officers prisoners of war, you have done very badly if they are useful to the arsenal.

If you manage to reoccupy Breda, you must send fifty pieces of cannon within twenty-four hours, and two days after fifty others; then it will be useless to evacuate St. Bernard Hospital; it will suffice to surround it with palisades, to shelter it from the Cossacks, and to place in front of some gunboat boats. As soon as you have recaptured Breda, gather there, under the command of a good general, all that happens to you from the 1st corps *bis*. You must have already, including the battalion of the 13th Light, more than 3,000 men, which will be enough for the garrison of Breda. The enemy is not able to make a seat in control.

I learn that Molitor has furnished Bois-le-Duc. If you have assured Berg-op-Zoom, and you will not fail to recommend to the commanding officer, and under sentence of death, to hold up to the extremity, all the wrongs that General Decaen has done, but it is high, will be bound to the taking of Willemstad.

Order that customs resume their lines. Show composure, energy. Make your leader only what circumstances require; for all the rest consult your advice, and send me the proposals by courier.

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by the Due de Plaisance.

21014. - TO THE COUNT OF MONTALIVET,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IN PARIS.

Paris December 17, 1813.

I issued a decree on the organization of the National Guard (1). I have not organized one in the cities where you have already started it. You will report to me on this, and you will make known to me, or is the organization which you have previously adopted, to see if it is time to establish the one I have arrested.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

1) See the *Moniteur* of December 29, 1813.[514]

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21015. - TO THE COUNT OF MONTALIVET,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 17, 1813.

You will find attached a statement of 21,200 workers whom the Prefect of Police presents as having no work; the intention is to give them. I find it hard to believe that there are in Paris, 350 decorators, 700 hatters, 1,200 locksmiths, 500 joiners, 2,000 carpenters, 2,000 coachbuilders, 300 boot-makers, making a total of 6 to 7,000 unemployed workers, when complaining not to find any for the work of war, of the administration of war, of the Guard. However, my intention is to double, triple the work, rather than leave these workers without work. I ordered the Minister of War Administration to have 200 wagons made of new models and several hundred convertibles ambulance, and the Guard's ordering officer to make 800 similar wagons for the Guard so more than 1,000 wagons that I can not have yet, for want of workers. I will find no difficulty in making 200 wagons, if it is true that these workers lack work. The Guard has five or six clothing shops, but two of the highest order. I would like him to provide me with up to 2,000 clothes per day; they can not do it for want of workmen. The administration of the war is ordered to make 2,000 complete garments; it can not, for lack of workmen, go as fast as I would like. Lastly, the minister of war employs a large number of workmen to make the wheels of artillery trains and caissons; I will increase the quantity, if necessary, to employ the workmen. I wish you to make known to me exactly what is the number of workmen without work, and what should be done to give them, by increasing the orders of which I have just spoken to you. Cotton spinners can be used in the manufacture of clothing, shirts, coats, gaiters, etc. I have ordered the Duke de Cadore to examine what could be done to occupy the goldsmiths, watchmakers, jewelers, upholsterers, & c., By increasing the work of the Crown.

After having proposed to increase the orders in these different kinds, to increase the activity of the workers, it will be necessary to open terrace work, either by demolishing the houses near the hall, or for excavation and embankments to do in the different parts of Paris.

Bring the heads of the offices of war, administration[515]

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of the war, the officer in charge of the Guard, the various heads of workshops, confer with them, know what they employ of workmen, what they can employ, so that, in forty-eight hours, I can see what I need to add to the commands already made so that everyone is busy.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21016. - TO THE VICE-ADMIRAL DUKE DECRES,
MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 17, 1813.

Duke Decres, we need strong men. The German Vice Admiral showed a lot of energy and vigor; he is the only marine general who has done anything yet. My intention would be for him to establish his headquarters at Flushing, and to organize for him a good flotilla, with which he would defend the Scheldt, Zealand, the island of Cadzand, and second the operations of the army when he would walk in Holland. Give me a report on that.

NAPOLEON.

According to the original comm. by the Duchess Decres,

21017. - TO THE COUNTESS WALTHER.

Paris. December 17, 1813.

I read with interest your letter of the 14th. I very much share your grief. I lost in your husband one of my bravest generals, of whom I made the most of cases (1). I charge my grand marshal to see you, and to arrange all that relates to your interests and those of your daughters. You and they can always count on my protection; I will give you proof in all circumstances.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21018. - TO THE GENERAL CAULAINCOURT, DUKE OF VICENCE,
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS, PARIS.

Paris. December 18, 1813.

Mr Duke de Vicenza, I send you the correspondence which

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1) General Walther, colonel of the grenadiers of the Guard, went to Metz to restore his health, exhausted by wounds and long fatigues, when he was caught on the road by death in a village in the department of Saare, Cussel November 23, 1813.[516]

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took place between the Prince of Schwarzenberg and Marshal St. Cyr, I suppose you have the parts of capitulation; if you do not have them, ask the Prince of Neuchâtel, Gather these pieces, in order to prepare the work to be done on it. I wish you also to ask the Prince of Neuchatel all his correspondence relative to the exchange of prisoners; finally, ask him also the one that took place for the surrender of places. You must have the pieces that exist on these three points, keep them well in order, and read them carefully, since I will be in the case of dictating you a job in this regard.

NAPOLEON.

P. s. I send you a letter from the Prince of Schwarzenberg on the surrender of places. From the original. Foreign Affairs Archives,

21019. - ORDER.
Paris, December 18, 1813.

General Corbineau will proceed immediately to the war offices at the head of division of the movement, Gerard. He will give him the attached statements. I give a new organization to the 1st Corps and the 2nd to Strasbourg; I form a reserve division in Geneva. The orders will be dispatched by extraordinary courier, and of this day. The organization of the 1st and 2nd reserve corps is in my letter.

Mr. Gerard will hand me this evening at eight o'clock the states of the 2nd of December, and the plan given to him by M. Gourgaud, the formation of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th Corps, as they are; the regiments that compose them, the battalions they have at the depots. I will designate them. The work that Mr. Gerard has presented to me is not approved. We must look at the battalions of the 1st and 14th corps as lost: the surrender was violated and the corps go to Bohemia.

Mr Gerard will present me with a report which will inform me of the situation of the regiments composing the 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th corps. A column will designate the battalions they have in the army and those they have at the depots.

It will result from this work how many battalions are in the divisions and how many to the depots that must join; finally, if there are regiments that are not named in one of the corps.[517]

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This work is necessary for me to organize the corps definitively,
According to the copy. Deposit of the war,

21020. - SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR, AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Palace of the Tuileries, December 19, 1813.

Senators, State Councilors, Deputies of the departments in the Legislative Body, brilliant victories have illustrated the French arms in this campaign; Unparalleled defections rendered out these victories useless. Everything has turned against us. Even France would be in danger, without the energy and union of the French.

In these great circumstances, my first thought was to call you near me. My heart needs the presence and affection of my subjects.

I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity would find me beyond his reach.

I have many times given peace to the nations, when they had lost everything. On the one hand of my conquests, I raised thrones for kings who abandoned me.

I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world, Monarch and father, I feel what peace adds to the safety of thrones and that of families. Negotiations were started with the coalition powers, I joined the preliminary bases they presented. I had therefore the hope that before the opening of this session the congress of Manheim would be united; but new delays, which are not attributed to France, have differed from this moment, which is pressing the vow of the world.

I ordered that all the original documents in the portfolio of my Department of Foreign Affairs be communicated to you. You will learn about it through a commission. The speakers of my Council will make known to you my will on this object.

Nothing prevents me from restoring peace. I know and share all the feelings of the French; I say, Frenchmen, because there is none who desires peace at the price of honor.

It is with regret that I ask this generous people for new sacrifices, but they are commanded by its noblest and most cherished interests. I have to strengthen my armies by many[518]

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lifted; nations do not treat with certainty as they deploy their forces. An increase in recipes becomes indispensable. What my finance minister will propose to you is in line with the finance system that I have established. We will face everything without borrowing, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of the social order.

I am satisfied with the sentiments that my people of Italy have shown me in this circumstance.

Denmark and Naples alone remain faithful to my alliance.

The Republic of the United States of America continues successfully its war against England.

I recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss cantons.

Senators, State Councilors, Deputies of the departments in the Legislative Body, you are the natural organs of this throne; it is up to you to set an example of an energy that recommends our generation to future generations. That they do not say about us: "They sacrificed the first interests of the country! They recognized the laws that England sought in vain, for four centuries, to impose on France! "

My people can not fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray national glory. For my part, I have the confidence that the French will be constantly worthy of them and me.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of December 20, 1813.

21021. - TO THE VICE-ADMIRAL DUKE DECRES, MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 20th, 1813.

I approve that one hundred and fifty vessels be placed under the command of the German Vice-Admiral, and that this admiral wears his headquarters at Flushing, to defend the whole Scheldt, to prevent the enemy from passing from one bank to the other, defend the island of Cadzand, Zeeland, and help the recovery of all that we have lost.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21022, - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 20th, 1813.

My Cousin, answer the Duke de Raguse that you must not do anything[519]

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suspension of arms that it was agreed for the whole line, from Switzerland.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21023. - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF THEVISE, COMMANDING THE IMPERIAL GUARD, IN TREVES,

Paris, December 20th, 1813.

You must have received the order to bring you to Namur; execute this order as soon as possible. Your presence in Belgium becomes necessary, Brussels is surrounded by Russian Cossacks, Dutch Cossacks, and I believe also some of the Cossacks of the country; it is necessary that the horse division should be in a position rapidly to follow suit. General Lefebvre-Desnoettes marches from Antwerp to Breda with General Roguet. The Barrois division, which you announce to arrive on the 22nd in Brussels, will be successively reinforced. Let me know the day when all your troops have arrived at Namur; make them walk without a stay. Press especially the arrival of your cavalry. Send me the status report of your infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

From the minute, Archives of the Empire.

21024. - ORDERS.

Paris, December 21, 1813,

General Maison is appointed commander of the 1st Army Corps at Antwerp; the Major General will order him to leave tomorrow to go to this place; General Boguet and General Lefebvre-Desnoettes will be under his command.

The Major General will order General Grouchy to leave immediately to go to Strasburg, where he will take command of the army cavalry.

Orders will be issued for the depots of the regiments composing the 5th Cavalry Corps to send to Strasburg all they have mounted men ready to enter the field, so that they may join their squadrons of war.

The Major-General will give the order of Bellune to recall the 1st Battalion of the 37th Regiment, which he has sent to Lauterbourg, and to hold the divisions of the 2nd Army Corps together, so that they are ready to depart at first order without stripping any[520]

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post. His Majesty approves that Bellune's deputy take all the conscripts in the depositories of refractory in Strasbourg to complete his battalions.

The Major General will order General Ruty to supply the 5th Cavalry Corps without delay with two mounted artillery batteries.

He will order the Duke de Bellune to organize the 2nd Army Corps into three divisions as follows:

1st division: 24th light, three battalions; 19th of line, three; 37th, three; 56th, three; 61st, one; 111th, one; total, fourteen battalions,

General Dufour will command this division.

2nd division: 26th light, three battalions; 18th of line, three; 46th, three; 93rd, three; 57th, two; total, fourteen battalions;

General Dubreton will command this division.

3rd division: 7th light, two battalions; Eleventh, three; 2nd of line, three; 4th, three; 72nd, three; total, fourteen battalions;

General Duhesme will be able to command this division.

Each division will have two artillery batteries on foot; total, six batteries, forty-eight pieces. This corps d'armee will also have two reserve artillery batteries, sixteen pieces, and two horse-artillery batteries, twelve pieces.

The 5th Cavalry Corps will have two artillery batteries on horseback, twelve pieces.

Total, for the 2nd Army Corps and the 5th Cavalry Corps, twelve batteries or eighty-eight guns.

The major general will order General Ruty to organize these batteries.

He will be appointed a general to command the artillery of the 2nd corps. He will also designate, in concert with the Major General and the Ministers of War and the Administration of War, Brigadier Generals, Adjutant-Commanders, Staff Officers, the Authorizing Officer, the Commissars of War, inspectors and sub-inspectors to the journals, employees or agents of the administrations who feel necessary to complete the organization of the 2nd corps.

A battalion of military crews will be attached to this corps. There will likewise be attached three companies of sappers, a general or superior officer to command the engineers, and the necessary engineers.

The Major General will inform the Duke de Bellune that it is indispensable that, on the 1st of January, he should form his corps with three divisions, even though each division would be only 3,000 men; that it is necessary to train the cadres of these divisions, as generals, as officers[521]

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Staff, etc., only for artillery, engineering, and administration, since the battalions will arrive all at once.

He will order the Duke de Bellune to place these divisions in echelons, from Strasbourg to Huningue.

The 1st Corps, commanded by General Maison, will be composed of three divisions, namely:

1st division: 12th light, one battalion; 15th, one; 27th, one; 8th of line, two; 12th, three; 17th, three; 34th, two; 36th, two; 44th, one; 48th, one; 108th, one; total, eighteen battalions.

This division may be commanded by General Molitor.

2nd division: 13th light, three battalions; 24th of line, two; 25th, three; 27th, two; 28th, two; 45th, one; 51st, two; 58th, two; total, seventeen battalions.

This division will be commanded by General Ambert.

3rd division: 21st of line, two battalions, 30th, one; 33rd, three; 55th, two; 64th, one; 75th, one; 76th, one; 85th, two; 88th, two; 94th, one; 100th, one; total, seventeen battalions.

This division may be commanded by General Carra Saint-Cyr.

The artillery of this corps d'armee, which is formed at Douai, will be composed, like that of the 2nd corps, of six divisional batteries, two reserve batteries, and two mounted artillery batteries; total, ten batteries or seventy-six guns. A general will be appointed to command the artillery of this corps. A general or superior officer will be appointed to command the engineers, and there will be attached three companies of sappers. His administration will be organized like that of the 2nd corps.

The 4th corps, commanded by General Morand, will remain composed of four divisions, as follows:

12th division, General Damascus: 5th light, three battalions; 8th, two; 13th of line, four, 28th, three; 96th, two; 137th, three; total, seventeen battalions.

3rd division, General Guilleminot: 54th of line, two battalions; 82nd, two; 95th, two; 104th, four; 156th, two; total, twelve battalions. 32nd Division, General Durutte: 10th Light, two battalions; 17th, two; 36th, two; 66th of line, two; 103rd, one; 131e, two; 132nd, two; total, thirteen battalions.

51st Division, General Samelle: 21st Light, two battalions; 25th, two; 29th, two; 26th in line, two; 32nd, two; 39th, two; 47th, two; 63rd, two; 86th, two; 122nd, three; total, twenty-one battalions.

As a result, the two battalions of the 10th light and the two battalions[522]

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of the 17th Light will now be part of the 32nd Division, instead of the 51st.

The 5th Corps, commanded by General Sebastiani, will be formed into two divisions as follows: 1st division, General Albert: 135th of line, two battalions; 139th, two; 140th, two; 141e, two; 149th, two; total, ten battalions. 2nd division, general. ....: 150th line, two battalions; 152nd, two; 153e, two; 154th, two; 155th, two; total, ten battalions.

The 6th Army Corps, commanded by the Marshal of Ragusa, will be formed into four divisions, namely:

1st division, general Ricard: 2nd light, two battalions; 4th, two; 22nd of line, four; 40th, two; 43rd, two; 50th, three; total, fifteen battalions.

2nd division, general. ....: 6th light, two battalions, 9th, two; 59th of line, two; 65th, two; 69th, two, 136th, two; 138th, two; 142nd, two; total, sixteen battalions.

3rd division, General Lagrange: 16th light, two battalions; 28th two; 144th of line, two; 145th, one; 1st, one; 14th, one, 15th, three; 16th, one; 62nd, two; 70th, two; total, seventeen battalions.

4th division, general. ....: 23rd light, two battalions, 37th, four; 121st of line, three; 1st of Navy, four; 2nd, four; 3rd, four; 4th, four; total, twenty-five battalions.

The 11th Army Corps, commanded by the Marshal of Taranto, will remain divided into two divisions, namely:

31st division, General Charpentier: 19th light, six battalions; 5th of line, one; 11th, one; 107th, four; total, twelve battalions.

2nd division, General Brayer: 123rd line, three battalions; 124th, three; 127th, three; the first three battalions of the first three Swiss regiments, total twelve battalions.

The so-called reserve brigade, which meets in Geneva, will be composed as follows, namely: 8th Light, two battalions, 18th, one; 32nd, one; 5th of line, one; 11th, one; 23rd, one; 60th, two; 79th, two; 81st, two; 16th, one; 145th, one; total, fifteen battalions.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21025. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 21, 1813.

It follows from the work you gave me on December 19, on the formation of the Grande Armée, that it would miss 11,100 men[523]

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to complete all that I asked, namely: 800 men at the 8th of line, 600 at 34th, 600 at the 24th, 300 at 28th, 400 at the 51st, 300 at the 61st, 300 at the 111th, 400 at the 57th, 900 at the 132nd , 900 to 122, 400 to 140, 400 to 141, 1,000 to 70, 1,200 to 1, 400 to 2, 500 to 18, 300 to 23, 300 to 79, 300 to 81, etc .; total, 11,100 men.

It will be necessary to procure these 11,100 men on reminder of the 300,000 men to be made in the departments of Mont-Tonnerre and Saar and in the departments of the West where this call has not yet taken place. Let me know the levies that could be done in these departments on the 300,000 men. It will be necessary to employ the first men who will be raised to fill this deficit.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

21026. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 21, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Feltre, give orders to Brigadier General Dejean, my aide-de-camp, to leave in the day to go to Huningue, where he will take the superior command of the place and will be in charge of his defense. Charge it to match the days with the Duke Bellune and with you directly. Let him know that I count on his zeal to send agents to Switzerland, to enlighten the movements of the enemy and to put the place that I entrust to him in a good state defense.

Renew your orders for the restoration of Belfort, the prompt organization of the National Guard at Besancon, the arming and supply of these places.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

21027. - IN PRINCE CAMBACERES, ARCHICHANCELIER OF THE EMPIRE, PARIS.

Paris, December 23, 1813.

Cousin, we send you this closed letter to inform you that our intention is that the commission appointed yesterday by the Legislative Body, in execution of this decree, and composed of MM. The Duke de Massa, President of the Legislative Body, Raynouard, Laine, Welsh, Flaugergues, and Biran, will meet at noon tomorrow, 24th, under your presidency, and, consequently, on the days and hours that you[524]

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will judge proper. Count Regnaud, Minister of State, and Count d'Hauterive, State Councilor attached to the Office of Foreign Relations, will inform the commission of the documents relating to the negotiations, as well as the declaration of the allied powers. Count d'Hauterive will bear the said documents and declaration.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21028.: - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 23, 1813.

Mr. Duke de Feltre, it seems to me that the frontier of Switzerland has its left at Huningue, its center at Besancon and its right at Geneva. The chain of Jura reigns all along this border and has only four debouches: one on Huningue and Belfort, the second by Mont-Terrible and Blamont on Besançon, the third by Jougne, and the fourth, which passes to the Rousses and approaches Geneva. Have me make a memorandum on the defense of this frontier, accompanied by an oil, by the fortifications committee, and let me know the fortifications of the country which should be raised for this purpose.

It seems that Belfort must be the fulcrum of the left, Besançon that of the center and Geneva that of the right. Detachments of these three garrisons will have to be used to cover the passes. Huningue, Landskroon, the castle of Joux and Geneva are in first line; Belfort, Blamont, Salins and the fort of the Ecluse in second line, and Besançon and Pierre-Châtel in third line.

Let me know in what state these places are, if they have a garrison, a commander, the situation of their armament and supply.

If the war took place on this frontier, Auxonne would be an important point. There is an arsenal and institutions that need to be maintained. Auxonne was a stronghold; it must be easy to restore it, if nothing has been demolished. Give me a report on his situation, his supplies, his preparation and what should be done to keep this point on the Saone.

It is indispensable to send at once a general of division, General Musnier, accompanied by an officer of the engineers and an officer of artillery taken in the directions, to cross this border and to inspect the places. He will visit the forts, organize the national guards to form garrisons, supply them[525]

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and will place posted posts on the passes of the frontier. This general will be authorized to write from Belfort to the authorities, prefects, authorizing officers, mayors, etc., for the formation and delivery of these supplies.

General Musnier will also have the command of the reserve corps, composed of fifteen battalions, which is formed in Geneva. He will write to the various depots to speed up the organization of these battalions.

After his inspection, this general could be held in Besancon, as the central point of this border. Send orders directly to the prefects and the authorizing officers regarding the formation of the supply of these places. It is necessary that the engineers and the artillery do not miss money for their setting in state and their armament.

Let me know if the arrangements I have made for the organization of the national guard corps which will have to be employed in the defense of Belfort, the castle of Joux and Blamont, have been executed.

You will add to your report on the Swiss frontier a sketch of the frontier of the Vosges, and let me know what are the practicable passages.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

21029. - TO THE VICE-ADMIRAL DUKE DECRES,
MINISTER OF THE NAVY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 23, 1813.

Mr. Duke Decres, I do not quite understand these two polity that you present to me. It seems to me that it would be easy for you to spare me these details. You know better than me that it is necessary to have a flotilla at Antwerp and at Bath, and one at Flushing; we can not put everything in Flushing. Fleets must be distributed between Vlissingen and Antwerp. It looks like you do not know the localities.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.

21030. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM,
MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 23, 1813,

My Cousin, give me a project aiming to bring together in Strasbourg the three divisions of the 6th Corps and the three divisions of the[526]

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2nd corps, to leave to Mainz the four divisions of the 4th corps, and to gather on the side of the Meuse the three divisions of the 11th corps, as well as the two divisions of the 5th. Give me the formation of these divisions, as I decided in a letter of the 21st of this month to the Minister of War, and inform me of the present situation.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21031. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 23, 1813.

Cousin, I appointed four majors as second brigade generals to command the four regiments of guards of honor. My intention is to form a division under the command of a general of cavalry division (show it to me), and to attach two batteries on horseback, that must make about 3 to 4,000 horses, which, added to the 4,000 horses of the 5th Cavalry Corps, would put under General Grouchy's orders 7 to 8,000 men on horseback. Make known to General Grouchy that as soon as he has passed the review of the 5th corps he must go through the review of the guards of honor and form this division.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21032. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 23, 1813.

Cousin, write to Bellune's deputy that it is of utmost importance to activate, by all possible means, the formation of the 2nd corps; that I desire that, for the period of the 1st of January, it be formed into three divisions, in conformity with the state which I sent to the Minister of War; that he give the command of the three divisions to the generals Dufour, Dubreton and Duhesme, attaching to them the brigade generals whom he has available; that it is important that as soon as possible each of these divisions should have a battery of artillery on foot and a company of sappers; that there must already be two companies of the 12th Battalion of the military crews; that I suppose that the ambulances are formed, as well as all the administrations of these three divisions; that General Grouchy went to Strasbourg; that it is important to give the 5th Cavalry Corps[527]

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two mounted artillery batteries, which together with the two that the 2nd corps must have, would make four horse batteries. Send the Duke de Bellune to press the formation of his artillery and make known when at last it can be formed.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21033. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 24, 1813.

Mr Duke de Feltre, General Lefebvre-Desnoettes, with a division of the young Guard, with a strength of about 2,000 horses and a horse-drawn artillery battery, and the Roguet division, with three brigades and fourteen battalions, making about 8 to 9,000 men, are between Breda and Antwerp.

The Barrois division, with four regiments of the Guard, twelve battalions, and two artillery batteries, is at Brussels; at the end of the month it will be 6,000 strong, and in the first days of January it will reach 9,600 men.

A division of flankers, commanded by General Boyer, meets at Lille; it is probable that in the first half of January it will be 6,000 strong.

Finally, in the day after tomorrow, 26th, the Duke de Treviso arrived at Namur with the division of the old Foot Guards, about 6000 men strong, and his artillery, as well as with the division of old Guard à cheval. and his horse battery.

Thus, in the first days of January, there will be between the Scheldt, the Meuse and Lille, four divisions of infantry of the Guard, that is to say a corps of army of 30 to 40,000 men, seventy to eighty pieces of cannon and 6,000 horses.

However, the 1st Army Corps, which is composed of more than forty battalions, whose head begins to arrive at Antwerp, will have considerably increased by the 10th of January. Let me know what you suppose will happen for this time, infantry and artillery.

Vlissingen already has a suitable garrison. I ordered the formation of two battalions at the 131st, which, receiving many conscripts, could easily complement each other and increase the situation of Flushing, Berg-op-Zoom already has for garrison some battalions of the 1st corps[528]

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who have arrived I believe that on the 21st there were in the place nearly 3,000 men, a garrison which seems to me sufficient.

General Drouot will give you in detail the presumed situation, on the 10th of January, of all the corps of the Guard as above, infantry, cavalry, sappers and artillery. You will give me this state with that of the 1st corps, as you suppose it must be on the 10th of January; you will add the condition of the garrisons of Flushing, the Isle of Waleheren, Antwerp, & c.

At last I have greatly increased the corps, which I have carried to three divisions; you will also give me the presumed situation on the 10th of January. The remaining measures to be taken are:

1st. Complete the supply of Berg-op-Zoom for 3,000 men for six months, taking care to supply food for daily consumption, so that the supply is always complete for six months.

2nd. To supply Antwerp in such a way as to be able, with what exists in the reserve store, to feed the army and rapidly train the supply of Breda, as soon as we have made ourselves masters of this place.

As for military operations, the first of all is to take back Breda; then, in advance of Antwerp, it is necessary to prepare camps in which an army of 30 to 40,000 men can be placed and barracked, and at the same time keep the hostile army at least the whole distance of the bombs. I already wrote you about it. I think that three camps, supported by floods and covered by three or four redoubts, would fulfill my intention. You must therefore instruct the General Maison not to leave his army in Antwerp in any way, so that he may always come under the protection of these redoubts, in front of the city. Finally, it is necessary to hand over to me the recognition of all the positions to be occupied, from the Scheldt to the Meuse, to cover Belgium, as well as all the small towns and villages which have an enclosure to cut off, so as to the shelter of the enemy cavalry.

I suppose that you have already fixed your attention on the measures to be taken to have in Antwerp, Berg-op-Zoom and Vlissingen, roads the necessary powders.

I wish that, with all the information I have just asked you, you should add a special report on Berg-op-Zoom, which will make me acquainted with the armament necessary for this place and what exists; the necessary artillery and engineering officers and those who[529]

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exist; the powders and all that you deem necessary for the armament and the supply of war of this place and what exists; in the end the necessary food and what exists. And without waiting for new orders, send an officer of confidence with the instructions and powers necessary to bring into this place the powders, the artillery and all that will be necessary. If the enemy were to hold the campaign, it is likely that Berg-op-Zoom would be the first place besieged, so it must be put in a perfect state of defense.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

21034. - TO ELISA NAPOLEON,
GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY, FLORENCE.

Paris. December 25, 1813.

Sister, do not give any guns to the Neapolitans. Direct to Genoa the rifles which are at Porto Ferrajo and those which you have at Livorno; Send them to Alexandria with all due diligence to arm the conscripts. The intentions of the King seem extravagant to me. You must not suffer in any way that he takes the civil government. If he comes with this intention, he better remember his troops and stay in his states. Do not comply with any box violations. If the King declares war on us, France is not yet dead, and such an infamous treason, if it could exist, would fall upon its author. I count, in this circumstance, on your character: that the King imprison you or kill you; but do not suffer that we miss the nation.

NAPOLEON.

P. S. I am arranged with the Spaniards. It is useless to print that; but you can let it break. This will make my armies of Aragon and Catalonia available to me, and that of Bayonne.

According to original comm. by Sr. Mrs. Princess Baciocchi.

21035. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 25, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, Antwerp is a place of first order, requiring at least 15,000 garrison men. These 15,000 men, confined in the place, separated by a large river,[530]

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would be blocked by an equal number, at least on one bank, and perhaps even by a smaller number. It is probable that these 15,000 men would be blocked by 6,000 men of infantry and 3 or 4,000 men of cavalry. It is supposed that the garrison has only 500 horses. If the besieging army wished to burn Antwerp, it would require at least 25,000 men to support the batteries it would establish. There can therefore be no question of extending the fortifications of Antwerp; they are sufficient. We must only perfect them and put them in condition. With the immense quantity of artillery, wood, and workmen who are in Antwerp, we do not see how the enemy could make himself master of the place. Thus one does not think that the enemy may want to besiege the place, but only to burn it, or, what would be a half-evil, to hide it and to go to our places of the North. We will soon have an army of fifty battalions with a field crew, baggage and all that follows to defend Antwerp. If we are superior to the enemy, we will reject him beyond the Rhine; if we are inferior to him (and we will certainly be inferior to him in cavalry, if he carries him to considerable strength), it is probable that he will turn the right of Antwerp by the Kempen, threaten to reach Mechelen and Brussels. and put the Antwerp army in a difficult position.

It is therefore necessary to draw a definitive plan in advance.

Should we let Antwerp deliver to its own strength? Should the army be relocated to Brussels and imperceptibly to our northern frontier, since it is only on this frontier that we find the floods, the squares and the help of an active and zealous population? This border supports his left at Dunkirk and his right at La Meuse and Charlemont. If one went as far as that, regardless of the loss of Belgium, which would be a door of great consideration, garrisons should be left at Antwerp, Ostend, Nienport, and the Imperial fort. The army would be excessively reduced by dead forces. The most suitable course of action, therefore, is for the army to remain in front of Antwerp, having a good garrison in Berg-op-Zoom, and in Bath Fort a communication with Flushing and the Imperial fort, and considerable naval resources on the island of Schelde. This army can not be what is called a stalemate. However great the place of Antwerp, an army would put disorder there, lose its energy and its offensive position, and, if the enemy threw bombs and incendiary rockets, confusion in the city and in the army would be at its height. The natural position of the army is in the space between the Herenthals Canal and the flood[531]

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of the citadel; it is an area of 3,000 toises, covering two large suburbs or villages. I think that the army has to barrack in this space with its artillery, its baggage, and be in offensive position. It must first be covered by redoubts, distant rune of the other 500 toises, which will require seven. These redoubts must be placed in a rack, have 40 toises on the inner side and be perfectly palisades. Each of these redoubts would have, on the three sides, 120 toises of development. It is up to the engineer to establish them square or trapezoidal, depending on the localities. On these 120 toises of development, one can establish up to forty guns of 36, 24 or 18 and a large quantity of howitzers and small mortars, considering the immense resources of the navy in guns and gunners. Assuming twenty guns in each of these redoubts, it would make the use of a hundred guns, which would require, by redoubt, a company of 120 sailors serving as gunners; we would add an infantry company, which would make 7 to 800 men for the seven redoubts. 500 workers, in five days, can make a redoubt, so 3,500 workers, in five or six days, would cover the whole front of the camp. The immense quintile of wood and marine bed laborers would give great facility for the palisades, and the palisades make the strength of redoubts. The army, in eight days, can retrench and be safe from an attack of a superior force. I do not see how the enemy, having only a field crew, could attack this retrenched camp. He can attack at once all redoubts; he will attack four of them and will direct forty guns on each, which will require a hundred and sixty guns. One hundred and sixty guns are the crew of a great army, and not of an army like that which would be in front of Antwerp, which can only be of a second order. These four redoubts will answer with eighty guns, and the crew of the army, of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, being mobile, will be ranged at intervals. Independently of this, the artillery of the attacked redoubts can be further increased. A place like Antwerp has a great number of pieces of 12 and howitzers which are not harnessed and which would be easily carried with the horses of the caissons; the attacked redoubts would be strengthened from ten to twelve pieces of cannon. I regard this camp as unassailable; 25 or 35,000 men would be safe from attack by an army of 50 or 60,000 men. Nothing prevents us from putting in the interval six other redoubts, so that they are no more distant from each other than from each other.[532]

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200 toises; it would then be completely unassailable. I do not speak of the opening of the trench in front of this camp; it would be a daring and senseless thing before an army that has tools and all the resources of a place like Antwerp. Or the army would tumble the trenches of the enemy, or it would attack on the way; and as it would have a large quality of artillery and an immense supply, these attacks would be done with the greatest advantage. Thus this camp would be unassailable and the enemy would respect it. Would he dare then, in front of a heaped army and in battle, to march on Belgium, and despise, not a city, but the army which would be encamped there? It would be to suppose him several armies, and, in this case even, the army of Belgium would be compromised the day that the one remained in front of Antwerp would be beaten. It will be advisable to have a camp in front of Merxem, which will support both flanks with the floods of right and left, whose front could be covered by three redoubts. There would be a second camp ahead of Deurne, also covered by three redoubts which would serve as bridgehead ahead of the flood. Independently of these positions, it would be necessary to cover by seven field redoubts all the space between the floods of the Upper Scheldt and that of Herenthals. This would keep the enemy away and the army in an unassailable position, keeping it mobile. It is necessary that the two flying bridges are always in activity, independently of the batelets which serve the passage, because one can pass on these two bridges a large quantity of horses and men.

It is in this sense that you must give instructions to the Commander of the Army of Antwerp.

According to the minute. Empire Archives,

21036. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 25, 1813.

Monsieur le Due de Feltre, the Paris arms repair shops do not have the activity required by the circumstances. It would be necessary to attract 100,000 rifles to Paris. I have 100,000 clothes made, so that in case of event we can equip 100,000 men.

According to the minute, Archives of the Empire.[533]

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21037. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 25, 1813.

Monsieur le Duke de Feltre, I send you a letter from my orderly Gourgaud. You will see that General Lefebvre-Desnoettes has countered the operation of Breda and appears to want to withdraw on Lier. Inform this general, by an extraordinary courier, as well as General Roguet, that they are under the orders of General Maison. Order General Maison to keep all his troops as close as possible to Breda, so as to supply and cover Berg-op-Zoom and Antwerp and to beat the whole country. It is very unfortunate that we have abandoned the blockade of Breda if we have not been obliged to do so; it would have taken over this place since it was not yet armed and it had no garrison. It is true that there is in all Holland only the corps of Bülow, which has not more than 5 000 infantrymen, and which is obliged to have troops on the side of Grave and of 's-Hertogenbosch to hold in check the Duke de Tarente. Since General Lefebvre-Desnoettes had some cavalry to light, I can not imagine what led him to withdraw.

However, write to Brussels that the 11th tirailleurs and the 2nd Battalion 12th Voltigeurs go to Antwerp to join the Roguet division. Write the same thing to GeneralMaison; write to him that General Roguet thus has three brigades, fourteen battalions, that is to say more than 8,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and General Lefebvre having a division of three regiments making more than 2,000 horses, and a battery on horseback, it is necessary that with these troops we redo the investment of Breda, that we take it, we at least occupy a position covering Berg-op-Zoorn and Antwerp; that the Barrois division is in Brussels; that it is already strong from 4 to 5,000 men; that the Duke of Treviso is with the old Guard at Namur; that it is therefore the front of Antwerp which must be guarded, and on this side that it is necessary to make diversion so that the enemy can not go against the Duke of Tarente, nor to march on our places of the Meuse .

Recommend to General House to command the General of the Guard as well as the others of the line.

Write to the generals of the Guard that they must obey General House. The Due de Plaisance must also be under the orders of this general.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the War.[534]

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21038. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRIENCE OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 25, 1813.

Count Daru, I will still raise 50,000 men on the conscription of the 300,000 men. I will raise moreover 150,000 men on the conscription of 1815. So there are 200,000 men to dress. I want you to report to me as soon as possible on the clothing of these men. It would be necessary, 1st take all the sheets that are in France, good and bad, and establish large workshops in Lille in Flanders, Metz and Paris, so as to make in these three places 3,000 complete clothes per day, which in sixty days would dress these 200,000 men. I think that would be preferable to the body workshops, where all of this is too widespread, and requires too much detail. By employing a few auditors, a few good administrators, and some good orderers, honest people, we should get over this. However, start by giving the greatest activity to the Paris workshop, because finally there can come such a case where one is obliged to dress in Paris all the workers and all that one could draw from the provinces of West, to have a reserve army. If you can do several workshops in Paris and wear them at 2,000 clothes a day, and of any kind, that would be a good thing. Circumstances become very urgent, it is necessary to take great measures. I know that there are many hatters who do nothing in Lyon, and who could supply you with a large quantum of shakos.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by M, Count Daru.

21039, - TO M. MELZI, DUKE OF LODI,
GREAT CHANCELLOR OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, IN MILAN.

Paris, December 25, 1813,

Mr. Duke of Lodi, I think that Palafox will have written to you leaving Vincennes. I sent him to Prince Ferdinand, and from there he went to Madrid. I arranged with the Spaniards, which makes my armies of Aragon, Catalonia and Bayonne available to me. I still read nearly 200,000 men. You do not need to print this news. I am asking you for it alone, but you can instruct the Viceroy.

According to the minute, Archives of the Empire,[535]

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21040. - TO THE SENATOR COUNT DE MONTESQUIOU, GRAND CHAMBELLAN, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 26, 1813.

Sir Senator Comte de Montesquiou, as grand chamberlain, in the circumstances in which the State is situated, we have deemed it necessary to send with extraordinary powers, in each of our military divisions, persons of eminent rank and invested with public consideration. For this purpose, we have appointed you to go immediately, as our extraordinary commissioner, to the 15th division. We want you to see in the choice that we made of you for a mission or you called to render important services, a new testimony of our confidence in your attachment to our person and your dedication to the good of the State (1).

NAPOLEON.

From the original comm. by General Count de Montesquiou-Fezensac.

21041. - DECREE.

Palace of the Tuileries, December 26, 1813.

FIRST ARTICLE. Senators or state councilors will be sent to the military divisions as our extraordinary commissioners. They will be accompanied by request masters or auditors.

ART. 2. Our extraordinary commissioners are responsible for speeding up:

1st The levies of conscription;

2nd Clothing, equipment and armament of troops;

3rd the complete supply of places;

4th The return of the horses required for the service of the army;

5th The lifting and organization of the National Guards, in accordance with our decrees.

Our said extraordinary commissioners may extend the provisions of the said decrees to towns and places which are not included.

ART. 3. Those of our extraordinary commissioners who will be sent to the countries threatened by the enemy will order mass levies and any other measures necessary for the defense of the territory and commanded by the duty to oppose the progress of the enemy.

1) A similar letter was sent to the various commissioners named in the decree below.[536]

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In addition, they will be given special instructions, because of the particular situation of the departments where they will be on mission.

ART. 4. Our extraordinary commissioners are authorized to order all high police measures required by the circumstances and the maintenance of public order.

ART. 5. They are likewise authorized to form military commissions and to bring before them or before the special courts all persons who are warned to favor the enemy, to be of intelligence with him, or to attack public tranquility.

ART. They will be able to make proclamations and make stops. The said stops will be obligatory for all citizens. The judicial, civil and military authorities will be required to comply with them and have them executed.

ART. 7. Our extraordinary commissioners will correspond with our ministers for the purposes of each ministry.

ART. 8. They will enjoy, in their respective qualities, the honors attributed to them by our regulations.

ART. 9. Our Ministers are in charge of the execution of this Decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

NAPOLEON,

Given our decree of this day,

We have appointed and appointed for our extraordinary commissioners:

DIVISIONS MILITARY.	COMMISSIONERS EXTRAORDINARY	MASTERS OF THE APPLICATIONS OR AUDITORS WHO ACCOMPANYING THEM.
	THE COUNTS:	GENTLEMEN:
2. Mezieres...	Beurnonville, senator,	Heim, Auditor.
3. Metz	Chasset, senator.	Arnoult, Auditor.
4. Nancy	Colchen, senator	Pellenc, Auditor
5. Strasbourg	Roederer, Senator	Belleville, handler of requests
6. Besancon ...	De Valencia, senator	Aubernon, Auditor
7. Grenoble ...	De Saint-Vallier, Senator	De Beyle, Auditor.
8. Toulon	Ganlcaume, State Councilor,	Jordan-Duplessis, Auditor
9. Montpellier	Pelet, State Councilor.	De Fourmeut, Auditor.
10. Toulouse ..	Caffarelli, State Councilor.	De Panat, Auditor
11. Bordeaux ...	Garnier, senator.	Portal, handler of requests.
12. La Rochelle	Boissy-d'Anglas, senator.	Saur, Auditor.
13. Rennes	Canclaux, senator.	Lacuee, handler of requests.
14. Caen	Latour-Maubourg, Senator,	Dumont de la Charnaye, Auditor,
15. Rouen ....,	Montesquiou, senator.	De Brevannes, Auditor.
16. Lille	Villemanzy, senator.	Joseph Perrier, Auditor.
18. Dijon ...	Segur, senator	Le Chapelier, Auditor.
19. Lyon	Chaptal, senator	De Portes de Pardailhan, Auditor
20. Periguenx	De l'Apparent, senator	Lahaye de Cormenin, Auditor.[537]

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DIVISIONS MILITARY	COMMISSIONERS EXTRAORDINARY	MASTERS OF THE APPLICATIONS OR AUDITORS WHO ACCOMPANYING THEM
21. Bourges ...	De Semonville, senator.	De Monliany, Auditor.
22. Tours ..	Lecoureulx, senator	Lecoutculx, Auditor.
24. Brussels ...	Poutecoulant, senator.	Cochelet, Auditor.
25. Liege	De Peluse, senator	Delamalle, Auditor.
26. Mainz ..		

NAPOLEON

Palace of the Tuileries, December 26, 1813.
Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of December 28, 1813.

21042. - NOTE FOR THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Paris, December 26, 1813.

His Majesty wishes the Minister of the Interior to bring him a work tomorrow;

1st To raise, in each of the departments of the 1st, 14th, 15th and 22nd military divisions, legions of national guards forming a force of 25 to 30,000 men; each department must not furnish, in the proportion of its population, more men than have furnished the Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine;

2nd To organize the National Guard of Paris; the ministers will give an account of the manner in which precedent has been taken in the past. We would thus have about thirty thousand men, of whom we could, if need be, camp two-thirds or three-fourths ahead of Paris, with the army of reserve of the line.

His Majesty's intention is at the same time that the Minister of the Interior shall forthwith write to the Prefects of the Departments of the 1st Division, to direct them to take immediately all the necessary measures, and similar to the those which were taken at Benezon, to mount all the cavalry men who are on foot in the depots.

The minister may inform the prefects that the enemy has pierced through the territory of Switzerland, and that it is indispensable to have a great deal of cavalry to cover the Champagne against the incursion of the light troops.

According to the minute. Archives of the Empire.[538]

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21043. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, A PARIS.

Paris. December 26, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, the Vosges, from Phalsbourg to Belfort, have five debouches, namely: by Phalsbourg, Raon-sur-Plaine, Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, Bonhomme and the Ballon. The commander of Phalsbourg will be in charge of the defense of that of Phalsbourg; the others will be guarded by cohorts of national guards from the departments of Vosges and Meurthe.

Order that a legion be raised in each of these departments, and charge the Duke de Valmy to organize them. These legions will march on the spot to occupy the posts which will be indicated to them on these debouches. An engineer officer will be responsible for recognizing and removing them.

Charge also the Duke of Valmy from the general command of the frontier of the Vosges to Belfort, recommending him to use only the national guard to guard these passages. The troop of the line must not be wasted and employed in this service; it would hurt the organization of the army.

Also write to the Duke de Valmy that he must not stop the help that is sent to the Duke de Bellune. Thus the three companies of the 4th regiment of line which he stopped at Phalsbourg must continue their way to join this marshal,

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

21044. - TO GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 26, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, it seems that there are no gunners in Belfort. Give an order for the posting of a post from Besancon, two artillery officers, and twelve non-commissioned officers, sergeants or old gunners, who will immediately form three artillery companies of 120 men each, namely: 120 men who will be taken in the 63rd, of 120 men who will be taken in the cohort, and of the rest who will be taken in the national guard of Belfort.

Order also that they dispatch all that is necessary for the defense of this place, and that from Besançon a commissioner be sent to bring to Belfort food of all kinds and what it takes to arm the place.[539]

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Have a small number like the one we had in the army to correspond with the commander of Strasbourg and with those of all our places. Send it to the commanders of Belfort, Blamont and Besançon.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, War Bed Deposit.

21045. - TO MARSHAL MORTIER, DUKE OF TREVISO, COMMANDING THE OLD GUARD, IN NAMUR,

Paris, December 26, 1813.

My cousin, the enemy has reached Bale and is marching on Belfort, where his advance guard arrived on the 24th. It is essential that my Guard on horseback and my reserve artillery set off to get to Reims. Send me your itinerary, You must understand that the purpose of this approach is to find you on the road from Paris to Bale, before it is possible for any party of Cossacks to arrive there, and at the same time to be able to closer to the capital and Metz.

All the fatigued horses of the cavalry and the artillery will be replaced in the Ardennes by fresh horses. We will give vouchers for all the horses we will take.

The cavalry can take the lead and the infantry march by brigade, gaining a march, so as not to lose a day.

I suppose that all your men have forty cartridges and that the cavalry also has their cartridges; if you miss them, have them taken in Mézières and in the other places where you pass.

You can make a marching regiment with two squadrons of each weapon, which will take the lead with the best horses. The arrival of these troops will spread and tranquilize the spirits.

If the news becomes more pressing, I will give orders for the infantry to travel to post, but so far this is not necessary. You will keep these provisions secret.

According to the minute. Deposit of the war,

21046. - NOTES.

Paris, December 26, 1813.

The Prince of Neuchâtel will go to the bureau of war; to see how one could form a reserve army to be in Paris from the 15th to the 20th of January; it will be composed as follows:

Infantry. A division of the line, namely: the 6th Battalion of the[540]

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29th light; the 7th of the 12th light; a battalion consisting of two companies of the 5th battalion of each of the 2nd, 14th and 15th light; a 5th Light Battalion coming from Cherbourg; total, four battalions of light infantry.

To appoint two majors, four chiefs of battalion and a general of brigade.

The 8th Battalion, 32nd Line, 6th of 58th; the 1st, 3rd and 4th of the 113th; a battalion composed of two companies of the 5th battalion of the 135th, two companies of the 155th; total, six battalions.

At sea two majors and a brigadier general.

Mr. Gerard will see to take in the 14th, 15th, 13th, 12th and 22nd military divisions what will be necessary to complete twenty-eight battalions.

Accelerate the arrival of the battalions that the depots must provide to the Grand Army and which are designated to arrive in Paris.

This will form three brigades commanded by a general of division.

Cavalry. There is in the 1st Military Division ... (1) men and 5 to 600 horses. The orders will be sent to the commanders of the depots so that, within three days, the prefects will assemble the men who are at the depots. Mr. Gerard will train them by squadrons and companies. They will go to Versailles; they will form a brigade under the orders of a general who will be designated.

With regard to those who are already in Paris, inform the administration if they have stool at the depot; to supply Versailles with them if they have none.

All this must be ready by January 5th.

Give the same orders to MM. prefects in the 15th, 14th and 22nd military divisions.

The prefects will be ordered to take the horses of private individuals, motivated by the need to beat the plains of Champagne.

They will go to Versailles; they will form the 2nd division of the interior reserve.

See in the depots of the Army of Spain: there must be 3,000 men; to direct them to Versailles, where they will form a division or two brigades of cavalry.

A general of division and two brigadier generals will be appointed to command them.

To know if there are harnesses and equipment to the depots, or to provide for them in Paris. See the means of having horses, in order to have 6,000 at Versailles.

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1) Gap in the text,[541]

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It will therefore be necessary for the ministers to have six thousand saddles ready in Paris; order them on the spot.

Artillery. See the artillery office; to form three batteries on foot of twenty-four pieces, two horse batteries of twelve pieces; total, thirty-six pieces. The material must exist at the Fère; if there is none, bring horses from Douai to bring in the west coast. All this will have to be returned from the 5th to the 10th at La Fère.

To make known the place from which the five companies will be drawn; it is better to draw the odds. To appoint an artillery general to command.

Harnesses are not lacking in Paris. A simple supply will be gathered in Paris.

The 5 to 600 artillery horses, if they do not exist, will be raised in the departments closest to the Fère.

For this army may be employed generals who are not yet fully recovered from their wounds.

Supply. See the artillery office; to make arrangements to have fifteen to twenty thousand guns at the Fere, and seven to eight thousand at Vincennes, and one million cartridges in these two places.

Engineers. To have Vincennes and La Fère 20,000 pioneers tools.

The sapper companies of the old Guard will be part of this army. New sapper companies will be created in Paris.

National Guards. See the Minister of the Interior, in order to raise in the 1st, 14th and 13th military divisions as many national guards as raised in the departments of Alsace, population for population, which should form about 25,000 national guards who will be part of the reserve army.

Administration. See the Minister of War Administration; to set up workshops to make 30,000 clothes. As for the cloaks, it will be provided with sheets of all colors and all kinds.

In the absence of sheets for the clothes, one would make jackets with knitted sleeves, with a hood.

We will replace what would be lacking white leatherwork by black leatherwork.

Send extraordinary couriers to the prefects and military commanders to urge the arrival of the conscripts of the levy of 300,000 men to be provided to the young Guard.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.[542]

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21047. - ORDER.

Paris, December 26, 1813 (1).

The Reserve Guard will be composed of the division of old Guard, the division of tirailleurs which arrives the 29th in Paris. We will complete the battalions to 600 men.

There will be formed a new division of the compound Guard, (1st) two battalions of fusiliers, one of grenadiers, the other of chasseurs, each of 600 men, whose cadres will be composed of the 5th and 6th battalions: for this purpose, these executives will be sent to Paris; (2nd) three battalions of flankers, whose officers will be sent to Metz, except those in Paris; (3rd) the four provisional regiments of the young Guard will be constituted in definitive regiments, under the denomination of 14th and 15th of voltigeurs, 14th and 15th of tirailleurs; each battalion will be only four companies. That will make two brigades.

To appoint a general of division and two brigadier generals to command them; complete them to 9,600 men.

Cavalry. The cavalry will be composed of three regiments of old Guard. The colonels-general will assemble, so that in three days the men on foot will be mounted, which, with the gendarmerie, will make an elite division of 5,000 horses; steps will be taken to ensure that at least one squadron of the 1st Guard Scouts, one 2nd Squadron and one 3rd Scout Squadron ready by January 10th; which will form a total of 5,700 horses.

The two regiments of Polish lancers who are in Sedan will be part of this army, so that it will form an increase of 1,500 horses. They will be under the orders of General Pac, who will receive the order to leave today for Sedan, and who will be himself under the orders of General Flahault.

This Polish brigade will be part of the Guard, which will bring the division of the Guard to 8,000 horses.

General Nansouty will receive the order to be returned on January 10th to Paris to take command of this cavalry of the Guard.

Artillery. See General Dulauloy and General d'Aboville, and arrange for the artillery of this part of the Guard to be composed as follows: two mounted artillery batteries; two batteries of 12 feet (they are in the body); two batteries of old Guard (there is one); four batteries of young guard; total, ten batteries or seventy-six pieces of cannon.

1) Presumed date.[543]

The material must exist at La Fere, nothing must be drawn from Metz; If anything is missing, draw it from the odds, and not from Metz. If there are no boxes, they will be made in Paris, taking the model of Magdeburg for this purpose. The soldiers of the train exist at the Fère.

If the artillery companies do not exist at La Fere, ask the Emperor's orders to have them come from Metz. If there are no horses, take them by requisition.

According to the copy. Deposit of the war.

21048. - TO THE COUNT DARU,
MINISTER DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. 27 • December 1813.

Count Daru, you must have 7,000 saddles in Paris, that is, 1,000 cuirassiers; 2,000 of dragons; 3,000 light horses; 1,000 hunters and hussars.

You have today in Paris 900; at Orleans, 87; you have 4,000 at Charlemont; they will be sent to the post office when the moment is opportune. My intention is that you have workshops in Paris to make 100 saddles a day. You can have 3,000 by January 30, that is 1,000 every ten days. With the saddle you need all the complete harnesses. Give the necessary orders before going to bed.

As soon as the offices of war have made known to you what weapon are the 6,000 men who are going to Versailles, where they must be gone, you will see what kind of saddle you must bring from Charlemont. You will put the report in front of my eyes, so that I order the departure in post, if it is necessary.

The 400 clothes you make every day are not enough. It is necessary to make 8,000 garments per day, namely: 1,000 complete suits with hoods, etc .; 2,000 dresses with sleeveless jackets and hoods without clothes; so that, every ten days, 30,000 men are dressed and put under arms, of whom one-third are dressed in their coats, and two-thirds in jackets with hoods. Give all the orders before going to bed. At the same time, have the shakos, bagpipes, and all that is necessary to dress all these men. It would be necessary to make 3,000 shakos per day.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy comm. by Count Daru.[544]

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21049. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE,
MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris. December 28, 1813,

Did you send gunners to Geneva? On the 24th, there was still no piece of cannon on the ramparts, nor any grain of wheat in the stores.

According to the minute. Empire Archives

21050. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAL COUNT EMERLAU,
COMMANDER SQUADRON OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Palace of the Tuileries, December 28, 1813.

Admiral Emeriau, commander of our squadron of the Mediterranean, we can see from the reports before us that since the 10th of last month, the enemy squadron in the Mediterranean has ceased to be seen in Europe. force, and that, according to the incursions of several divisions of this squadron on various points of our coast, it seems that it has separated, and each of its divisions could be advantageously surprised by our forces or part of our forces Naval Forces under your command.

We are writing to you to let you know that when you have notice that an enemy division is on a point where you can attack it successfully, and before it has time to be reinforced by Other divisions, we authorize you to sail, with our squadron or part of our squadron, to search for the enemy with superior forces, fight it, take it or destroy it.

We recommend, however, that you use this authorization only in so far as, by the information you obtain on the movements and positions of the enemy, and by your experience of war and navigation, you will be assured of greater probabilities of success, of the ease of a return to our ports, and especially of the probability that an enemy division which would be defeated by you would put the rest of the English squadron in a state of relative inferiority, such that it would leave you with little chance of fearing it.

Our intention, then, is to make the best possible use against the enemy of the temerity with which you would have recognized that he is dividing his forces, but that without compromising those we have entrusted to you.[545]

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You may, however, dispose of the frigates under your command in an active manner, when you consider that you may do so with advantage, without waiting for the excursions which you will order them, as assured as those we recommend for our warships. The conservation of frigates is less important to our service than that of our ships.

In order to carry out the provisions contained herein, you will ensure that the squadron has three months of food and water on board and that it continues to be ready to sail on your first signal.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Naval Archives.

21051. - TO THE VICE-AMIRAUX GERMAN AND MISSIESSY, COMMANDERS OF FLOTTILLES OF ESCAUT.

Paris. December 28, 1813.

We inform you that having recognized that the present circumstances require on the Scheldt a development of our naval forces which would hardly be sufficient for a single commander-in-chief, we have decreed the division into two distinct commands of our fleets of the Scheldt.

One of these fleets will take the name of the flotilla of Antwerp, and we retain to Vice Admiral Missiessy the command in chief; his second will take the name Flessinque's flotilla, and we confide the command to the German vice-admiral.

We will refer to this day's decree on the composition and equipment of each of these fleets and on the delimitation of the areas assigned to each of them.

The headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the first will be in Antwerp.

That of the commander-in-chief of the second flotilla will be in Flushing.

However, both will have to go, on such a vessel as they think fit, in all the places where their presence will seem necessary to them.

The purpose of the service of each fleet is to defend the part of the Scheldt assigned to it, to protect the navigation of French vessels, to search for and destroy all the enemy's vessels of any kind whatsoever. they are there, to organize escorts for cabotage, and cruises for the destruction of the enemy.

Flotillas will also have to cooperate with the operations of the armies, when they will march on the insurgent countries.[546]

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For this purpose, both commanders of the fleets will consult each other and with the generals commanding the armies, to establish the service on the river so that each fleet is second and mutually reinforcing, in all the cases where it will be advantageous to do so, and second, all the time it will be necessary, the operations of our generals.

We particularly recommend to the commander-in-chief of the Antwerp flotilla all that concerns the defense of this place, that of the Berg-op-Zoom canal and Fort Bath.

When the case arrives, or the place of Antwerp is invested, we hear that Vice Admiral Missiessy confines herself to it, and devotes all the maritime means entrusted to her defense to her defense.

We also recommend to the commander-in-chief of Flushing the flotilla the defense of the island of Cadzand and Zealand, and the case where Flushing's place is invested, we hear that the German vice-admiral encloses it. and devotes to his defense all the maritime means entrusted to him.

We rely on your military and maritime experience, on your courage and your dedication to our person for the most useful use of the forces entrusted to you, to ensure our flag on the Scheldt, to ensure the safety of our navigation to destroy the enemy's, to prevent communications from one bank to the other, to concur, as we have said above, in defense of the most important points of the river, and to provide exclusively for to everything, in case of need, to the defense of the Place of Flessingue, as well as to the defense of the Place of Antwerp.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy. Naval Archives.

21052. - AT GENERAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE, MINISTER OF WAR, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 29, 1813.

Duke de Feltre, in the eighteen battalions of the reserve division of Paris, you understand the 144th, which is at Chalon-sur-Saone, the 16th light, which is at Macon, and the 23rd light, which is in Auxonne. It would be more convenient to assemble these three battalions at Auxonne, where they are necessary to defend this important point, and where they would form a small brigade under the command of the commander of the 18th division. So there will be three battalions missing. They must be replaced by three others, which can be drawn from the 11th, 12th and[547]

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13th divisions; I think even that instead of three you will be able to find seven or eight.

The reserve division will be commanded by General Gerard. It is essential that you keep this general in Paris, or that you recall him if he had left. The reserve division will meet at Meaux. It is therefore necessary to direct on Meaux all that is relative to the formation of this division. Immediately after the review which I will pass, in the first days of January, troops who will be in Paris, we will make them leave for Meaux. 4,000 men arrive from December 31st to January 4th at Soissons, Beauvais, Troyes, Orleans and Rouen; we must direct all these men to Meaux, or we will incorporate them in the frames we have. Accelerate all these measures, since it will be already a beginning, if one can have from here to January 10 to 12,000 men of this division, with two batteries of artillery. Give details of all this to General Gerard, who will take care of it with his usual zeal.

Instead of taking a detachment from the 15th of the line, 70th, 149th, etc., which you are carrying in the state attached to your despatch of the 28th, could not we withdraw entire battalions? The 15th, the 70th, the 149th, the 86th, and the 47th, etc., must have whole battalions in the 13th division: they could be summoned.

NAPOLEON.

According to the copy, Depot of War.

21053. - TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL AND WAGRAM, MAJOR GENERAL OF THE GREAT ARMY, IN PARIS.

Paris, December 29, 1813.

My cousin, order the Duke de Valmy to unite the division of the young guard, which has 6,000 men in Nancy, by sleeping two batteries for him, and, if he thinks it necessary, to go himself to Nancy to supervise the movements of the enemy.

NAPOLEON.

From the original. Deposit of the war.

21054, - REPLY OF EMPEROR TO THE SENATE (1)

Paris, December 30, 1813.

Senators, I am sensitive to the feelings you express to me. You saw, by the documents that I gave you

1) This reply was made to the Senate presenting to the Emperor the address[548]

that I am doing for peace. The sacrifices contained in the preliminary bases that the enemies proposed to me, and which I accepted,

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I voted in the meeting of December 29th. This policy paper and the report following which the address of the Senate was adopted are given below.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF FONTANES
TO THE SENATE.
Meeting of December 27, 1813

"Monseigneur, Senators, the first duty of the Senate to the monarch and the people is the truth. The extraordinary circumstances of the country make this duty even more rigorous.

The Emperor himself invites all the great bodies of the state to express their free opinion. Really royal thought! The salutary development of these monarchical institutions in which the power concentrated in the hands of one alone is strengthened by the confidence of all, and which, sleeping in the throne, the guarantee of national opinion, gives the people, in their turn, the feeling of their dignity, just the price of their sacrifices!

Such magnanimous intentions must not be deceived.

Accordingly, the commission appointed in your meeting of December 22nd, of which I have the honor of being the organ, has made a serious examination of the official documents placed before its eyes, according to the orders of His Majesty. Emperor, and communicated by the Duke de Vicenza.

Negotiations for peace begin; you must know it In progress, You must not warn your judgment. A simple account of the facts, by enlightening your opinion, must prepare that of France.

When the cabinet of Austria left the role of mediator, when everything made it felt that the congress of Prague was ready to break, the Emperor wished to make a last effort for the pacification of the continent.

The Duke de Bassano wrote to Prince Metternich.

He proposed to neutralize a point on the frontier and to resume the negotiation of Prague in the very course of hostilities.

Unfortunately, these first openings have had no effect.

The time of this peaceful step is important. It's August 18th. The memory of the days of Lützen and Bautzen was recent. This vow against the prolongation of the war is, so to speak, expressed at the date of two victories.

The instances of the French cabinet were vain; peace went away, hostilities recommenced; the events took another face. The soldiers of the German princes, formerly our allies, showed once more, fighting under our flags, only a fidelity too equivocal; they suddenly ceased to feign and united with our enemies.

From then on the combinations of an open campaign so gloriously could not have the expected success.

The Emperor knew that it was time to order his Frenchmen to evacuate Germany.

He came back with them, fighting almost every step of the way, and on the narrow path where so many glaring defections and dull treacheries kept his march and his movements, trophies still signaled his return.

We followed him with some concern in the midst of so many obstacles[549]

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will do them without regret: my life has only one goal, the happiness of the French.

However, the Bearn, Alsace, Franche-Comté, Brabant are

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he alone could triumph. We have seen him joyfully return to his frontier, not with his accustomed happiness, but not without heroism and without glory.

"Returning to his capital, he turned his eyes away from those battlefields where the world admired him fifteen years. He has even detached his thoughts from the great designs he had conceived; I use his own expressions; he turned to his people, his heart opened, and we read our own feelings there.

"He desires peace, and, as soon as the hope of a negotiation has seemed possible, he hastens to seize it.

The circumstances of the war led Baron de Saint-Aignan, the headquarters of the Allied Powers. There he saw the Austrian Minister, Prince Metternich, and the Russian Minister Count von Nesselrode. Both, in the name of their court, laid before him, in a confidential interview, the preliminary bases of a general pacification. The English ambassador, Lord Aberdeen, was present at this conference. Note this last fact, Senators, it's important.

The Baron de Saint-Aignan, in charge of transmitting to his court all he had heard, faithfully discharged it.

Although France had the right to hope for other proposals, the Emperor sacrificed everything to the desire for peace.

He had M. Prince de Metternich write, by the Duke de Bassano, that he accepted as a basis for negotiation the general principle contained in the confidential report of M. de Saint-Aignan.

Prince Metternich, in reply to the Duke de Bassano, seemed to believe that there was still some vagueness in the adhesion given by France.

Then, in order to remove all difficulties, the Duke of Vicenza, after having taken the orders of His Majesty, informed the Cabinet of Austria that it adhered to the general and summary bases communicated by M. de Saint-Aignan. The letter of the Duke de Vieence is of December 2nd; she was received on the 5th of the same month. Prince Metternich replied only on the 10th. These dates must be carefully noted, and you will soon find that they are not without consequence.

One can conceive of just hopes for peace by reading the answer of Prince Metternich to the despatch of the Duke de Vicenza; only, at the end of his letter, he announces that before opening the negotiation, it must be conferred with the allies. These allies can only be English. Their ambassador was present at the interview which M. de Saint-Aignan had witnessed. We do not want to excite distrust, we tell.

We have carefully marked the date of the last correspondence between the French Cabinet and the Austrian Cabinet; we have said that the letter of the Duke de Vicence had arrived on the 5th of December, and that it had not been acknowledged that the 10.

In the meantime, a gazette, now under the influence of the allied powers, has a declaration throughout Europe, which is said to be clothed with their authority. It would be sad to believe it.

This declaration is of an unusual character in the diplomacy of kings. It is no longer for kings like them that they develop their grievances and that they send[550]

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started. The cries of this part of my family are tearing my soul apart! I call the French to help the French! I call the French

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their manifestos: it is to the people that they address them. And by what motives do we adopt this so new step? It is to separate the cause of the people from that of their leaders, although everywhere social interest has confounded them. Can not this example be fatal? Must we give it - especially at this epoch when minds, worked with all the diseases of pride, have so much difficulty in flexing under the authority that protects them by repressing their audacity? And against whom is this direct attack directed? Against the great man, who deserved the gratitude of all kings, for, in restoring the throne of France, he closed this volcano, which threatened them all.

It must not be concealed that in some respects this extraordinary manifesto is of a moderate tone. This would prove that the experience of coalitions has improved.

It may have been remembered that the Duke of Brunswick's manifesto had angered the pride of a great people. Even those who did not share the dominant opinions at that time, reading this manifesto, felt themselves wounded in national honor.

So we took another language. Europe, now tired, needs more rest than passions.

But if there is so much moderation in the enemy councils, why, always speaking of peace, do they always threaten

had promised to respect when we would only have the Rhine as a barrier?

If the enemies are so moderate, why did they violate the surrender of Dresden? Why did not they do justice to the noble complaints of the general who commanded this place?

If they are so moderate, why have not they established a cartel of exchange in accordance with all the usages of the war?

If they are so moderate, why have not these protectors of peoples' rights respected those of the Swiss cantons? Why did this wise and free government, which had declared itself neutral in the face of Europe, see in this moment its valleys and its peaceful mountains ravaged by all the scourges of war?

Moderation is sometimes only a trick of diplomacy. If we wished to employ the same artifice, while also attesting justice and good faith, it would be easy for us to confound our accusers by their own weapons!

This queen escaped from Sicily, and who, from exile to exile, carried her misfortunes to the Ottomans, she proves to the world that our enemies have so much respect for the royal majesty?

The sovereign of Saxony put himself at the disposal of the allied powers: did he find the actions in agreement with the words? Sinister noises are spreading in Europe: can they not be realized! Would it be necessary to punish the faith of oaths on this royal front, aged by age and pains, and crowned with so many virtues?

It is not from the height of this platform that we shall outrage the governments who would even allow us to outrage ourselves; but it is permissible to appreciate to their true value those reproaches, so ancient and so well known, lavished on all the powers which have played a great part from Charles V. until Louis XIV, and from Louis XIV to the Emperor. This system of invasion, of preponderance,[551]

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from Paris, from Brittany, from Normandy, from Champagne, from Burgundy, and from other departments, to the aid of their brethren! The

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universal monarchy, was always a rallying cry for all coalitions; and from the very heart of these coalitions, astonished by their imprudence, a power was often more ambitious than the one whose ambition was denounced.

The abuse of the force is marked in blood character in all the pages of the story. All nations have gone astray, all governments have committed excesses; all must forgive themselves.

"If, as we like to believe, the coalition powers are sincere wishes for peace, nothing stands in the way of its restoration.

We have demonstrated, by the stripping of the official documents, that the Emperor desires peace, and will even buy it by sacrifices, in which his great soul seems to neglect his personal glory, to attend only to the needs of the nation.

When we cast our eyes upon this coalition formed of elements which repel each other, when we see the fortuitous and bizarre mixture of so many peoples that nature has made rivals; when one thinks that many, through ill-considered alliances, expose themselves to dangers which are not a chimera, one can not believe that such a combination of interests so diverse has a long duration.

Do I not perceive, in the midst of the enemy ranks, this prince born with all the French sentiments in the country where they have perhaps the most activity? The warrior who once defended France can not remain long armed against her.

Let us remember, again, that a monarch of the North, and the most powerful of all, once put the number of his titles of glory to the friendship of the great man he is fighting today,

Our eyes fall with confidence on that emperor whom so many knots join with ours, who gave us the best gift in a darling sovereign, and who sees in his grandson the heir of the French Empire.

With so many motives for getting along and getting together, is peace so difficult?

Let the place of conferences be fixed a little while ago; that the plenipotentiaries advance on both sides with the noble will to pacify the world; that moderation be in councils, as well as in language. The foreign powers themselves have said so in this statement which is attributed to them: "A great nation must not fail for having in turn experienced setbacks in that painful and bloody struggle in which it fought with its accustomed audacity. "

Senators, we would not have fulfilled the duties which you expect from your commission, if, by showing, with such perfect evidence, the pacific intentions of the Emperor, our last words did not remind the people of what they owes to himself, what he owes to the monarch.

The moment is decisive. Foreigners hold peaceful language; but some of our frontiers are invaded, and war is upon us. Thirty-six million men can not betray their glory and their destiny. Illustrious peoples in this great dispute, have suffered many setbacks: more than once they were put out of action; their bloody wounds are still streaming, France has also received some attacks; but she is far from being slaughtered; she[552]

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will we give up in their misfortune? Peace and deliverance from our land must be our rallying cry. At the sight of all this people

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can be proud of his injuries as well as his triumphs pass. Discouragement in misfortune would be even more inexcusable than the boasting of success. Thus, by invoking peace, military preparations everywhere should accelerate and support negotiation. Let's go to the author of this diadem or the burst of fifty victories shines through a passing cloud. Fortune does not fail for a long time to nations that do not miss each other.

This call to national honor is dictated by the very love of peace, of that peace which is not obtained by weakness, but by constancy; from this peace, lastly, that the Emperor, by a new kind of courage, is endeavoring to make great sacrifices. We have the sweet confidence that his wishes and ours will be realized, and that this brave nation, after such long fatigues and so much bloodshed, will find rest under the auspices of a throne which had enough glory, and which can only be surrounded by images of public congratulations. "

Two days after reading this report, the Senate unanimously adopted the following expression of its patriotic wishes.

ADDRESS OF THE SENATE TO THE EMPEROR.
Palace of the Senate, December 29, 1813.

"Sire, the Senate comes to present to your Imperial and Royal Majesty the homage of his respectful devotion and gratitude for the last communications he has received by the organ of his commission. Your Majesty adheres to the very proposals of his enemies, which have been transmitted to him by one of his ministers in Germany: what stronger pledge could he give of his sincere wishes for peace!

You have no doubt believed, Sire, that power is strengthened by confining itself, and that the art of preserving the happiness of nations is the first policy of kings. The Senate thanks you for the name of the French people.

It is in the name of this same people also that we thank you for all the legitimate means of defense which your wisdom will take to assure peace.

The enemy has just invaded our territory. He wants to penetrate to the center of our provinces. The French, united in heart and interest under a leader like you, will not let their energy fall.

Empires, like men, have their days of mourning and prosperity; it is in great circumstances that great nations are recognized.

No, the enemy will not tear up this beautiful and noble France, which, for fourteen hundred years, has supported herself with glory in the midst of so many different fortunes, and which, for the very interest of the neighboring peoples, always knows how to put a considerable weight in the balance of Europe; we have for your pledge your heroic constancy and national honor.

We will fight for our dear country between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our children.

Sire, obtain peace by a last effort worthy of you and the French, and let your hand, so many times victorious, let its arms escape after having signed the repose of the world.[553]

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in arms, the foreigner will flee or sign peace on the bases he has himself proposed. There is no question of recovering the conquests we had made.

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of December 31, 1813.

"Such is, Sire, the wish of the Senate, such is the wish of France, such is the wish and the need of humanity,"

"The assembly orders that the address above shall be presented by the Senate in a body to His Imperial and Royal Majesty. "

Excerpt from the *Moniteur* of December 31, 1813.

END OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.[554]

TABLE ANALYTIQUE
DU TOME XXVI[1].

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[1] Cette table a été rédigée par M. Blandeau.

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Juliers, Venlo, Grave, Coeverden, Naarden et Gorcum; — projets de recrutement et de réorganisation de l'armée, 381 à 384. — (2 novembre.) Envoi de 6,000 fusils au vice-roi d'Italie; — ordre d'arrêter les fournitures destinées au Wurtemberg et aux autres Etats de la Confédération, 393. — (3 novembre.) L'Empereur envoie au ministre de la guerre les drapeaux pris aux batailles de Wachau, de Leipzig et de Hanau; cérémonial de réception ordonné par l'Empereur, 404, 405. — Subvention pour augmenter la fabrication des fusils, 405. — Création de cohortes pour la défense des places fortes et la garde de la frontière depuis Mayence jusqu'à Wesel; — mobilisation des gardes nationales sur la frontière du Rhin et celle du Nord, 405, 406. — (6 novembre.) Demande de renseignements sur la situation de la cavalerie de l'armée d'Espagne; intention d'en reporter une partie sur le Rhin et sur l'Italie; — ordre de fortifier et d'armer Genève 410. — (10 novembre.) Répartition des nouvelles levées de conscrits entre les différents corps; — levée de 100,000 hommes sur les années 1804, 1805, 1806 et 1807; bases du sénatus-consulte; — formation de quatre armées de réserve à Bordeaux, Turin, Metz et Anvers; — instructions pour les cadres et pour l'armement, 414 à 416. — (11 novembre.) Réorganisation provisoire de l'armée de Mayence; composition des 2e, 4e, 5e, 6e et 11e corps, 1ers, 2e, 3e et 5e corps de cavalerie; organisation du génie et de l'artillerie de l'armée, 419. — (12 novembre.) Armement de Metz, Luxembourg, Thionville et Phalsbourg, 422. — (14 novembre.) Instructions pour la défense de la Hollande; — nomination d'une commission d'officiers d'artillerie et du génie chargée de l'armement des places des frontières de la Suisse, du Rhin et du Nord; — armement de Belfort et de la frontière suisse, 425 à 427. — (15 novembre.) Ordre de remplacer à Flessingue les gardes nationales de Middelburg et de Zélande, 427. — (16 novembre.) Réorganisation et augmentation de la Garde impériale; — formation d'une armée de réserve des Pyrénées; — recrutement de l'armée d'Espagne, 430 à 432. — (17 novembre.) Formation des 1er et 13e corps *bis;* formation du 2e corps *bis;* composition de ces corps; recrutement des 5e, 2e et 4e corps; formation d'une armée de réserve d'Italie, 435 à 440. — (18 novembre.) Formation de cohortes urbaines dans toutes les places fortes de l'ancienne frontière de France; importance de l'armement et de l'approvisionnement de Genève; — levée de la garde nationale de l'Alsace; — importance que l'Empereur attache au prompt armement des recrues envoyées à l'armée d'Italie; — projet de réorganisation de la Grande Armée, 441 à 445. — (19 novembre.) Mesures pour assurer la garde des prisonniers de guerre, 447. — (20 novembre.) Construction de redoutes au confluent du Neckar et de la Lahn avec le Rhin, 451. — Instructions pour le recrutement de la Grande Armée et l'organisation des nouveaux corps, 459 à 461. — (24 novembre.) Ordre de faire occuper et armer Schoonhoven, Nieuport et Arnheim, 463, 464. — (25 novembre.) Ordre de désarmer les troupes étrangères; — mesures pour l'armement de l'armée; — renvoi à l'armée d'Italie des Italiens qui servent aux armées d'Espagne; — organisation et mouvements de la Garde, 466 à 469. — (28 novembre.) Réorganisation et recrutement des corps de la Grande Armée, 472 à 474. — (3 décembre.) Ordre d'envoyer des renforts à Helle-voetsluis et de conserver cette place; — projet de formation du corps polonais, 483. — (4 décembre.) Réunion et organisation à Douai de matériel d'équipages et de caissons en prévision du développement de la guerre en Hollande; — levée de chevaux; — formation des équipages des corps d'armée, 485, 486. — (7 décembre.) Réorganisation de l'artillerie, 492 à 494. — (8 décembre.) Instructions pour l'exécution du décret sur le désarmement des troupes étrangères; — ordre de veiller à l'armement et à l'approvisionnement des places du Nord, 497, 498. — (9 décembre.) Instructions pour l'organisation des Polonais, 499. — (10 décembre.) Armement et approvisionnement de Flessingue et de Terveere; garnison de l'île de

Walcheren; — ordre de réunir le 13e corps *bis* à Anvers et le 1er corps *bis* à Breda et à Bois-le-Duc, 502, 503. — (12 décembre.) Dispositions pour la formation de la cavalerie, 506, 507. — (14 décembre.) Emploi des conscrits et des détachements destinés aux 1er et 14e corps, avant la capitulation de Dresde; — l'Empereur se plaint de l'évacuation de Willemstad, 508, 509. — (15 décembre.) Mesures pour l'armement de l'armée; — nomination d'une commission d'enquête pour informer sur l'évacuation de Willemstadt et de Breda, 512. — (23 décembre.) Instructions pour l'armement et la défense des places de la frontière suisse, 525, 526. — (24 décembre.) Mesures pour l'approvisionnement des places de Hollande et la création de camps appuyés par des inondations, 528 à 530. — (25 décembre.) Plan de défense d'Anvers; instructions pour l'établissement de camps retranchés; — ordre de faire investir Breda, 530 à 534. — (26 décembre.) Mesures pour la défense de la frontière des Vosges, 539, 540. — V. Grande Armée.

Clergé. — (20 novembre 1813.) L'Empereur ordonne au ministre des cultes d'écrire aux évêques qu'il compte sur leur zèle pour la patrie et sur leur attachement à sa personne, 450.

Cochelet, auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, 538.

Coeverden, place forte de la Hollande, 257 et 380.

Cohortes. — (3 novembre 1813.) Création de neuf cohortes urbaines pour la défense des places fortes, et de cinquante-deux cohortes pour la garde de la frontière depuis Mayence jusqu'à Wesel, 405.

Colchen (Comte), sénateur, 537.

Collin de Sussy (Comte), ministre du commerce et des manufactures. — (1er août 1813.) Demande d'un rapport sur la situation commerciale de la France, de l'Italie et de la Hollande, 1. — (20 novembre.) Ordre de porter les lignes de douane de la frontière des Pyrénées sur d'autres points, à cause du mouvement des Anglais sur Bayonne, 451.

Commerce. — (1er août 1813.) Demande d'un rapport sur la situation commerciale en France, en Italie et en Hollande, 1. — (27 septembre.) L'Empereur est prêt à tous les sacrifices pour obtenir la paix maritime et la liberté du commerce, sans lesquelles la France ne pourrait exister, 255.

Communes. — (30 novembre 1813.) Observations sur les procès entre les communes et les particuliers : Sa Majesté trouverait fort extraordinaire qu'on pût empêcher les particuliers d'exercer librement leurs droits contre les communes : « On plaide bien contre l'Empereur; » Sa Majesté ajoute que ce serait ouvrir aux communes un moyen de ne pas payer leurs dettes, et que, si l'on ne peut plaider sans autorisation contre un maire qui, par des règlements, aurait attenté à la propriété, la propriété n'est plus inviolable en France, 479.

Congrès de Prague. V. Caulaincourt et Narbonne.

Compans (Comte), général de division à la Grande Armée. — (16 octobre 1813.) Blessé à la bataille de Wachau, 367.

Confédération suisse. — (14 décembre 1813.) L'Empereur exprime sa satisfaction au landamman pour le vote de la diète relatif à la neutralité de la Suisse, et l'informe qu'il a donné les ordres nécessaires pour que cette neutralité soit respectée, 510.

Conscription militaire. — (12 août 1813.) Projet d'appel de 25,000 hommes dans les départements du Languedoc et de la Guienne, pour les armées d'Espagne, 41. — (27 septembre.) Le ministre de la guerre est chargé de faire précéder d'un rapport sur la situation et les causes de la guerre la proposition du sénatus-consulte sur les levées de conscrits; notes de l'Empereur pour la rédaction de ce rapport, 254 à 256. — V. Grande Armée.

Corbineau (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (18 août 1813.) Chargé du commandement d'un corps d'observation entre Kottbus, Krossen et Sagan, 91. — (20 août.) Reçoit ordre de se porter sur Lauban, 105, 106. — (3 septembre.) Une brigade du général Corbineau protége la route de Bautzen et observe les débouchés de Neustadt, 174. — (18 décembre.) Le général Corbineau est désigné pour suivre au ministère de la guerre le travail d'orga-

nisation des corps d'armée, 517. — V. 108, 132, 138, 141 et 146.
Corps (1er) de la Grande Armée. V. Vandamme.
Corps (2e). V. Victor Perrin.
Corps (3e). V. Ney.
Corps (4e). V. Bertrand.
Corps (5e). V. Lauriston.
Corps (6e). V. Marmont.
Corps (7e). V. Reynier.
Corps (8e). V. Poniatowski.
Corps (9e). V. Augereau.
Corps (10e). V. Rapp.
Corps (11e). V. Macdonald.
Corps (12e). V. Oudinot.
Corps (13e). V. Davout.
Corps (14e). V. Gouvion Saint-Cyr.
Corps de cavalerie (1er). V. Latour-Maubourg.
Corps de cavalerie (2e). V. Sebastiani.
Corps de cavalerie (3e). V. Arrighi.
Corps de cavalerie (4e). V. Kellermann.
Corps de cavalerie (5e). V. Milhaud.
Corps d'observation de Bavière. V. Augereau.
Corps danois. — (5 août 1813.) Demande d'un rapport sur la situation de ce corps, 7. — (8 août.) Le corps danois fait partie du 13e corps sous les ordres du maréchal Davout; son effectif, 15 à 17.
Corps polonais. — (5 août 1813.) Équipement du corps polonais, 5, 6. — (12 août.) Les troupes du général Dombrowski font partie du corps d'armée destiné à établir une communication entre Magdeburg, le 13e corps et l'armée du duc de Reggio, 28. — Le prince Poniatowski reçoit ordre de placer ses troupes dans une bonne position militaire sur la frontière de Bohême, 29. — Troupes composant le corps du général Dombrowski, 38. — (13 août.) Le général Dombrowski reçoit ordre de réunir son corps sur la route de Wittenberg à Berlin, ou sur celle de Jüterbogk, 45. — (20 août.) Une brigade de cavalerie polonaise, réunie à la cavalerie légère du 2e corps, occupe Reichenberg, en Bohême, 101. — (17 septembre.) Le corps du général Dombrowski est réuni entre Dessau et Leipzig pour marcher contre les partisans, 207. — (25 septembre.) Deux bataillons polonais font partie de la 2e division de la vieille Garde, 244. — (16 octobre.) La cavalerie polonaise, réunie aux cuirassiers de Latour-Maubourg et aux dragons de la Garde, repousse la cavalerie de la garde russe et les cuirassiers autrichiens, et leur fait éprouver de grandes pertes; éloge de la conduite du prince Poniatowski à la bataille de Wachau; l'Empereur accorde un grand nombre de décorations aux régiments du 8e corps, 366, 367. — (27 octobre.) Allocution de l'Empereur au corps polonais de la Grande Armée, quelques jours avant la bataille de Hanau, 385 à 387. — (21 novembre.) Ordre de ne pas admettre dans les enrôlements pour la Grande Armée d'autres étrangers que les Polonais, 459. — (3 décembre.) Projet de formation du corps polonais, 483. — (9 décembre.) Les régiments polonais provenant de l'ancienne armée du duché de Varsovie continuent à former un corps distinct, 499. — (26 décembre.) Deux régiments de lanciers polonais sont incorporés dans la Garde impériale, 543.
Corps législatif. — (25 octobre 1813.) Convocation du Corps législatif pour le 2 décembre, 380; — prorogation au 19 décembre, 404. — (19 décembre.) Discours de l'Empereur à l'ouverture du Corps législatif, 518, 519.
Curial (Baron), général de division de la Garde impériale. — (16 septembre 1813.) Chargé d'appuyer avec sa division la position du général Mouton-Duvernet sur les hauteurs de Berggiesshübel, 205. — (7 octobre.) La division Curial suit le mouvement de l'armée sur Dahlen, 305. — (16 octobre.) Le général Curial s'empare du village de Dœlitz, à la bataille de Wachau, et fait 1,200 prisonniers, parmi lesquels se trouve le général en chef Merfeld, 366. — (31 octobre.) La division Curial prend part à la bataille de Hanau, 389. — V. 172, 226, 243, 244, 301, 328, 353, 355, 357 et 392.
Cuxhaven, place forte et port d'Allemagne, sur la rive gauche et à l'embouchure de l'Elbe. — (5 août 1813.) Ordre d'armer cette place et d'y mettre une garnison, 7.
Czernitchef, général russe, aide de camp de l'empereur de Russie, 282, 313.

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Damas (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (21 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement d'une division au 4e corps d'armée, 522.

Danemark (Royaume de). — (5 août 1813.) Un corps danois fait partie du 13e corps de la Grande Armée, 7, 8, 16.

Danzig, ville forte, sur la Vistule, 18, 69, 446.

Daru (Comte), directeur de l'administration de la Grande Armée. — (6 août 1813.) Ordres pour l'approvisionnement de Dresde et la marche des convois; renseignements sur la position et les mouvements des corps de la Grande Armée, pour pourvoir à leur approvisionnement, 8 à 10. — (13 août.) Le comte Daru est chargé par l'Empereur de lui adresser chaque jour un rapport sur l'administration des différents corps de la Grande Armée, 42. — (12 septembre.) Ordre de tirer parti des ressources du pays pour nourrir l'armée, 192. — (13 septembre.) Instructions pour l'approvisionnement de l'armée, 197. — (17 septembre.) Ordre de former les magasins de vivres en traitant avec le gouvernement saxon, 209. — (23 septembre.) Instructions relatives à l'amélioration de la nourriture de l'armée, 236 à 238. — (6 octobre.) Ordre de faire charger de biscuit, d'eau-de-vie et de farine toutes les voitures des équipages disponibles à Dresde, et de les faire partir à la suite de l'armée; évacuation des malades sur Iena; instructions pour le cas où Dresde serait abandonné, 298, 299. — (15 novembre.) Mesures pour le désarmement des troupes étrangères au service de la France, la surveillance des prisonniers de guerre et l'augmentation de la gendarmerie, 427, 429. — (20 novembre.) Le comte Daru remplace le comte de Cessac au ministère de l'administration de la guerre, 450. — (25 novembre.) Insuffisance de l'approvisionnement de l'armée des Pyrénées; instructions pour l'approvisionnement des places de la 5e division militaire, 468, 469. — (30 novembre.) Ordre d'approvisionner Gorcum et Anvers, 478. — (1er décembre.) Instruction pour le service des fourrages, 481, 482. — (6 décembre.) Instructions pour la réorganisation du personnel et du matériel des bataillons des équipages de l'armée; organisation des ambulances et du service de santé, 489 à 491. — (8 décembre.) Ordre d'établir des hôpitaux extraordinaires dans les 25e, 26e et 5e divisions militaires, 497. — (13 décembre.) Ordre de faire fabriquer à Paris une partie des voitures des équipages militaires, 507. — (25 décembre.) Instructions pour l'équipement des nouvelles levées, 535. — (27 décembre.) Nouvelles instructions pour l'équipement de l'armée, 544. — V. Grande Armée.

Davout, prince d'Eckmühl, duc d'Auerstaedt, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant le 13e corps de la Grande Armée. — (5 août 1813.) Avis de la dénonciation prochaine de l'armistice; mesures à prendre; demande de renseignements sur l'armement de Hambourg, la situation du 13e corps et celle du corps danois, 7. — (8 août.) Le prince d'Eckmühl reçoit ordre de tenir ses troupes sur la rive droite de l'Elbe, en avant de Hambourg, afin de prendre l'offensive et de seconder le mouvement du duc de Reggio sur Berlin; mesures pour la sûreté des convois; composition du 13e corps, 13, 18. — (12 août.) Ordre de quitter Hambourg et de menacer le flanc des alliés, 32, 33. — V. 25, 28, 47 et 157.

Decaen (Comte), général de division. — (3 décembre 1813.) Chargé de la défense d'Hellevoetsluis, 482. — (7 décembre.) Reçoit ordre de porter son quartier général à Gorcum ou à Bois-le-Duc et de se concerter avec le duc de Plaisance pour la défense de la Hollande, 495. — (10 décembre.) Chargé de réunir le 1er corps *bis* à Breda et à Bois-le-Duc, 503. — (16 décembre.) L'Empereur se plaint de l'évacuation de Willemstad et confie le commandement du général Decaen au duc de Plaisance, 512, 513.

Decous (Baron), général de division de la Garde impériale, 103, 157, 182, 206, 209, 226, 244.

Decrès (Duc), vice-amiral, ministre de la marine et des colonies. — (1er août 1813.) Chargé par l'Empereur d'ac-

compagner l'Impératrice à Cherbourg, lors de l'introduction de la mer dans le nouveau bassin, 2. — (7 août.) Organisation des croisières; instructions relaves aux prises; constructions maritimes, 10, 11. — (25 octobre.) Demande de renseignements sur les ressources qu'offrirait à l'armée le désarmement des vaisseaux, le service des frégates seul maintenu, 384. — (11 novembre.) Répartition des bâtiments légers de la Hollande pour assurer la possession de toutes les eaux de ce pays et concourir à la défense des places; garnison du Helder, 417. — (14 novembre.) Instructions pour l'emploi des forces maritimes de la Hollande; ordre de faire partir pour leur destination les frégates en armement au Helder et qui ont des missions; ordre de prendre 1,500 hommes sur l'escadre pour renforcer la garnison du Helder, 424, 425. — (30 novembre.) Ordre de tenir à Willemstad des chaloupes canonnières qui puissent remonter jusqu'à Gorcum, 477. — (3 décembre.) Ordre d'employer les ressources de la marine à la défense de Flessingue et de l'île de Walcheren, 484. — (8 décembre.) Mesures pour la défense de la Hollande, 496. — (9 décembre.) Instructions pour l'armement des chaloupes canonnières et de tous les bâtiments légers de la Hollande; emploi des flottilles pour défendre les différentes branches de l'Escaut et de la Meuse, 500 à 502. — (16 décembre.) L'Empereur se plaint de l'évacuation de Willemstad et de la destruction de la flottille qui y était stationnée, 513.

Defermon (Comte), intendant général du domaine extraordinaire, 489.

Defrance (Comte), général de division de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée, 245, 311, 315.

Dejean (Baron), général de brigade, aide de camp de l'Empereur. — (24 novembre 1813.) Chargé d'inspecter les places fortes depuis Strasbourg jusqu'à Huningue et Mayence, 464. — (21 décembre.) Nommé commandant supérieur de Huningue, 524. — V. 79, 80, 132, 145.

Delaborde (Comte), général de division de la Garde impériale, 75.

Delamalle, auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, 538.

Delmas, général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (1er octobre 1813.) La division Delmas, détachée à Dresde, rejoint le 3e corps à Meissen, 273. — (15 octobre.) Le général Delmas bat une division prussienne à Dessau et lui prend 3,000 hommes et six pièces de canon, 363. — V. 242, 246, 263 et 275.

Dessau, ville capitale du duché d'Anhalt-Dessau. — (12 octobre 1813.) Le prince de la Moskova s'empare de cette ville et y fait 2,500 prisonniers, 344. — V. 18, 128, 207, 218, 253, 265, 321 et 338.

Desvaux (Baron), général de brigade, major d'artillerie de la Garde. — (31 octobre 1813.) Le général Desvaux se distingue à la bataille de Hanau, 390.

Dombrowski, général de division, commandant un corps polonais, à la Grande Armée. — (11 août 1813.) Les troupes du général Dombrowski forment un corps d'observation en avant de Wittenberg, destiné à seconder le mouvement de l'armée du Nord sur Berlin; ce corps est placé sous les ordres du duc de Reggio, 24. — (17 septembre.) Le général Dombrowski est chargé de poursuivre les partisans ennemis qui ont passé l'Elbe, 207. — (29 septembre.) Il est placé à Dessau pour empêcher l'ennemi de tenter de nouveau le passage de l'Elbe, 265. — (10 octobre.) Il se porte sur Kemberg, pour suivre les traces de Sacken, 314 à 316. — (12 octobre.) Les généraux Dombrowski et Reynier passent l'Elbe à Wittenberg et se portent sur Roslau, 383. — Le corps du général Dombrowski est rappelé sur Taucha, où l'Empereur réunit son armée pour livrer bataille à l'ennemi, 336. — (24 octobre.) Position occupée par le général Dombrowski à la bataille de Leipzig, 375. — V. 45, 91, 221, 245, 311, 322, 327, 328, 344 et 358.

Douanes. — (20 novembre 1813.) Nécessité de changer les lignes de douane de la frontière des Pyrénées, à cause du mouvement des Anglais sur Bayonne, 451. — V. Finances.

Doumerc (Baron), général de brigade de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée, 311.

Dresde, capitale de la Saxe. — (6 août 1813.) Approvisionnement de cette place, 8. — (7 août.) Fortifications; construction de redoutes; camp retranché; garnison; magasins de réserve,

11 à 13. — (12 août.) Travaux de défense et armement de Dresde, 30 à 32. — La brigade de la Garde composée du 11e de tirailleurs et du 11e de voltigeurs forme la garnison de Dresde, 36. — (13 août.) Les quatre divisions du 14e corps sont destinées à couvrir Dresde sur les deux rives de l'Elbe, 42 à 44. — (17 août.) Mesures pour la défense de Dresde, 75 à 78. — (25 août.) Instructions générales pour la défense de Dresde, 129, 130. — (3 septembre.) Ordre pour les fortifications de Dresde, 168, 169. — (22 septembre.) Nouvel ordre pour l'armement et la défense de Dresde, 230 à 232. — V. 75, 81, 121, 122, 128, 160, 166, 182 à 185, 260, 271, 282 et 283. — V. Durosnel.

Drouot (Comte), général de division, aide de camp de l'Empereur. — (9 août 1813.) Chargé de présenter à l'Empereur un projet de gratifications pour les acteurs du Théâtre-Français à Dresde, 22. — (16 octobre.) Le général Drouot commande la réserve de l'artillerie de la Garde à la bataille de Wachau, 366, 367. — (31 octobre.) Il commande l'artillerie de la Garde à la bataille de Hanau; éloge de son activité et de son sang-froid, 388. — (22 novembre.) Le maréchal commandant la Garde impériale reçoit ordre d'envoyer au général Drouot, tous les cinq jours, la situation sommaire et l'emplacement de tous les corps, 462. — (30 novembre.) Le général Drouot est chargé d'organiser une réserve de la Garde entre Bruxelles et Anvers, 478, 479. — V. 286, 292, 296, 328, 329, 347, 352 et 356.

Düben, ville de Saxe, sur la rive droite de la Mulde. — (12 octobre 1813.) Concentration de l'armée à Düben, 335 à 339. — V. 24, 187, 309 à 316, 319 et 355.

Dubouzet (Madame), surintendante de la maison impériale de Saint-Denis. — (11 décembre 1813.) Nommée baronne avec une dotation sur le domaine extraordinaire, 506.

Dubreton (Comte), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (3 novembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement du 2e corps, 407.

Dufour (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (17 novembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement du 2e corps *bis*, 436. — (21 décembre.) Nommé commandant d'une division du 2e corps, 521.

Duhesme (Comte), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (21 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement d'une division du 2e corps, 521.

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Eugène Napoléon, vice-roi d'Italie, prince de Venise, commandant en chef l'armée d'Italie. — (4 août 1813.) Avis de la reprise prochaine des hostilités, 3. — (12 août.) Le vice-roi reçoit ordre de s'emparer des bonnes positions des montagnes, en prévision de la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche, 40. — (14 août.) Avis de l'arrivée du roi de Naples à l'armée et du départ de la Garde pour Gœrlitz; — ordre de couvrir les provinces illyriennes et l'Italie, 59. — (18 août.) Le vice-roi occupe, avec l'armée d'Italie, une position en avant de Laybach, 81. — (3 novembre.) Avis de l'arrivée prochaine du roi de Naples à Bologne avec un corps de 30,000 hommes; conseils pour les rapports du vice-roi avec le roi de Naples, 409. — (12 novembre.) L'Empereur annonce au vice-roi son arrivée à Paris; — demande de renseignements sur l'état de l'armée d'Italie et les ressources du pays, 424. — (17 novembre.) Projet de décret pour le recrutement de l'armée d'Italie et la formation d'une armée de réserve, 440. — (20 novembre.) Instructions pour la défense de l'Italie, 458. — (21 novembre.) Moyens d'armer les conscrits qui arrivent à l'armée d'Italie; ordre d'activer la fabrication des armes, 460, 461. — (28 novembre.) Le vice-roi fait connaître à l'Empereur les propositions qui lui ont été faites par le roi de Bavière pour détacher ses intérêts de ceux de l'Empereur; noble réponse du vice-roi; proposition d'un armistice; — réponse de l'Empereur indiquant les conditions de l'armistice, 474 à 476. — (3 décembre.) L'Empereur accorde les décorations de la Légion d'honneur et de la Couronne de fer demandées par le vice-roi pour l'armée d'Italie; — espérances fondées sur le concours promis par le roi de Naples, 485. — V. Armée d'Italie.

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François Ier, empereur d'Autriche. — (11 septembre 1813.) L'Empereur recommande au duc de Bassano d'éviter qu'il y ait rien de personnel contre l'empereur d'Autriche dans les communications qu'il doit envoyer à Paris, 185.

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Frédéric, prince de Hesse, commandant le corps wurtembergeois de la Grande Armée. — (9 août 1813.) L'Empereur félicite ce prince d'avoir été choisi par le roi de Wurtemberg pour commander le corps wurtembergeois de la Grande Armée, 23.

Frédéric, roi de Wurtemberg.—(13 août 1813.) L'Empereur fait connaître à ce prince l'insuccès du congrès de Prague et les prétentions de l'Autriche; il lui annonce que les troupes wurtembergeoises font partie du 4e corps de la Grande Armée, qui manœuvre avec les 12e et 7e corps dans la direction de Baruth, 49. — (30 août.) Avis des résultats de la bataille de Dresde, 157, 158.

Frédéric-Auguste, roi de Saxe. — (7 octobre 1813.) Le roi de Saxe et sa famille quittent Dresde pour suivre l'armée française, 304. — (14 octobre.) Mesures prises par l'Empereur pour la sûreté du roi de Saxe, 333, 334. — Le roi de Saxe se rend à Leipzig, 355. — (24 octobre.) L'Empereur et le roi de Saxe se séparent à Leipzig, 377. — (18 novembre.) Conduite des alliés envers le roi de Saxe, 441.

Friant (Comte), général de division, commandant une division d'infanterie de la vieille Garde, à la Grande Armée. — (31 octobre 1813.) La division Friant, réunie aux troupes du duc de Tarente, contient l'armée autrichienne et bavaroise à Hanau, jusqu'à l'arrivée du reste de l'armée, 388 à 390. — V. 244, 301, 338 et 353.

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Garde impériale. — (12 août 1813.) Départ de la Garde pour Bautzen, Wurschen et Stolpen; — la brigade composée du 11e de tirailleurs et du 11e de voltigeurs est chargée de garder Dresde; — établissement d'un hôpital de la Garde à Torgau; — organisation de la cavalerie, 36, 37. — (18 août.) La Garde prend part au mouvement offensif de l'Empereur sur la frontière de Bohême, 81. — (20 août.) Les divisions Lefebvre-Desnoëttes et Delaborde occupent Rumburg, en Bohême, 97, 98.— (21 août.) La Garde se porte sur Lœwenberg, où l'Empereur se propose d'attaquer l'armée de Blücher, 108. — (26 août.) Elle reçoit ordre de se replier sur Dresde, par suite du mouvement du prince de Schwarzenberg contre cette place, 118. — (27 août.) Positions qu'elle occupe à la bataille de

Dresde; — ordres pour le service de l'artillerie, 145, 146. — (30 août.) Le duc de Trévise reçoit ordre de soutenir le général Vandamme avec les divisions Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, Roguet et Decous, 157. — (3 septembre.) La Garde se porte sur Bautzen, où l'Empereur réunit sa réserve pour attaquer l'armée de Blücher, 164, 165. — Elle se replie sur Dresde après l'échec de Blücher sur la Neisse, 176, 177. — (10 septembre.) La Garde occupe Dresde et Pirna, 182. — (11 septembre.) La division Lefebvre-Desnoëttes poursuit les Cosaques et les partis ennemis, 188. (16 septembre.) Mouvement de la Garde sur Hellendorf et Berggiesshübel, où l'Empereur attaque l'armée de Bohême, 205 à 208. — (18 septembre.) Les lanciers rouges s'emparent de cinq pièces de canon à Peterswalde, 212. — (21 septembre.) La Garde reprend ses positions à Dresde et à Pirna, 224. — (23 septembre.) — La division Lefebvre-Desnoëttes bat le général Thielmann, 235. — (25 septembre.) Le duc de Reggio est nommé commandant des divisions Curial et Decous, de la jeune Garde, 243, 244. — (28 septembre.) La Garde occupe le camp retranché de Dresde, 262. — (1er octobre.) Une partie de la Garde se porte sur Freyberg, pour soutenir le duc de Bellune contre l'armée de Bohême, 273. — (5 octobre.) Le duc de Reggio porte son quartier général à Meissen, 292. — (7 octobre.) Toute la Garde se dirige sur Wurzen pour couvrir Leipzig, 303. — (16 octobre.) Positions qu'elle occupe à la bataille de Wachau; part qu'elle prend à cette bataille, 365, 366. — (24 octobre.) La Garde prend part à la bataille de Leipzig, 375 à 377. — (25 octobre.) Projet d'augmentation de ce corps, 383. — (31 octobre.) Bataille de Hanau, 388 à 390. — (3 novembre.) La vieille Garde repasse le Rhin et occupe Mayence, 407. — (10 novembre.) Projet de recrutement de la Garde, 414, 416. — (11 novembre.) Réorganisation de l'artillerie, 422. — (16 novembre.) Décret pour la réorganisation de la Garde; — le quartier général est placé à Kaiserslautern, 430 à 434. — (19 novembre.) Ordre de transférer le quartier général à Trèves, 448. — (22 novembre.) Le duc de Trévise est chargé du commandement de toute la Garde; — nouvelle organisation; — effectif des corps, 462, 463. — (30 novembre.) Formation d'une réserve entre Bruxelles et Anvers, 478, 479. — (10 décembre.) Cette réserve est placée sous les ordres du duc de Plaisance pour la défense de la Hollande, 505. — (17 décembre.) Ateliers d'habillement, 515. — (24 décembre.) Positions occupées par la Garde; situation des corps, 528, 529. — (26 décembre.) La Garde se dirige sur Reims pour arrêter la marche des alliés, 540. — Ordre pour l'organisation de la réserve, 543, 544. — V. 112, 118, 126, 132, 138, 163, 171, 201, 212, 246, 248, 259, 275, 287, 296, 305, 308, 324, 333, 336, 348, 353, 370, 394, 468 et 509. — V. Napoléon et Grande Armée.

Gardes d'honneur. — (31 octobre 1813.) Deux bataillons de gardes d'honneur se distinguent à la bataille de Hanau, 390. — (3 novembre.) Les quatre régiments de gardes d'honneur sont placés à Worms, à Spire, à Landau et à Strasbourg pour garder le Rhin, 406. — (23 décembre.) Nomination de généraux de brigade pour commander les quatre régiments de gardes d'honneur, et formation de ces régiments en une division, 527.

Gardes nationales. — (25 octobre 1813.) Organisation des gardes nationales du Rhin, 385. — (3 novembre.) Projet de mobilisation des gardes nationales pour défendre la frontière du Rhin et celle du Nord, 406, 407. — (11 novembre.) Ordre de suspendre l'organisation des cohortes dans les départements, 418. — (18 novembre.) La légion de la Haute-Saône est désignée pour tenir garnison à Genève; levée des gardes nationales de l'Alsace, 442, 443. — (7 décembre.) L'Empereur ordonne que les gardes nationales du Nord restent à Anvers, et qu'on ne les envoie pas devant l'ennemi avant qu'elles soient organisées, 492. — (10 décembre.) Deux bataillons et une compagnie d'artillerie des gardes nationales du Pas-de-Calais font partie de la garnison de l'île de Walcheren; trois bataillons de gardes nationales de Caen sont diri-

gés sur Ostende; 1,800 gardes nationaux du Nord reçoivent ordre d'occuper Breda, 504, 505. — (26 décembre.) Instructions pour l'organisation de la garde nationale de Paris et la levée de légions dans les départements, 538, 539.

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Gaudin, duc de Gaëte, ministre des finances. — (3 novembre 1813.) Rapport sur la situation des finances et l'évaluation du produit d'un impôt extraordinaire, 403.

Gendarmerie. — (8 août 1813.) Des officiers de gendarmerie sont chargés de veiller à la sûreté des convois au moment de la reprise des hostilités, 14, 15. — (12 août.) Des patrouilles de gendarmerie reçoivent ordre de parcourir les environs de Dresde pour faire rentrer les hommes isolés, 31. — (1er novembre.) Mesures prises par la gendarmerie pour la sûreté des bagages et des voitures de l'armée, 391. — (15 novembre.) Instructions pour l'augmentation du corps de gendarmerie, 428.

Gênes, ville d'Italie. — (20 novembre 1813.) Moyens de défense de cette place; opinion de l'Empereur sur les Génois, 457.

Genève, ville de Suisse. — (11 novembre 1813.) Importance de cette place; sa garnison et son armement, 421.

Génie militaire. — (12 août 1813.) Ordre de reconnaître les positions militaires aux environs de Bautzen et de Gœrlitz, pour y centraliser l'armée, 39. — (16 août.) Reconnaissance de la frontière de Bohême, 66, 67. — (17 août.) Travaux de défense de la position d'Eckartsberg, 79. — (18 août.) Ordre de fortifier Würzburg, 83, 84. — Établissement de deux camps retranchés autour de Dresde, 91. — (20 août.) Travaux de défense du col de Gabel, sur la frontière de Bohême, 96. — (25 août.) Ordre de fortifier Dresde, Bautzen et Meissen, 135. — (29 août.) Travaux de défense de Dresde et de Kœnigstein, 152. — (3 septembre.) Instructions détaillées pour les fortifications de Dresde et de Meissen, 168 à 170. — (9 septembre.) Travaux de défense de Sonnenstein, 181. — (13 septembre.) Construction de redoutes à Langen-Hennersdorf, 196, 197. — (16 septembre.) Travaux de défense de Pirna, 204. — (22 septembre.) Ordres pour les fortifications de Dresde et des camps retranchés, 230 à 232. — (23 septembre.) Travaux de défense des ponts de Kœnigstein, de Pirna, de Pillnitz, de Dresde et de Meissen; construction de têtes de pont, 233, 234. — (26 septembre.) Ordre de fortifier Merseburg, 252. — (27 septembre.) Ordres pour les fortifications d'Alexandrie et les travaux de défense du mont Cenis, du Simplon, du col de Tende, de Cadibona et de la Bochetta, 256 à 258. — (1er octobre.) Construction de blockhaus sur la rive gauche de l'Elbe, 271. — (5 octobre.) Travaux de défense du pont de Flœhe, 293. — (6 novembre.) Ordre pour les fortifications de Genève, 411. — (7 novembre.) Inspection des fortifications des places de la Hollande, 413. — (20 novembre.) Instructions pour les travaux de défense des places d'Italie, 453 à 458. — (24 novembre.) Inspection des places de la frontière du Rhin, 464. — (8 décembre.) Ordre pour les fortifications des places du Nord, 498. — (23 décembre.) Fortifications de campagne de la frontière suisse, 525, 526. — (25 décembre.) Établissement de redoutes et d'un camp retranché autour d'Anvers, 531, 532. — (26 décembre.) Travaux de défense des débouchés des Vosges, de Phalsbourg à Belfort, 539. — V. Clarke et Grande Armée.

Gérard (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (29 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement de la division de réserve de Paris; ses instructions, 547, 548.

Gersdorf (Comte), ministre de la guerre du royaume de Saxe, 79, 188.

Gilly (Baron), général de division. — (3 décembre 1813.) Gouverneur de l'île de Walcheren, 484.

Girard (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (12 août 1813.) Éloge de sa bravoure; il est nommé commandant du corps d'observation de Magdeburg, 28. — (23 août.) Le général Girard est chargé du commandement du 11e corps, 114.

Girardin (Comte), général de brigade, à la Grande Armée, 241.

GLOGAU, place forte de Prusse, province de Silésie, 35 et 446.

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GORCUM, place forte de Hollande. — (11 novembre 1813.) Approvisionnement, armement et mise en état de défense de cette place, 418. — (14 novembre.) L'Empereur considère Gorcum comme la clef de la Hollande, 425.

GOTHA, capitale du duché de Saxe-Gotha. — (27 septembre 1813.) Un dépôt de cavalerie de la Grande Armée est établi à Gotha, 260. — V. 241, 277 et 278.

GOURGAUD (Baron), chef d'escadron, premier officier d'ordonnance de l'Empereur, 344, 421.

GOUVION SAINT-CYR (Comte), maréchal de l'Empire, commandant le 14e corps de la Grande Armée. — (4 août 1813.) Réunion du 14e corps à Freyberg, 2. — (9 août.) Ce corps occupe Pirna, Kœnigstein et Dohna; ordre de diriger les détachements destinés au 14e corps par Fulde, Erfurt et Dresde, en prévision de la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche, 21. — (13 août.) Le 14e corps est désigné pour couvrir Dresde et surveiller la frontière de Bohême, depuis Neustadt jusqu'au débouché de Hof; — instructions générales pour la défense de Dresde et pour les opérations offensives du 14e corps, 42 à 44. — (16 août.) Une partie du 14e corps reçoit ordre de se porter sur Nixdorf et Lobendau pour seconder le mouvement de l'armée sur la frontière de Bohême, 63. — (17 août.) Le 1er corps est placé sous les ordres du maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr pour le cas où Dresde serait menacé par l'armée de Bohême, 76, 77. — (18 août.) Le quartier général du 14e corps est placé à Pirna, 86. — (23 août.) L'Empereur annonce au maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr qu'il va se porter sur Dresde avec les troupes qui viennent de battre l'armée ennemie de Silésie, 118, 119. — (16 septembre.) Réunion du 14e corps pour soutenir l'attaque de l'Empereur contre Berggiesshübel, 206. — (21 septembre.) Le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr est chargé de la défense de l'Elbe depuis Pillnitz jusqu'à Kœnigstein, et des débouchés de la Bohême depuis Kœnigstein jusqu'à Freyberg; à cet effet, les 1er, 5e et 14e corps sont placés sous ses ordres, 224, 225. — (29 septembre.) L'ennemi paraissant renoncer à toute opération offensive sur Dresde, l'Empereur ordonne au maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr d'occuper la rive droite de l'Elbe, pour y trouver des ressources en vivres, 265. — (5 octobre.) Le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr porte son quartier général à Dresde; il établit celui du 1er corps à Pirna; la cavalerie légère des 1er et 14e corps garde l'Elbe, depuis Dresde jusqu'à Pirna, 293. — (7 octobre.) Suite du mouvement de concentration des 1er et 14e corps sur Dresde; instructions pour le cas où Dresde serait évacué, 302. — V. 121, 146, 160, 161, 186, 188, 221, 272, 281, 299, 300, 303, 318 et 325. — V. GRANDE ARMÉE.

GRANDE ARMÉE (*Approvisionnements de la*). — V. APPROVISIONNEMENTS.

GRANDE ARMÉE (*Artillerie de la*). — V. ARTILLERIE.

GRANDE ARMÉE (*Opérations de la*). — (5 août 1813.) Le prince d'Eckmühl reçoit ordre d'appuyer le mouvement de l'armée du Nord sur Berlin, 6. — (8 août.) Plan de campagne du 13e corps, 14 à 17. — (11 août.) Ordre au général Vandamme de rapprocher le 1er corps de Dresde, 24; — les 4e, 7e, 12e corps d'armée et 3e corps de cavalerie se réunissent à Baruth pour marcher sur Berlin, 24, 25. — (12 août.) Plan de campagne de l'armée du Nord et des corps chargés de seconder son mouvement sur Berlin, 37 à 40. — (13 août.) Le 14e corps est chargé de couvrir Dresde et le pont de Kœnigstein; — position des différents corps d'armée; — plan général de campagne, 42 à 47. — (15 août.) Réunion au camp de Bunzlau des 3e, 5e, 6e, 11e corps d'armée et du 2e corps de cavalerie, sous les ordres du prince de la Moskova, 60. — (16 août.) Grandes manœuvres de l'armée : le duc de Bellune et le prince Poniatowski reçoivent ordre d'occuper les fortes positions d'Eckartsberg et de Zittau; le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr est placé à Kœnigstein, sur la rive gauche de l'Elbe, pour empêcher l'armée de Bohême de descendre en Saxe, sur les derrières de l'armée française; les 3e, 5e et 11e corps sont en position sur

le Bober et la Katzbach; la Garde, les 1er, 3e et 4e corps de cavalerie occupent Gœrlitz; le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes se porte sur Rumburg et Schluckenau, en Bohême, 62 à 71. — (17 août.) Le 1er corps prend position sur la rive droite de l'Elbe, à la hauteur du 14e corps, pour garder les défilés de Bohême aboutissant en Lusace, 74 à 76. — (20 août.) L'Empereur s'avance avec une avant-garde en Bohême pour reconnaître le pays et recueillir des renseignements certains sur l'ennemi; — le général Vandamme est chargé de soutenir avec une de ses divisions le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes et le prince Poniatowski sur la frontière de Bohême; — mouvement de la réserve sur Lœwenberg contre l'armée de Blücher; — instructions pour la défense des débouchés de Bohême; — ordres pour la réunion de l'armée à Lœwenberg, 95 à 106. — (22 août.) L'Empereur attaque l'armée de Blücher et la force à se replier sur la Katzbach; — l'armée continue son mouvement offensif et prend position à Goldberg; — dispositions adoptées par l'Empereur en prévision d'un mouvement de son armée sur Prague, 107 à 113. — (23 août.) L'Empereur appelle auprès de lui le prince de la Moskova pour lui confier la direction des opérations en Bohême; le duc de Tarente remplace le prince de la Moskova dans le commandement de l'armée du Bober, composée des 3e, 5e, 11e corps, et du 2e corps de cavalerie; instructions données par l'Empereur au duc de Tarente : le principal but de son armée est de tenir en échec l'armée de Blücher pour l'empêcher de se porter sur la Bohême ou sur le duc de Reggio; — l'Empereur apprend l'apparition de l'armée du prince de Schwarzenberg sur la rive gauche de l'Elbe et ordonne aux 1er, 2e et 6e corps de se replier sur Dresde; — projet de l'Empereur de remonter l'Elbe jusqu'à Kœnigstein et d'attaquer l'armée alliée après l'avoir placée entre Dresde et son armée, 113 à 120. — (24 août.) L'Empereur réunit ses troupes à Stolpen pour l'exécution de son plan; — ordres pour la défense de Dresde, 120 à 128. — (25 août.) Le général Vandamme reçoit ordre d'occuper les positions de Lilienstein et de Kœnigsberg, et de s'emparer du camp de Pirna; — ordre de fortifier et de garder tous les passages de l'Elbe de Kœnigstein à Meissen; — échec éprouvé par le duc de Reggio à Gross-Beeren; — le général Lauriston bat un corps de l'armée de Blücher, entre Goldberg et Jauer, 128 à 139. — (26 août.) Les craintes du maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr sur la défense de Dresde empêchent l'Empereur d'exécuter son premier plan et le forcent à déboucher directement sur cette capitale; — le général Vandamme reçoit ordre de tourner les positions occupées par l'armée ennemie, 139 à 142. — (27 août.) Succès de la première journée de la bataille de Dresde; — l'Empereur ordonne au roi de Naples de tourner la gauche de l'ennemi avec le 2e corps et le 1er corps de cavalerie; le prince de la Moskova est chargé de l'attaque de l'aile droite; le duc de Raguse et le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr sont placés au centre; derniers ordres pour l'artillerie, la cavalerie et le service des ambulances; — résultats de la seconde journée de la bataille de Dresde, 142 à 147. — (28 août.) Le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr et le duc de Trévise reçoivent ordre de se porter sur Dohna et Pirna et de se réunir au général Vandamme pour suivre la retraite de l'armée alliée, 147. — (29 août.) Le roi de Naples et le duc de Raguse poursuivent l'ennemi sur Dippoldiswalde; — le général Vandamme bat le prince de Wurtemberg près de Hellendorf; — instruction pour l'évacuation des prisonniers, 147 à 153. — (30 août.) Notes de l'Empereur pour comparer deux plans d'opérations consistant à marcher sur Berlin ou sur Prague; adoption du premier projet; ordres pour son exécution, 153 à 157. — (1er septembre.) Mouvement rétrograde du duc de Tarente; l'Empereur réunit sa réserve pour soutenir ce maréchal; positions occupées autour de Dresde par le roi de Naples, le duc de Belluno, le duc de Raguse et le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr, pendant que l'Empereur marche sur Bautzen pour arrêter Blücher, 157 à 161. — (2 septembre.) Le prince de la Moskova remplace le

duc de Reggio dans le commandement de l'armée du Nord; — départ de la Garde pour Hoyerswerda, 161 à 165. — (3 septembre.) Le comte de Lobau est nommé commandant du 1er corps; — instructions aux corps chargés de couvrir Dresde, 165 à 175. — (6 septembre.) L'Empereur rejette l'armée de Blücher au delà de la Neisse; — un nouveau mouvement de l'armée du prince de Schwarzenberg sur la route de Peterswalde ramène l'Empereur à Dresde, 176, 177. — (8 septembre.) Échec du prince de la Moskova à Jüterbogk, 179, 180. — (9 septembre.) L'Empereur culbute de nouveau l'armée de Bohême à Dohna, 180. — (10 septembre.) Positions occupées par les différents corps, 182 à 185. — (11 septembre.) Prise de Peterswalde, du Geyersberg et de Zinnwald; retour de l'Empereur à Dresde; — ordres pour resserrer la position de l'armée autour de Dresde; — le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes se dirige en partisan contre les Cosaques, 185 à 187. — (12 septembre.) Le roi de Naples et le duc de Raguse chassent les partisans ennemis de la rive droite et rétablissent la communication entre Dresde et Torgau, 192, 193. — (13 septembre.) Le 1er et le 14e corps occupent les positions de Sonnenstein, Lilienstein, Kœnigstein et Berggiesshübel, et s'y fortifient pour couvrir Dresde du côté de la Bohême, 194 à 197. — (14 septembre.) Une partie de la cavalerie de l'armée est employée à poursuivre les partisans ennemis et à rétablir les communications de l'armée avec Leipzig, 199 à 201. — (15 septembre.) De nouveaux mouvements de l'armée de Bohême sur Berggiesshübel décident l'Empereur à porter son quartier général à Mügeln; — l'ennemi est repoussé en désordre de Berggiesshübel sur Peterswalde, 203 à 208. — (17 septembre.) Le duc de Castiglione reçoit ordre de se porter sur la Saale, d'en occuper les débouchés et de chasser les corps ennemis qui manœuvrent de ce côté, 208. — (18 septembre.) La Garde prend position à Pirna; — ordres pour le rétablissement des communications, 209 à 216. — (19 septembre.) Une partie de la Garde se dirige sur Radeberg pour soutenir le duc de Tarente, qui se trouve en présence de l'armée de Blücher; — le roi de Naples et le duc de Raguse, qui occupent Grossenhayn, reçoivent ordre de faire leur jonction avec le prince de la Moskova pour rejeter l'ennemi au delà de l'Elster, ou, selon les circonstances, se porter sur Kamenz et Kœnigsbrück pour favoriser le mouvement du duc de Tarente; — l'Empereur ordonne au prince de la Moskova de concentrer son armée à Wittenberg et d'occuper Dessau pour empêcher l'ennemi de passer l'Elbe, 216 à 221. — (20 septembre.) Le mauvais temps arrête pendant plusieurs jours les mouvements des troupes, 224. — (21 septembre.) L'Empereur fait repasser l'Elbe à plusieurs corps pour être prêt à agir contre les tentatives de l'ennemi sur les derrières de l'armée, 224 à 226. — (22 septembre.) Le duc de Tarente reçoit ordre de faire une reconnaissance générale, sous forme d'attaque, pour s'assurer de la position de l'ennemi; l'Empereur assiste de sa personne à cette reconnaissance, 228 à 232. — (23 septembre.) Les mouvements des armées de Schwarzenberg et de Bernadotte sur Leipzig décident l'Empereur à repasser l'Elbe avec toutes ses forces, 232 à 236. — (24 septembre.) Ordres pour la concentration de l'armée sur Dresde et sur la rive gauche de l'Elbe, 240 à 243. — (25 septembre.) Positions occupées par les 1er et 14e corps autour de Dresde; l'Empereur, pour ne pas affaiblir son armée, abandonne le système des garnisons et y supplée par des colonnes mobiles; — suite du mouvement de retraite de l'armée; le 11e corps reste seul sur la rive droite pour tenir l'ennemi éloigné de Dresde, 243 à 248. — (27 septembre.) Le duc de Raguse reçoit ordre d'occuper Eilenburg et Wurzen pour être à portée de réunir ses troupes à celles du prince de la Moskova, afin de couvrir Leipzig contre les armées de Bernadotte et de Blücher, ou de revenir sur Dresde ou sur Altenburg pour s'opposer aux mouvements de l'armée de Schwarzenberg, 256 à 260. — (28 septembre.) Le général Bertrand chasse l'ennemi de Wartenburg et l'oblige à lever le pont qu'il avait jeté près de Wittenberg, 262. —

(29 septembre.) Le général Dombrowski est chargé d'occuper Dessau et d'éclairer toute la rive de l'Elbe pour empêcher le passage de l'ennemi, 264. — (30 septembre.) L'Empereur réunit les corps du prince Poniatowski, du général Lauriston et du duc de Bellune entre les montagnes et Leipzig pour observer l'armée de Bohême, 265 à 268. — (1er octobre.) Le mouvement de l'ennemi sur Marienberg décide l'Empereur à diriger sa Garde sur Freyberg pour soutenir les corps qui y sont réunis; le duc de Raguse occupe Leipzig; le prince de la Moskova est devant Wittenberg, en présence de l'armée de Bernadotte; le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr et le comte Lobau occupent les positions de Pirna, Berggiesshübel, Borna et Dippoldiswalde, autour de Dresde, 269 à 277. — (2 octobre.) Le roi de Naples prend le commandement des 2e, 8e corps et du 5e corps de cavalerie pour arrêter l'armée de Bohême qui marche sur Leipzig; — les mouvements de l'armée de Blücher sur Grossenhayn et Elsterwerda font croire à l'Empereur qu'il y a possibilité d'une attaque du camp retranché de Dresde du côté de la plaine; mesures ordonnées pour la défense de cette place, 279 à 285. — (3 octobre.) Le corps du duc de Castiglione, rappelé de Würzburg sur Leipzig, arrive à Iena et établit sa communication avec les troupes du prince Poniatowski, 286. — (5 octobre.) Combat de Wartenburg soutenu avec succès par le général Bertrand contre toute l'armée de Silésie; — le duc de Raguse reçoit ordre de se diriger sur Eilenburg avec les 3e, 6e corps et le 1er corps de cavalerie, pour soutenir le prince de la Moskova, qui se trouve en présence des armées de Bernadotte et de Blücher; — le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr porte son quartier général à Dresde, 293. — (6 octobre.) Les mouvements des armées ennemies sur l'Elbe inférieur déterminent l'Empereur à s'y porter avec sa réserve; — instructions pour l'évacuation éventuelle de Dresde; les 1er et 14e corps y restent provisoirement, 293 à 299. — (9 octobre.) Instructions données au duc de Padoue pour la défense de Leipzig; troupes dont il dispose; — marche de l'armée sur la Mulde, — l'Empereur se porte sur Wittenberg, assiégé par l'armée de Blücher; — le général Allix reprend Cassel, 306 à 313. — (10 octobre.) L'Empereur poursuit les armées ennemies, qui se retirent derrière la Mulde; — le prince de la Moskova reprend Düben sur le corps de Langeron et lui enlève un parc de 300 voitures; — la retraite des armées de Blücher et de Bernadotte décide l'Empereur à les poursuivre sans relâche, à passer la Mulde à leur suite, à détruire tous les ponts de l'Elbe, excepté ceux qui sont nécessaires à ses opérations, et à s'appuyer sur Dresde, Torgau, Wittenberg et Magdeburg, pour détruire ces armées; le roi de Naples reçoit ordre de prendre part à l'exécution de ce plan de campagne, s'il ne peut défendre Leipzig contre l'armée du prince de Schwarzenberg; — l'Empereur arrive à Wittenberg et débloque cette place, 313 à 326. — (12 octobre.) Le roi de Naples bat Wittgenstein à Borna et force l'armée de Bohême à opérer sa retraite sur Frohburg; — l'Empereur s'arrête à Düben pour recueillir des nouvelles des différents corps envoyés à la poursuite des armées de Blücher et de Bernadotte, et s'assurer s'il doit aller chercher ces armées derrière la Mulde ou au delà de l'Elbe, en passant ce fleuve à Wittenberg;—il apprend que l'armée de Bohême et celle de Silésie se portent sur Leipzig pour y faire leur jonction, et il rappelle toutes ses forces sur cette ville; — marche des différents corps sur Leipzig; — opérations des généraux Reynier et Dombrowski pour détruire les ponts de l'ennemi sur l'Elbe; — le prince de la Moskova reprend Dessau et y fait 2,500 prisonniers; — le duc de Castiglione, en se portant sur Leipzig, rencontre les troupes légères de Liechtenstein et de Thielmann, les met en déroute et leur enlève 1,200 prisonniers, 326 à 344. — (13 octobre.) Suite du mouvement de concentration de l'armée sur Leipzig; — ordre de l'Empereur pour placer l'infanterie en bataille sur deux rangs au lieu de trois, 345 à 354. — (14 octobre.) Positions occupées par les différents corps devant Leipzig; le quartier général de l'armée est placé au village de Reudnitz, 356 à

359. — (15 octobre.) Le roi de Naples repousse une attaque de l'armée de Bohême contre la position de Crœbern et fait 1,200 prisonniers, 360, 361. — (16 octobre.) Bulletin de la bataille de Wachau : positions occupées par les différents corps; l'armée française reste maîtresse du champ de bataille, 364 à 367. — (24 octobre.) Bulletin de la bataille de Leipzig : résultats de cette bataille; l'épuisement des munitions détermine l'Empereur à ordonner la retraite de l'armée; désastre du pont de Lindenau; l'armée française se replie sur Erfurt, 374 à 379. — (25 octobre.) L'Empereur se dirige sur Mayence pour concentrer son armée sur la frontière; — le roi de Naples quitte l'armée, 380 à 384. — (31 octobre.) Bulletin de la bataille de Hanau : perte des armées autrichienne et bavaroise, 387 à 391. — (1er novembre.) Le duc de Tarente, le duc de Bellune et le général Albert reçoivent ordre de repasser le Rhin à Mayence, et de rallier leurs corps à Bingen et à Oppenheim; le duc de Raguse prend position sur la Nidda avec les 3e et 6e corps, 391. — (2 novembre.) Le général Bertrand occupe la rive droite du Rhin avec le 4e corps et forme l'avant-garde de l'armée, 394. — (3 novembre.) Observations de l'Empereur sur la relation de la bataille de Leipzig par le prince de Schwarzenberg, 395 à 402. — (19 novembre.) Le duc de Trévise porte le quartier général de la Garde à Trèves; — mouvements des différents corps, 448, 449. — (10 décembre.) Troupes chargées de la défense de la Hollande, 503 à 505. — (26 décembre.) L'Empereur, apprenant que l'ennemi s'avance sur Belfort, ordonne à sa Garde de se porter sur Reims, 540. — V. Napoléon.

Grande Armée (*Organisation de la*). — (4 août 1813.) Formation du 14e corps, 2. — (5 août.) Etat du 13e corps, 6. — (8 août.) Etat du 14e corps, 22. — (11 août.) Ordres pour la formation du 5e corps de cavalerie et du corps d'observation de Bavière; — organisation d'un corps d'observation à Minden, 26. — (18 août.) Formation du 9e corps à Würzburg; — le général Margaron reçoit ordre d'organiser une division de réserve à Leipzig; — ordres pour la formation du 5e corps de cavalerie; — le duc de Valmy est chargé d'organiser à Mayence les renforts pour l'armée, 76 à 95. — (29 août.) Recrutement des corps d'armée avec les détachements envoyés d'Erfurt, 147 à 153. — (3 septembre.) Réorganisation du 1er corps, 164 à 175. — (8 septembre.) Formation de colonnes mobiles pour poursuivre les Cosaques, 179, 180. — (25 octobre.) Ordres pour le recrutement de l'armée, 380 à 384. — (10 novembre.) Répartition des nouvelles levées de conscrits entre les différents corps, 414 à 416. — (17 novembre.) Formation des 1er, 2e et 13e corps *bis*; — composition du 4e corps, 435 à 439. — (18 novembre.) Projet de réorganisation de la Grande Armée; — organisation de l'artillerie; — le général Sebastiani est chargé du commandement du 5e corps, le général Morand du 4e corps, et le général Bordesoulle du 2e corps de cavalerie, 444, 445. — (21 novembre.) Instructions pour les dépôts des régiments de la Grande Armée, 459 à 461. — (28 novembre.) Formation d'un nouveau corps d'armée portant le no 7; — situation des corps d'armée, 472 à 474. — (3 décembre.) Projet de formation du corps polonais, 483. — (4 décembre.) Réorganisation du personnel et du matériel du corps des équipages militaires; — décret pour le service des ambulances, 489 à 491. — (7 décembre.) Organisation de l'artillerie de la Grande Armée, 492 à 494. — (12 décembre.) Instructions pour la formation de la cavalerie, 506, 507. — (21 décembre.) Organisation définitive de l'armée; composition des différents corps, 520 à 523. — V. Napoléon et Clarke.

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JOACHIM NAPOLÉON, roi des Deux-Siciles. — (14 août 1813.) Son arrivée à l'armée, 59. — (27 août.) Est chargé de tourner la gauche de l'armée alliée, avec le 2e corps et le 1er corps de cavalerie, à la bataille de Dresde, 143, 144. — (12 septembre.) Le 1er et le 5e corps de cavalerie, commandés par le roi de Naples, se portent sur Grossenhayn pour chasser l'ennemi de la rive droite de l'Elbe, 192. — (21 septembre.) Le roi de Naples se porte sur Meissen avec le 6e corps et le 1er corps de cavalerie, pour empêcher l'ennemi de déboucher sur Leipzig, 225, 226. — (5 octobre.) Il est chargé d'occuper Leipzig et de lier ses mouvements avec ceux du duc de Bellune et du prince Poniatowski, pour couvrir cette place, 292. — (7 octobre.) Ordre de tenir les Autrichiens en échec, pour que l'Empereur puisse attaquer Blücher et les Suédois avant leur réunion au corps du prince de Schwarzenberg, 303. — (8 octobre.) Ordre éventuel de se porter sur Dresde si l'ennemi menaçait cette place, 307. — (10 octobre.) Troupes mises à la disposition du roi de Naples pour couvrir Leipzig, 322. — (12 octobre.) Le roi de Naples bat Wittgenstein à Borna; il s'empare de la position de Crœbern, où il se trouve en présence de l'armée du prince de Schwarzenberg; importance de cette position pour défendre Leipzig; — ordre de suivre le mouvement de l'armée sur Taucha et Wurzen, si la position de Crœbern ne peut être conservée, 332 à 344. — (13 octobre.) Nouvelles de l'armée; instructions pour la position de bataille des corps commandés par le roi de Naples; ordre de placer l'infanterie de l'armée sur deux rangs au lieu de trois, 347 à 352. — (16 octobre.) Le roi de Naples défait la cavalerie de la garde russe et les cuirassiers autrichiens à la bataille de Wachau, 366. — (25 octobre.) Il quitte l'armée française, 380. — (15 novembre.) Mission du duc d'Otrante pour presser le mouvement de l'armée napolitaine sur le Pô, 429. — (20 novembre.) Opinion de l'Empereur sur le roi de Naples, 453. — (22 novembre.) L'Empereur recommande de bien accueillir le roi de Naples et de bien traiter ses troupes lorsque l'armée napolitaine traversera le territoire romain et les départements de la Toscane pour se rendre sur le Pô, 462. — (11 décembre.) Le duc de Vicence est chargé d'exprimer au ministre de Naples l'étonnement de l'Empereur sur les mesures prises par le Roi et la direction qu'il semble suivre; le général Miollis reçoit ordre de ne fournir aucun fusil au roi de Naples et de ne laisser entrer les troupes napolitaines ni à Cività-Vecchia ni au château Saint-Ange, 506.

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KASTEL, place forte d'Allemagne. — (18 août 1813.) Ordre d'approvisionner Kastel, 94.

KEHL, ville d'Allemagne, sur la rive droite du Rhin. — (18 août 1813.) Ordre d'approvisionner cette place, 93. — V. CLARKE.

KELLERMANN, comte de Valmy, général de division, commandant le 4e corps de cavalerie de la Grande Armée. — (17 août 1813.) Le 4e corps de cavalerie

occupe Zittau et Gabel, pour fermer les débouchés de Bohême aux armées russe et autrichienne, 77. — (20 août.) Le comte de Valmy reçoit ordre d'occuper Reichenberg ; la cavalerie légère du 2e corps est placée sous ses ordres, 101.

KELLERMANN, duc de Valmy, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant supérieur des 5e, 25e et 26e divisions militaires. — (18 août 1813.) Chargé de l'organisation du 5e corps de cavalerie et des corps d'observation de Minden et de Leipzig, 86. — (25 octobre.) Ordre de faire évacuer les hôpitaux et les dépôts de cavalerie sur la rive gauche du Rhin ; instructions pour l'armement et l'approvisionnement des places de Wesel, Juliers, Venlo et Grave ; approvisionnement de vivres pour l'armée à Francfort, à Mayence et à Hanau, 384, 385. — (2 novembre.) Ordre d'éloigner les prisonniers espagnols des places du Rhin et de faire rentrer à Strasbourg les conscrits réfractaires qui font partie de la garnison de Kehl, 395. — (11 novembre.) Le duc de Valmy est chargé du commandement de Metz et de l'exécution des dispositions de l'Empereur pour la réorganisation de l'armée, 422.

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KOENIGSTEIN, ville de Saxe. — (13 août 1813.) Importance de la position de Kœnigstein, 42 à 44. — V. 9, 33, 64, 75, 181, 187, 224, 233 et 243.

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LACÉPÈDE (Comte DE), grand chancelier de la Légion d'honneur. — (11 décembre 1813.) Témoignage de satisfaction de l'Empereur pour la prospérité de la maison de Saint-Denis, 501.

LACUÉE, comte de Cessac, général de division, ministre directeur de l'administration de la guerre. — (11 août 1813.) Chargé de pourvoir à l'équipement du corps d'observation de Bavière, 26. — (26 septembre.) Défense de faire aucune dépense qui n'ait été prévue et qui ne figure au budget de l'administration de la guerre, 249. — (27 septembre.) Instructions pour l'approvisionnement de Mayence et de Wesel, 258. — (20 novembre.) Remplacement du comte de Cessac au ministère de l'administration de la guerre par le comte Daru ; le comte de Cessac est nommé ministre d'Etat et reçoit de l'Empereur une pension et une dotation, 450.

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LAFERRIÈRE-LEVÊQUE (Baron), général de brigade de cavalerie de la vieille Garde. — (31 octobre 1813.) Se distingue à la bataille de Hanau, 389.

LAGRANGE (Comte), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (21 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement d'une division du 6e corps d'armée, 523. — V. 420.

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LAPOYPE (Baron), général de division, gouverneur de Wittenberg, 38, 157 et 162.

LATOUR-MAUBOURG, baron de Fay, général de division, commandant le 1er corps de cavalerie de la Grande Armée. — (12 août 1813.) Le 1er corps de cavalerie se porte sur Gœrlitz, en prévision de la reprise des hostilités, 29. — (27 août.) Le général Latour-Maubourg est placé sous les ordres du roi de Naples à la bataille de Dresde, 144. — (1er septembre.) Le 1er corps de cavalerie fait partie de la réserve groupée par l'Empereur autour de Dresde, 160. — Ce corps prend part aux opérations dirigées par l'Empereur contre l'armée de Silésie, 172. — (12 septembre.) Le 1er corps se dirige sur Grossenhayn pour opérer entre les armées ennemies de Blücher et de Bernadotte, 192. —

(9 octobre.) Il suit le mouvement de concentration de l'armée sur Düben, 310. — (11 octobre.) Le 1er corps prend part aux opérations sur la Mulde, 328. — (12 octobre.) Il reçoit ordre de se diriger sur Taucha, 336. — (16 octobre.) Les cuirassiers du 1er corps, réunis à la cavalerie polonaise et aux dragons de la Garde, mettent en déroute la cavalerie de la garde russe et les cuirassiers autrichiens à la bataille de Wachau ; le général Latour-Maubourg a la cuisse emportée par un boulet, 366. — V. 64, 65, 100, 129, 132, 165, 176, 235, 314, 338 et 356.

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LAURISTON (Law, comte DE), général de division, commandant le 5e corps de la Grande Armée. — (12 août 1813.) Avis de la reprise des hostilités, 29. — (20 août.) Le 5e corps prend part aux opérations contre l'armée de Silésie, 106. — (25 août.) L'armée alliée de Silésie est battue entre Goldberg et Jauer par le général Lauriston, 136. — (21 septembre.) Le 5e corps est placé sous les ordres du maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr, pour concourir avec le 1er et le 14e corps à la défense de l'Elbe, depuis Pillnitz jusqu'à Kœnigstein, et des débouchés de la Bohême, 224, 225. — (30 septembre.) Le 5e corps se porte sur Leipzig contre l'armée de Bohême, 266 à 274. — (16 octobre.) Eloge de la conduite du général Lauriston à la bataille de Wachau, 366. — (24 octobre.) Le général Lauriston est chargé de défendre Leipzig avec le duc de Tarente et le prince Poniatowski pendant la retraite de l'armée ; désastre de Lindenau, 378. — V. 198, 239, 242, 243, 300, 318.

LAURISTON (Comtesse DE). — (5 décembre 1813.) Témoignage d'intérêt que l'Empereur lui donne, 489.

LAVERGNE, lieutenant de vaisseau.—(9 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement de la flottille de Cadzand, 500.

LEBRUN (Charles), duc de Plaisance, général de division, aide de camp de l'Empereur. — (4 août 1813.) Chargé de détruire le pont jeté à Mühlberg et de rejeter l'ennemi sur la rive droite de l'Elbe, 288. — (18 novembre.) Chargé du commandement du 1er corps *bis* de la Grande Armée, 442. — (7 décembre.) Nommé gouverneur d'Anvers ; étendue de son commandement ; instructions pour la défense d'Anvers, 494. — (8 décembre.) Instructions pour la défense de l'île de Goeree et de Hellevoetsluis, 498, 499. — (10 décembre.) Le duc de Plaisance est chargé du commandement supérieur de Berg-op-Zoom, de Willemstad, de l'île de Goeree, d'Ostende, de l'île de Walcheren et d'Anvers ; état des forces dont il dispose, 503 à 505. — (16 décembre.) Il remplace le général Decaen dans le commandement des troupes de la Hollande ; instructions pour la défense des places fortes, 513, 514.

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LEFEBVRE-DESNOETTES (Comte), général de division, commandant une division de cavalerie de la Garde impériale. — (17 août 1813.) Reçoit ordre d'occuper Rumburg et Schluckenau, en Bohême, 79. — (24 août.) Le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, soutenu par le prince Poniatowski, s'avance en Bohême jusqu'à dix lieues de Prague, 125. — (11 septembre.) Il se dirige en partisan contre les Cosaques, 188. — (14 septembre.) Les brigades Piré et Vallin sont placées sous les ordres du général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, qui est chargé de rétablir les communications de l'armée avec Leipzig, 199, 200. — (13 septembre.) Ordre de rouvrir les débouchés de la Saale et de protéger les convois, 215. — (23 septembre.) Le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes bat le général Thielmann et rétablit la communication de l'armée avec Erfurt, 235, 236. — (1er octobre.) Il est forcé d'abandonner la position d'Altenburg et de se replier sur Weissenfels, 274. — (10 octobre.) Ordre d'éclairer le pays entre Eilenburg, Düben et Leipzig, et de protéger l'évacuation du trésor et des approvisionnements de Leipzig sur Eilenburg, 329. — (24 octobre.) La cavalerie du général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes flanque la droite de l'armée pendant la

retraite, 374. — (1er novembre.) Ordre d'occuper Bonames et les bords de la Nidda, 392. — (25 novembre.) Réorganisation de la division Lefebvre-Desnoëttes à Bruxelles, 469. — (25 décembre.) Ordre d'investir Breda, 534, — V. 63, 66, 103, 141, 157, 172, 185, 207, 218, 268, 314, 333, 355, 372 et 520. — V. Garde impériale.

Lefol, général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (24 octobre 1813.) Chargé de défendre le pont de Connewitz à la bataille de Leipzig, 375. — V. 308 et 309.

Leipzig, ville de Saxe sur la Pleisse et la Partha. — (18 août 1813.) Garnison de Leipzig, 79 à 81. — (10 octobre.) Ordre de faire partir de Leipzig le trésor, les parcs, les approvisionnements et tout ce qui pourrait être un embarras pour la défense de cette place, 322 à 324. — (24 octobre.) Evacuation de Leipzig, 377. — V. 59, 72, 128, 193, 199, 204, 218, 240, 252, 264, 276, 307, 315, 318, 334, et de 375 à 379.

Lemarois (Comte), général de division, gouverneur de Magdeburg. — (8 août 1813.) Instructions pour la défense de Magdeburg; — le général Lemarois est chargé d'organiser une division pour seconder les mouvements du duc de Reggio sur Berlin; — ordre pour la sûreté des convois, 18 à 20. — V. 25, 27, 91 et 156.

Lemoine, général de division, commandant la place de Wesel. — (11 août 1813.) Nommé commandant du corps d'observation de Minden, 27, 28.

Letort (Baron), général de brigade de la Garde impériale. — (16 octobre 1813.) Commande les dragons de la Garde à la bataille de Wachau, 366. — (31 octobre.) Le général Letort quoique blessé à la bataille de Wachau, prend une part glorieuse à la bataille de Hanau, 390.

Lhéritier (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (3 septembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement du 5e corps de cavalerie; ses instructions, 173. — (30 septembre.) Envoyé à Freyberg pour couvrir Leipzig, 269. — (13 octobre.) Chargé du commandement d'une division de dragons, 346. — V. 132, 133, 148, 184, 186, 259 à 261 et 273.

Librairie. — (23 août 1813.) L'Empereur se plaint de ce que le directeur de la librairie a défendu l'impression d'un mémoire signé par un avocat : « Ce serait une chose inouïe que, dans une affaire contentieuse, le mémoire d'une partie ne pût pas obtenir la même publicité que celui de la partie adverse, » 113.

Liechtenstein (Prince de), commandant un corps d'infanterie autrichienne, 304, 344 et 367.

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Lion, général de brigade de la Garde impériale, 71.

Loison (Comte), général de division, à la Grande Armée, 17.

Lorient, port français sur l'Océan. — (7 août 1813.) Ordre pour la construction de la frégate *la Didon*, 11.

Lorge (Baron), général de division de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée. — (14 septembre 1813.) Chargé de poursuivre les partisans ennemis et de rétablir les communications de l'armée avec Leipzig, 199. — (16 octobre.) Position occupée par la division Lorge à la bataille de Wachau, 365. — V. 215, 245, 252, 264, 308, 310 et 328.

Luxembourg, ville forte de la Hollande. — (12 novembre 1813.) Armement et approvisionnement de cette place, 422.

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Macdonald, duc de Tarente, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant le 11e corps de la Grande Armée. — (6 août 1813.) Chargé de reconnaître la frontière de Bohême, 8. — (13 août.) Reçoit communication du plan général de campagne; ses instructions, 45 à 47. — (23 août.) Le duc de Tarente est chargé du commandement de l'armée réunie sur le Bober et composée des 3e, 5e, 11e corps et 2e corps de cavalerie; instructions pour son nouveau commandement, 114 à 118. — (24 août.) Ordre d'occuper Lauban, 124. — (1er septembre.) L'Empereur demande un état des pertes du duc de Tarente à la bataille de la Katzbach, 160. — (11 septembre.) Ordre d'occuper la rive droite

de la Sprée et de rester maître de Bautzen, 189. — (22 septembre.) Le duc de Tarente reçoit ordre d'arrêter son mouvement de retraite sur Dresde et de faire une reconnaissance générale, sous forme d'attaque, pour connaître la position de l'ennemi, 227 à 229. — (24 septembre.) Le 3e et le 5e corps sont rappelés à Dresde, 242.—(1er octobre.) La garde du camp retranché de Dresde est confiée aux troupes du duc de Tarente, 271, 272. — (2 octobre.) Avis d'un mouvement de l'ennemi sur Elsterwerda et Grossenhayn rendant possible une attaque du camp retranché de Dresde; instructions pour la défense, 280, 281. — (4 octobre.) Reconnaissance pour s'assurer des mouvements de l'armée de Blücher, 290.—(6 octobre.) Ordre de diriger le 11e corps sur Meissen et sur Wurzen, 302. — (9 octobre.) Le 11e corps se porte sur Mockrehna et ensuite sur Düben, pour attaquer l'armée de Blücher, 310. — (10 octobre.) Le duc de Tarente reçoit ordre de suivre le corps de Sacken, 315, 316. — (11 octobre.) Le 11e corps se dirige sur Wittenberg, 327, 328. — (12 octobre.) Ce corps se replie sur Taucha, où l'Empereur concentre son armée par suite des mouvements des armées alliées, 336. — (15 octobre.) Le 11e corps se porte sur Holzhausen pour tourner la droite de l'ennemi, 362. — (16 octobre.) Part qu'il prend à la bataille de Wachau, 366. — (24 octobre.) Le duc de Tarente est chargé de défendre Leipzig pendant la retraite de l'armée; — désastre du pont de Lindenau; le duc de Tarente passe l'Elster à la nage; pertes éprouvées par le 11e corps, 377, 378. — (31 octobre.) Le duc de Tarente tient en échec l'armée autrichienne et bavaroise à Hanau jusqu'à l'arrivée du reste de l'armée, 388. — (1er novembre.) Le 11e corps repasse le Rhin et se rallie à Bingen, 391. L'Empereur donne le commandement du 11e corps au général Charpentier, et charge le duc de Tarente de se rendre à Cologne, pour y prendre le commandement de la frontière du Rhin depuis la Moselle jusqu'à Zwolle, 392. — (6 novembre.) Le 11e corps et le 2e corps de cavalerie sont placés sous le commandement supérieur du duc de Tarente, 419, 420. — (8 décembre.) Instructions pour la défense de Nimègue, 495. — V. 29, 68, 88, 95, 123, 171, 172, 199, 203, 223, 239, 273, 294, 356, 358 et 360. — V. Grande Armée.

Macdonald (de Klor Renald), général de brigade, à la Grande Armée, 108.

Magdeburg, ville forte de Westphalie. — (18 août 1813.) Garnison de Magdeburg, 91. — V. 8, 28 et 91. — V. Lemarois.

Maison (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (16 octobre 1813.) Blessé à la bataille de Wachau, 366. — (21 décembre.) Nommé commandant du 1er corps d'armée à Anvers, 420. — (24 décembre.) Ses instructions, 529.

Maison impériale de Saint-Denis.—(11 décembre 1813.) Témoignage de satisfaction de l'Empereur pour la prospérité de la maison de Saint-Denis; dotations accordées aux dames dignitaires, 506.

Mantoue, place forte d'Italie, 455.

Marchand (Comte), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (23 août 1813.) Commande une division composée de troupes de la Confédération, 114. — (6 septembre.) Le général Marchand reçoit ordre d'occuper Bautzen et d'y préparer des approvisionnements pour l'année, 178.

Marchant (Baron), intendant général de la Grande Armée. — (4 novembre 1813.) Instructions pour le service des blessés, 409.

Maret, duc de Bassano, ministre des relations extérieures. — (5 août 1813.) Instructions adressées aux plénipotentiaires français à Prague, 4, 5. — Instructions pour l'équipement des Polonais, 5, 6. — (13 août.) Ordre de réunir les pièces relatives au congrès de Prague et à la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche, 49. — (16 août.) Avis de l'inexécution par les alliés des conditions de l'armistice et de la reprise des hostilités, 62. — (17 août.) Le duc de Bassano propose au prince de Metternich la réunion d'un congrès où il n'y aurait exclusion d'aucune puissance, 72 à 74. — (24 août.) L'Empereur communique au duc de Bassano son plan d'opérations pour attaquer l'armée de Bohême qui se porte sur Dresde,

121, 122. — (6 septembre.) Avis des succès de l'armée, 176. — (11 septembre.) Recommandation d'éviter qu'il y ait rien de personnel contre l'empereur d'Autriche ni contre le prince de Metternich dans les communications à faire à Paris, 185. — (15 septembre.) Ordre pour la publication des nouvelles de l'armée dans le journal de Leipzig; — formation de magasins de fourrages et d'avoine à Dresde, 203, 204. — (1er octobre.) Plaintes de l'Empereur à cause des faux bruits accrédités par son ministre à Gotha, 277, 278. — (10 octobre.) Mesures pour la sûreté du voyage du roi de Saxe; — nouvelles de l'armée; — ordre de diriger sur la Mulde et Eilenburg tout ce qui, à Leipzig, appartient au ministère des relations extérieures en prévision d'une attaque de l'ennemi contre Leipzig, 318 à 321. — (12 octobre.) Nouvelles des opérations de l'armée, 333, 334. — (13 octobre.) Arrestation du conseiller Kraft, envoyé par le prince de Schwarzenberg au prince royal de Suède; saisie de papiers dans lesquels se trouvent des conditions de paix, 347. — Ordre de faire préparer à Leipzig des approvisionnements pour l'armée, 353 à 355. — (5 décembre.) Mesures à concerter avec le ministre du trésor pour le payement de la solde arriérée de l'armée, 487. — V. 81, 87, 89, 95, 112, 126, 128, 182, 212, 232, 306, 326, 330, 339, 345 et 353.

Maret (Comte), conseiller d'Etat, directeur général de l'administration des vivres de la guerre. — (12 novembre 1813.) Instructions pour l'approvisionnement des places fortes, 422. — (25 novembre.) Insuffisance de l'approvisionnement de l'armée des Pyrénées, 467.

Margaron (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (18 août 1813.) Chargé de garder Leipzig et de former une réserve sur les derrières de l'armée, 79 à 81. — Instructions pour l'organisation et l'équipement de ce corps, 85. — (14 septembre.) Ordre de soutenir le mouvement du général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, pour rétablir les communications de l'armée avec Leipzig, 199. — (2 novembre.) La division Margaron est incorporée dans la division Durutte (4e corps), 394. — V. 128, 148, 150, 185, 193, 215 à 221, 245, 254 et 291.

Marie-Louise, Impératrice des Français, Reine d'Italie. — (1er août 1813.) L'Empereur exprime le désir que l'Impératrice assiste à l'introduction de la mer dans le nouveau bassin de Cherbourg, 2. — (27 août.) Avis de la victoire de Dresde, 142. — (23 octobre.) Adresse du conseil municipal de Paris, 373. — (1er novembre.) — L'Empereur envoie à l'Impératrice les drapeaux pris aux batailles de Wachau, de Leipzig et de Hanau, 392.

Marine américaine. — (7 août 1813.) Instructions sur les prises; difficulté de statuer sur les bâtiments de commerce des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; questions diverses et solutions, 10 et 11. — V. Decrès.

Marine anglaise. — (5 août 1813.) L'Empereur informe le ministre de la marine que les Anglais font des frégates d'un calibre égal à celui des frégates d'Amérique, et le charge d'étudier cette question, 7. — V. Decrès.

Marine danoise. — (7 août 1813.) Instructions sur les prises : conditions spéciales auxquelles les bâtiments de commerce danois pourront être exemptés des rigueurs du blocus continental, 11. — V. Decrès.

Marine française. — (7 août 1813.) Expédition de l'amiral Bouvet aux Indes; — instructions pour les croisières; construction de frégates d'un calibre égal à celui des frégates américaines, 10 et 11. — (11 août.) 10,000 conscrits de la marine sont incorporés avec le corps d'observation de Bavière, 26. — (25 octobre.) Projet de désarmer les vaisseaux et de ne conserver que les frégates pour le service maritime, 384. — (11 novembre.) Répartition des bâtiments légers de la Hollande pour assurer la possession de toutes les eaux de ce pays et concourir à la défense des places fortes, 417. — (14 novembre.) Ordre de faire partir pour leur destination les frégates qui sont en armement au Helder et qui ont des missions; garnison du Helder, 433, 434. — V. Decrès.

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NAPOLÉON Ier, Empereur des Français, Roi d'Italie, Protecteur de la Confédération du Rhin, Médiateur de la Confédération helvétique. — (1er août 1813.) Demande d'un rapport sur la situation commerciale de la France, de l'Italie et de la Hollande, 1. — L'Empereur exprime le désir que l'Impératrice assiste à l'introduction de la mer dans le nouveau bassin de Cherbourg, 1. — (4 août.) Ordres pour la formation du 14e corps d'armée et du corps d'observation de Bavière; — opinion de l'Empereur sur le congrès de Prague, 2. —(5 août.) Envoi d'une note aux plénipotentiaires pour l'échange des pouvoirs et l'ouverture des conférences; — ordre pour l'équipement des troupes polonaises; — ordre au maréchal Davout de menacer Berlin par le Mecklenburg, tandis que le duc de Reggio menacera cette capitale par Luckau, 3 à 6. — (6 août.) Ordres pour l'approvisionnement de Dresde et des corps de la Grande Armée, 8 à 10. — (7 août.) Instructions au ministre de la marine : constructions maritimes, frégates de modèle américain, règles à suivre pour les prises; — ordre pour les fortifications et l'armement de Dresde, 10 à 13. — (8 août.) Instructions pour le 13e corps; troupes qui le composent; garnison de Hambourg; mesures pour la sûreté des convois, 13 à 18. — Formation à Magdeburg d'un corps chargé d'établir la communication entre le prince d'Eckmühl et le duc de Reggio, et de soutenir ce dernier dans son mouvement offensif sur Berlin, 18 à 21. — (9 août.) Ordre au maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr d'occuper Kœnigstein et Pirna, en deçà de l'Elbe, pour empêcher l'ennemi de prendre Dresde à revers; — gratifications accordées aux acteurs du Théâtre-Français partant de Dresde pour revenir à Paris; — avis au roi de Westphalie de l'insuccès du congrès de Prague et de la reprise des hostilités, 21, 22. — (11 août.) Le 1er corps reçoit ordre de se rendre à Dresde; — les 4e, 7e, 12e corps et le 3e corps de cavalerie sont désignés pour faire partie de l'armée destinée à marcher sur Berlin; — formation du 5e corps de cavalerie; — un corps d'observation est organisé à Minden pour relier les opérations des corps qui doivent manœuvrer sur Berlin, et protéger la Westphalie, 23 à 27. — (12 août.) L'Empereur donne avis aux commandants des différents corps de la dénonciation de l'armistice, et leur indique les positions qu'ils doivent occuper; — instructions pour la défense de Dresde; — plan d'opérations adressé au prince de la Moskova et au duc de Raguse; — positions assignées à la Garde; — instructions au duc de Reggio, commandant l'armée du Nord; approvisionnement de cette armée; — levée de 25,000 conscrits dans les départements du Languedoc et de la Guienne, pour les armées d'Espagne; — ordre au ministre de la guerre de fournir au roi de Westphalie les officiers nécessaires au régiment de hussards *Jérôme-Napoléon*, qui s'organise à Cassel, 27 à 41. —(13 août.) Positions occupées par le 14e corps pour couvrir Dresde et le pont de Kœnigstein; instructions au maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr; approvisionnement de Kœnigstein; — plan de campagne de l'Empereur; position des différents corps; — avis au roi de Wurtemberg de la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche, 41 à 49. — (14 août.) Observations sur la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche; — avis au vice-roi d'Italie de l'arrivée du roi de Naples à l'armée, 49 à 59. — (15 août.) Levée de 60,000 hommes pour la Grande Armée; — le prince de la Moskova est chargé du commandement des 3e, 5e, 6e, 11e corps d'armée et du 2e corps de cavalerie, pendant l'absence de l'Empereur, 59 à 61. — (16 août.) L'Empereur fait occuper, par le prince Poniatowski, la position d'Eckartsberg, derrière Zittau, et place le duc de Bellune entre Zittau et Gœrlitz pour soutenir Poniatowski; la Garde et la cavalerie de Latour-Mau-

bourg sont placées en réserve à Gœrlitz, à portée d'appuyer les différents corps ou de revenir sur Dresde; — mouvement offensif du général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes en Bohême, 62 à 71. — (17 août.) L'Empereur porte son quartier général à Reichenbach; — réponse au manifeste de l'Autriche portant déclaration de guerre; — ordre de fortifier la position d'Eckartsberg, 71 à 78. — (18 août.) Ordre pour la formation, à Wurzburg, du corps du duc de Castiglione (9e corps), destiné à couvrir le Wurtemberg, Mayence, Würzburg, et à maintenir les communications de la Grande Armée avec la France; — ordre pour l'équipement des troupes destinées à former le 9e corps et le 5e corps de cavalerie, et pour la formation, à Mayence et à Wesel, d'une réserve d'approvisionnements de guerre; — instructions pour l'armement des places fortes de l'Empire, 79 à 95. — (20 août.) L'Empereur se porte sur Gabel en Bohême pour connaître les plans des coalisés; — les 1er, 2e et 8e corps reçoivent ordre de fermer les débouchés de la Bohême, pendant que l'Empereur revient lui-même sur Lowenberg et Gœrlitz pour attaquer l'armée ennemie de Silésie, 95 à 107. — (22 août.) L'armée de Blücher, qui était entrée à Bunzlau, à Goldberg et à Lœwenberg, est rejetée de toutes ses positions et poussée jusqu'au delà de la Katzbach; — plan de campagne de l'Empereur, 111 à 113. — (23 août.) L'Empereur rappelle au ministre de l'intérieur qu'il ne doit être fait aucun obstacle à l'exercice des droits des parties dans les affaires litigieuses; — le prince de la Moskova, rappelé près de l'Empereur pour diriger les opérations en Bohême, reçoit ordre de laisser au duc de Tarente le commandement de l'armée réunie sur le Bober; les 3e, 5e, 11e corps d'armée et le 2e corps de cavalerie sont désignés pour composer l'armée du duc de Tarente; instructions données à ce maréchal; — l'Empereur, ayant appris que l'armée ennemie de Bohême se rapprochait de Dresde par Peterswalde, arrête le mouvement offensif de sa Garde sur Lœwenberg, et ordonne au duc de Raguse et au général Vandamme de se replier sur Dresde; — instructions au général Durosnel, gouverneur de Dresde, pour la défense de cette capitale et pour la sûreté des convois et des estafettes, 113 à 120. — (24 août.) L'Empereur réunit son armée à Stolpen; — le prince Poniatowski reste chargé de la garde des défilés de Gabel et de Georgenthal, avec ordre de masquer le plus longtemps possible les mouvements de l'armée, 121 à 128. — (25 août.) L'Empereur, au lieu de déboucher directement sur Dresde, forme le projet de remonter jusqu'à Kœnigstein, de passer l'Elbe à Pirna et d'attaquer les alliés après les avoir placés entre Dresde et son armée; — ordre pour la défense de Dresde et l'occupation des fortes positions de Lilienstein et de Kœnigstein; — ordre de fortifier et garder tous les passages de l'Elbe, de Kœnigstein à Meissen; — l'Empereur apprend le résultat fâcheux de la bataille de Gross-Beeren; il apprend en même temps que le général Lauriston a battu l'armée de Silésie entre Goldberg et Jauer, 128 à 139. — (26 août.) Les inquiétudes exprimées par le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr pour la défense de Dresde forcent l'Empereur à renoncer à son premier projet et à se porter directement sur cette capitale; ordres donnés aux différents corps, 139 à 142. — (27 août.) L'Empereur fait annoncer, par le télégraphe, à l'Impératrice, le succès de la première journée de la *bataille de Dresde;* — nouvelles dispositions pour la bataille du lendemain : le roi de Naples, avec le 2e corps, la division Teste et le 1er corps de cavalerie, est chargé de tourner la gauche de l'ennemi; le prince de la Moskova, avec la jeune Garde, est placé à la gauche de l'armée, en avant de la redoute no 4; le duc de Raguse reçoit ordre d'occuper le centre, en s'appuyant au prince de la Moskova et au maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr; ordres pour la cavalerie et l'artillerie, 143 à 147. — (28 août.) Résultats de la seconde journée de la *bataille de Dresde;* — le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr reçoit ordre de suivre la retraite de l'ennemi et de se porter sur Berggiesshübel, pour faire sa jonction avec le général Vandamme; — l'Empereur dirige le duc de Trévise sur Pirna et se dispose à le suivre, 147. — (29 août.) Le général Piré est chargé de rétablir les communications entre Dresde

et Leipzig; — instructions pour l'évacuation des prisonniers; — organisation d'un corps de réserve à Leipzig, sous les ordres du général Margaron;—ordres pour l'exécution de travaux de défense à Meissen, Dresde et Kœnigstein, 147 à 153. — (30 août.) Note de l'Empereur sur la situation générale de la campagne : étude de deux projets d'opérations consistant à porter l'armée sur Prague ou sur Berlin; motifs qui décident l'Empereur à marcher sur Berlin; état des trois corps destinés à exécuter ce projet; — instructions données au roi de Naples, au duc de Raguse, au duc de Bellune et au maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr, pour qu'ils se réunissent et attaquent l'ennemi pendant sa retraite, 153 à 158. — (1er septembre.) Le mouvement rétrograde du duc de Tarente sur Bautzen détermine l'Empereur à rappeler une partie de sa réserve à Dresde; — réflexions de l'Empereur sur le désastre du général Vandamme à Kulm; — pertes éprouvées par le duc de Tarente à la bataille de la Katzbach; — nouvelles dispositions prises par l'Empereur pour garder les frontières de Bohême et former une réserve autour de Dresde, 159 à 161. — (2 septembre.) Le prince de la Moskova est chargé du commandement de l'armée destinée à marcher sur Berlin; — l'Empereur se dispose à occuper Hoyerswerda avec sa réserve, pour être à portée de soutenir le prince de la Moskova ou de se jeter sur le flanc de l'armée de Silésie, 161 à 164. — (3 septembre.) Les nouvelles que l'Empereur reçoit du duc de Tarente le décident à se porter sur Bautzen pour soutenir ce maréchal contre l'armée de Silésie; dispositions prises par l'Empereur pour couvrir Dresde pendant qu'il en sera éloigné; ordres pour les fortifications de Dresde et la défense de Meissen; — ordres pour la reconstitution du 1er corps, dont le commandement est confié au comte de Lobau, pour l'armement du camp retranché de Dresde et la réorganisation de l'artillerie des 1er, 3e, 5e, 11e corps et du 2e corps de cavalerie, 164 à 176. — (6 septembre.) L'Empereur rejette l'armée de Blücher au delà de la Neisse et entre à Gœrlitz, 176 à 178. — (7 septembre.) Ordre de former des colonnes de cavalerie légère pour donner la chasse aux Cosaques, 179, 180. — (9 septembre.) L'Empereur se porte sur Dohna avec les 1er et 2e corps et une partie de sa Garde; il donne ordre de fortifier Sonnenstein, 181, 182. — (10 septembre.) Ce mouvement offensif force l'ennemi à rentrer en Bohême; — l'Empereur apprend que le prince de la Moskova a éprouvé un échec à Dennewitz (bataille de Jüterbogk) et que son armée est en retraite sur Torgau; il donne ordre à ce maréchal de prendre position sur la rive droite de l'Elbe, en avant de Torgau, 182 à 185. — (11 septembre.) L'Empereur se rend maître de Peterswalde, du Geyersberg et de Zinnwald, et poursuit l'armée de Bohême sur Tœplitz; — les 1er, 2e et 14e corps sont chargés de la garde des débouchés de Bohême, 186 à 189. — (12 septembre.) Ordres pour assurer les communications de Dresde à Torgau et à Bautzen, et pour l'approvisionnement de l'armée, 189 à 194. — (14 septembre.) Instructions pour la position de l'armée du duc de Tarente; — organisation de colonnes de cavalerie pour poursuivre les partis ennemis sur la rive gauche de l'Elbe, 198 à 202. — (15 septembre.) Une nouvelle attaque de l'ennemi par Peterswalde décide l'Empereur à porter son quartier général à Mügeln; — ordres pour approvisionner Dresde, 202 à 204. — (17 septembre.) L'armée ennemie est rejetée en Bohême après avoir éprouvé de grandes pertes; — ordre de former des magasins de vivres en traitant avec le gouvernement saxon, 207 à 210. — (18 septembre.) Le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes est chargé de rouvrir les communications avec Erfurt, 210 à 217. — (19 septembre.) Ordre du jour pour le service des troupes légères de cavalerie; — suppression du 12e corps; — l'Empereur fixe les conditions d'échange des prisonniers anglais et espagnols, 217 à 222. — (21 septembre.) Le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr est chargé de défendre l'Elbe depuis Pillnitz jusqu'à Kœnigstein, et les débouchés de la Bohême depuis Kœnigstein jusqu'à Freyberg; les 1er, 5e et 14e corps sont placés sous ses ordres;—le prince de la Moskova est chargé de la défense de l'Elbe depuis Magdeburg jusqu'à Torgau, 223 à 226.

— (22 septembre.) Instructions pour la défense du camp retranché de Dresde, 227 à 232. — (25 septembre.) L'Empereur abandonne le système des garnisons, n'en conservant que dans les places les plus importantes, et y supplée par des colonnes mobiles; — mouvement de retraite de l'armée, 243 à 249. — (26 septembre.) Ordre au ministre de l'administration de la guerre de ne faire que les dépenses prévues à son budget; — ordre de fortifier Merseburg pour assurer à l'armée un pont sur la Saale, 249 à 252. — (27 septembre.) Notes sur la situation;—instructions pour les fortifications d'Alexandrie et le service de l'artillerie en Italie, 252 à 260. — (28 septembre.) Dispositions prises pour arrêter les progrès de l'ennemi sur la rive gauche de l'Elbe; — ordre au ministre de la guerre d'augmenter la cavalerie de l'armée d'Espagne, 260 à 263. — (29 septembre.) Le duc de Padoue et le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes sont chargés de défendre les positions de Merseburg et d'Altenburg, qui couvrent Leipzig, 264. — (30 septembre.) L'Empereur réunit les corps du prince Poniatowski, du général Lauriston et du duc de Bellune, pour observer l'armée de Bohême, en avant de Leipzig; le duc de Raguse est chargé d'occuper Leipzig avec le 6e corps et le 1er corps de cavalerie, 265 à 269. — (1er octobre.) Instructions pour la défense du camp retranché de Dresde et la surveillance de l'Elbe de Pirna à Meissen, 269 à 278. — (2 octobre.) Le roi de Naples reçoit ordre de se rendre à Freyberg, pour diriger les mouvements des corps placés entre l'armée du prince de Schwarzenberg et Leipzig; — nouvelles instructions pour la défense de Dresde et du camp retranché, 278 à 285. — (3 octobre.) Le corps du duc de Castiglione reçoit ordre de se diriger sur Leipzig, 285 à 288. — (4 octobre.) Le prince de la Moskova et le duc de Raguse sont chargés d'enlever les ponts jetés par l'ennemi à Wartenburg, Dessau et Acken, 288 à 291. — (5 octobre.) Demande de renseignements sur le combat de Wartenburg, soutenu par le 4e corps contre toute l'armée de Silésie; — le duc de Raguse reçoit ordre de se porter sur Torgau avec le 6e et le 3e corps, et de réunir ses forces à celles du prince de la Moskova, pour arrêter le mouvement des armées ennemies sur Leipzig, 291 à 293. — (6 octobre.) Dispositions prises par l'Empereur pour porter sa réserve sur Torgau; — ordre de préparer l'évacuation de Dresde et de diriger les malades sur Iena, 293 à 299. — (7 octobre.) Notes sur les mouvements des différents corps d'armée, 299 à 306. — (8 octobre.) Ordres pour les mouvements de l'armée sur Düben, 307. — (9 octobre.) Suite des mouvements de l'armée sur Düben; — l'Empereur fait connaître au prince Cambacérès les positions des armées françaises: le maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr occupant Dresde avec les 1er et 14e corps; le roi de Naples couvrant Leipzig, opposé à l'armée de Bohême sur la haute Mulde, et le reste de la Grande Armée manœuvrant sous la direction de l'Empereur, pour faire lever le siége de Wittenberg et atteindre les corps de Blücher et de Bernadotte, 307 à 314. — (10 octobre.) Mesures pour la sûreté des parcs du génie et de l'artillerie, et du grand quartier général; — précautions prises pour la sécurité du roi de Saxe, qui avait voulu suivre l'Empereur; — l'Empereur, apprenant que les armées de Blücher et de Bernadotte se sont réunies derrière la Mulde, forme le projet de les poursuivre dans la direction de Berlin; instructions données au roi de Naples pour lui tracer la conduite qu'il doit tenir pendant l'éloignement de l'Empereur; secret fortement recommandé; ordres donnés pour l'exécution de ce nouveau plan, 314 à 326. — (12 octobre.) Le duc de Raguse est dirigé sur Delitzsch, pour rester interposé entre les deux armées ennemies et pouvoir couvrir Düben ou se porter sur Leipzig; — l'Empereur annonce au duc de Bassano que le roi de Naples a battu Wittgenstein à Borna; —les mouvements des trois armées coalisées sur Leipzig forcent l'Empereur à renoncer à son premier plan d'opérations et à reporter lui-même toutes ses forces sur Leipzig pour empêcher la jonction des armées alliées; calculs de l'Empereur pour la réunion des différents corps d'armée à Taucha; expédition de ses ordres pour la concentration de l'armée,

332 à 344. — (13 octobre.) L'Empereur annonce au ministre des relations extérieures que le prince de la Moskova a battu le corps prussien de Tauenzien à Dessau; — suite des ordres pour la concentration de l'armée sur Leipzig; — ordre du jour pour que l'infanterie de l'armée se range en bataille sur deux rangs au lieu de trois, 345 à 355. — (14 octobre.) L'Empereur établit son quartier général au village de Reudnitz, à une demi-lieue de Leipzig, 356 à 360. — (15 octobre.) Mouvements des différents corps; allocution de l'Empereur en remettant les aigles à trois régiments du 4e corps, 360 à 364. — (16 octobre.) Bulletin de la Grande Armée : résultats de la bataille de Wachau, 365 à 368. — (19 octobre.) Ordre de diriger les parcs et les bagages de l'armée sur Lützen, 368. — (20 octobre.) Le général Bertrand est chargé d'ouvrir la route de l'armée sur Weissenfels, Merseburg et Kœsen; une partie de la Garde reçoit ordre de le soutenir, 368 à 371. — (24 octobre.) Le général Fontanelli est chargé de réunir toutes les troupes italiennes à leur arrivée à Mayence et de les diriger sur Milan, 374. — Bulletin de la Grande Armée : bataille de Leipzig; le champ de bataille reste au pouvoir de l'armée française; l'épuisement des munitions rend la retraite nécessaire; adieux de l'Empereur à la famille royale de Saxe; évacuation de Leipzig; désastre du pont de Lindenau; — arrivée de l'Empereur à Erfurt et ravitaillement de l'armée dans cette ville, 374 à 379. — (25 octobre.) L'Empereur annonce au prince Cambacérès qu'il se rend à Mayence, où il concentrera l'armée sur la frontière; il le charge de s'entendre avec les ministres pour aviser aux moyens de recruter l'armée; — convocation du Corps législatif pour le 2 décembre; — ordre d'armer et d'approvisionner les places fortes; — le duc de Valmy est chargé de faire passer sur la rive gauche du Rhin tous les hôpitaux, les dépôts de convalescents et les dépôts de cavalerie; — instructions pour le recrutement de l'armée; — le ministre de la marine reçoit ordre de faire partir les frégates pour leurs destinations, et de faire connaître à l'Empereur les ressources qu'on pourrait tirer des équipages si les vaisseaux étaient désarmés; — ordre d'armer et d'approvisionner les places fortes de la Hollande; — approbation de l'ordre donné par le prince Cambacérès pour l'organisation des gardes nationales du Rhin, 380 à 385. — (27 octobre.) Allocution de l'Empereur au corps polonais de la Grande Armée, 385 à 387. — (31 octobre.) L'Empereur annonce au prince Cambacérès qu'il a battu les armées autrichienne et bavaroise à Hanau; détails de cette bataille, 387 à 391. — (1er novembre.) Le duc de Tarente, le duc de Bellune et le général Albert reçoivent ordre de passer le Rhin et de rallier leurs corps à Bingen et à Oppenheim; — l'Empereur envoie à l'Impératrice les drapeaux pris aux batailles de Wachau, de Leipzig et de Hanau; — le duc de Tarente laisse le commandement du 11e corps au général Charpentier et se rend à Cologne pour y prendre le commandement de la frontière du Rhin, depuis la Moselle jusqu'à Zwolle; instructions qui lui sont données; — organisation des gardes nationales de la Roër et de Rhin-et-Moselle, 391, 392. — (2 novembre.) L'Empereur arrive à Mayence, où il rallie et réorganise l'armée; — le général Bertrand est chargé d'occuper la rive droite du Rhin et de former l'avant-garde lorsque toute l'armée aura repassé ce fleuve; ses instructions; — ordre d'éloigner les prisonniers espagnols des places du Rhin, 392 à 395. — (3 novembre.) L'Empereur rassure le prince Cambacérès : « Je suis fâché de n'être pas à Paris; on m'y verrait plus tranquille et plus calme que dans aucune circonstance de ma vie. » — Observations de l'Empereur sur la relation de la bataille de Leipzig par le prince de Schwarzenberg; — le ministre des finances et celui du trésor public sont chargés de soumettre à l'Empereur un projet de décret établissant un impôt extraordinaire; — impulsion donnée à la fabrication des armes; — instructions pour l'organisation des cohortes; — les ducs de Tarente, de Raguse et de Bellune sont chargés du commandement de la frontière, depuis la Hollande jusqu'à la Suisse; — prorogation du Corps législatif au 19 dé-

cembre; — conseils de l'Empereur au vice-roi d'Italie pour ses rapports avec le roi de Naples, 395 à 408. — (4 novembre.) Instructions pour le service des blessés, 409. — (6 novembre.) Ordre de fortifier et d'armer Genève, 409 à 411. — (7 novembre.) L'Empereur quitte Mayence et se rend à Paris; — les généraux commandant les 2e, 5e, 6e corps d'armée, les 1er, 3e et 5e corps de cavalerie sont placés sous les ordres du duc de Raguse pendant l'absence de l'Empereur, 412, 413. — (10 novembre.) Répartition des nouvelles levées de conscrits entre les différents corps; formation de quatre armées de réserve, 413 à 416. — (11 novembre.) L'Empereur se plaint qu'on ait employé des moyens arbitraires pour envoyer des députations de Toscans à Paris; — ordre d'employer les chaloupes canonnières et les bâtiments légers à la défense de la Hollande; — organisation provisoire de l'armée à Mayence, 416 à 422. — (12 novembre.) Ordres pour l'armement et l'approvisionnement des places fortes de la frontière du Rhin, 422, 423. — (14 novembre.) Allocution de l'Empereur au Sénat;—ordre de mettre la frontière suisse en état de défense, 424 à 427. — (15 novembre.) Instructions pour le désarmement des troupes étrangères, la surveillance des prisonniers de guerre et l'augmentation de la gendarmerie; — ordre de brûler le château de Marracq et toutes les maisons appartenant à l'Empereur, si les Anglais y arrivaient; — mission du duc d'Otrante à Naples, 427 à 430. — (16 novembre.) Réorganisation de la Garde; — formation d'une armée de réserve sur la frontière des Pyrénées, 430 à 434. — (17 novembre.) Le ministre du trésor public reçoit ordre de payer toutes les ordonnances de l'administration de la guerre et du ministère de la guerre avant les dépenses civiles; — ordres pour la formation de trois corps d'armée sous les titres de 1er, 2e et 13e corps *bis;* — composition des 1er, 2e, 4e et 5e corps; — formation d'une armée de réserve en Italie, 434 à 440. — (18 novembre.) L'Empereur nomme le général Bertrand grand maréchal du Palais et confie le commandement du 4e corps au général Morand, celui du 5e corps au général Sebastiani et celui du 2e corps de cavalerie au général Bordesoulle; — le duc de Raguse est chargé de traiter de la reddition de Danzig, de Modlin, de Zamosc, de Stettin, de Küstrin et de Glogau, 440 à 447. — (20 novembre.) Nomination du comte Daru au ministère de l'administration de la guerre; — l'Empereur charge le ministre des cultes d'écrire aux évêques qu'il compte, dans les circonstances actuelles, sur leur zèle pour la patrie et sur leur attachement à sa personne;—le ministre du commerce et des manufactures reçoit ordre de changer les lignes de douane à cause de la présence des Anglais sur la frontière d'Espagne; — instructions pour la défense de l'Italie, 447 à 458. — (21 novembre.) Ordres pour l'organisation de l'armée, 459 à 462. — (22 novembre.) Le duc de Trévise est nommé commandant de toute la Garde impériale; — ordre d'approvisionner Mayence, 462, 463. — (24 novembre.) Instructions pour la défense des places de la Hollande et de la frontière du Rhin; — ordre d'admettre comme médecins et chirurgiens dans l'armée les élèves des écoles de médecine et de chirurgie compris dans les nouvelles levées, et d'employer dans l'armée les jeunes gens de l'École de droit atteints par la nouvelle conscription, 463 à 466. — (25 novembre.) Mesures pour l'armement de l'armée; — ordre de diriger sur l'armée d'Italie la division Severoli et tous les Italiens attachés aux armées d'Espagne, 466 à 470. — (26 novembre.) Observations sur le budget de 1814; — réorganisation de la Grande Armée, 470 à 474. — (28 novembre.) Ordre de payer sans délai la solde arriérée de l'armée; — l'Empereur autorise le vice-roi d'Italie à signer un armistice de deux mois et lui indique les conditions de cet armistice, 475, 476. — (29 novembre.) Instructions pour la répartition de la levée de 100,000 hommes, 476, 477. — (30 novembre.) Formation d'une réserve de la Garde; — observations sur les procès entre les communes et les particuliers, 478, 479. — (1er décembre.) L'Empereur adhère aux bases sommaires de la paix

proposées par les alliés; — instructions pour le service des fourrages, 480 à 482. — (3 décembre.) Projet de réorganisation du corps polonais; — l'Empereur accorde les décorations de la Légion d'honneur et de la Couronne de fer demandées par le vice-roi pour l'armée d'Italie, 482 à 485. — (4 décembre.) Instructions pour l'organisation des équipages des corps d'armée, 485, 486. — (5 décembre.) Ordre d'interdire le passage sur toute la ligne du Rhin; — l'Empereur charge le grand maréchal du Palais de régler les affaires de la succession du duc d'Istrie et de mettre sa veuve dans une situation convenable; — le trésorier général de la Couronne reçoit ordre de payer 4,000 francs par mois à la comtesse de Lauriston, jusqu'à ce que le général de Lauriston ait cessé d'être prisonnier de guerre, 487 à 489. — (6 décembre.) Décret pour l'organisation des équipages militaires et le service de santé de l'armée, 491. — (7 décembre.) Organisation de l'artillerie;—l'Empereur nomme le duc de Plaisance gouverneur d'Anvers, et lui donne ses instructions pour la défense de cette place, 491 à 495. — (8 décembre.) Note pour la défense de Flessingue et d'Anvers; — décret pour l'établissement d'hôpitaux extraordinaires dans les places fortes des 25e, 26e et 5e divisions militaires; — ordre d'armer et d'approvisionner les places de la frontière du Nord, 496 à 498. — (9 décembre.) Instructions pour le service des flottilles de la Hollande, 500 à 502. — (10 décembre.) Ordres pour l'approvisionnement et la défense des places fortes de la Hollande, 502 à 505. — (11 décembre.) Le général Miollis reçoit ordre de ne fournir aucun fusil au roi de Naples, et de ne laisser entrer les troupes napolitaines ni à Cività-Vecchia ni au château Saint-Ange; — dotations accordées aux dames dignitaires de la maison impériale de Saint-Denis, 505, 506. — (12 décembre.) Décret pour la formation de la cavalerie, 506, 507. — (13 décembre.) Ordre de faire construire à Paris une partie des voitures des équipages militaires, pour donner de l'occupation aux charrons sans ouvrage, 507. — (14 décembre.) Promesse de l'Empereur de protéger la neutralité suisse, 510. — (15 décembre.) Instructions pour l'armement des nouvelles levées, 511, 512. — (16 décembre.) Nomination d'une commission d'enquête pour informer sur l'évacuation de Willemstad et de Breda, 512, 513 — (17 décembre.) Décret pour l'organisation de la garde nationale; — mesures ordonnées par l'Empereur pour donner du travail aux ouvriers de Paris; — nomination du vice-amiral Allemand au commandement de la flottille de Flessingue; — l'Empereur charge son grand maréchal de s'occuper des intérêts de la veuve du général Walther et de ses filles, 514 à 516.—(18 décembre.) Ordre de réunir les pièces relatives à la reddition des places et à l'échange des prisonniers, 516. — (19 décembre.) Discours de l'Empereur à l'ouverture du Corps législatif, 517 à 519. — (20 décembre.) Le duc de Raguse reçoit ordre de ne faire aucune suspension d'armes, si elle n'est convenue pour toute la ligne; — ordre au duc de Trévise de se porter sur Namur; — le général Maison est nommé commandant du 1er corps d'armée; — le général Grouchy est chargé du commandement de toute la cavalerie de l'armée; — ordres pour les commandements et la composition des corps d'armée, 520 à 523. — (23 décembre.) Ordre de communiquer à la commission du Corps législatif les pièces relatives à la négociation de la paix; — instructions pour la défense de la frontière suisse, 523 à 528. — (24 décembre.) Instructions pour les opérations militaires en Hollande, 528 à 530. — (25 décembre.) Ordres pour la défense d'Anvers; — nouvelles levées de conscrits; ordres pour leur équipement, 530 à 535. — (26 décembre.) Décret pour l'envoi de commissaires extraordinaires dans les divisions militaires; — organisation de la garde nationale de Paris et levée de légions dans les 1re, 14e, 15e et 22e divisions militaires; — création d'une armée de réserve à Paris; — formation d'une réserve de la Garde, 536 à 544. — (27 décembre.) Ordre pour l'équipement de la cavalerie, 544. — (28 décembre.) Instructions pour les opéra-

tions de l'escadre de la Méditerranée; — instructions pour la flottille d'Anvers et celle de Flessingue, 545 à 547. — (30 décembre.) Présentation de l'adresse du Sénat; réponse de l'Empereur, 548 à 554.

NARBONNE (Comte DE), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (5 août 1813.) Ministre plénipotentiaire au congrès de Prague; instructions pour l'ouverture des conférences, 4, 5. — (19 septembre.) Le comte de Narbonne est nommé gouverneur de Torgau, 222. — (9 octobre.) Instructions pour l'approvisionnement de cette place, 227, 228. — V. 71 et 249.

NEY, prince de la Moskova, duc d'Elchingen, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant le 3e corps de la Grande Armée. — (12 août 1813.) Reçoit communication du plan de campagne de l'Empereur, 34, 35. — (13 août.) Instructions pour les opérations du 3e corps, 47. — (15 août.) Le prince de la Moskova est chargé du commandement des 3e, 5e, 11e corps d'armée et 2e corps de cavalerie, 60. — (18 août.) Position occupée par cette armée, 80, 81. — (20 août.) Ordre de repousser le mouvement offensif de l'ennemi sur le Bober et de former la gauche de l'armée réunie à Lœwenberg, 109. — (23 août.) Le prince de la Moskova est désigné pour diriger les opérations de l'armée en Bohême, 114. — (27 août.) Position occupée par le prince de la Moskova à la bataille de Dresde, 144. — — (2 septembre.) Ce prince remplace le duc de Reggio dans le commandement de l'armée du Nord, 163. — (9 septembre.) Il reçoit ordre de rallier son armée et de la concentrer autour de Torgau, 180. — (21 septembre.) Le prince de la Moskova est chargé de la défense de l'Elbe depuis Magdeburg jusqu'à Torgau; les 3e, 4e et 7e corps sont placés sous son commandement, 225. — (1er octobre.) Le prince de la Moskova repousse les Suédois à Dessau, 274. — (5 octobre.) Le 6e corps et le 1er corps de cavalerie sont placés sous les ordres du prince de la Moskova, qui est chargé de tenir en échec les armées de Bernadotte et de Blücher, 291, 292. — (6 octobre.) Combat de Wartenburg soutenu avec succès par le 4e corps contre l'armée de Silésie, 297. — (11 octobre.) Le prince de la Moskova se porte sur Dessau, où l'armée ennemie se trouve concentrée, 327. — (12 octobre.) Ce prince reprend Dessau et fait 2,500 prisonniers, 342. — (14 octobre.) Il reçoit ordre de marcher sur Leipzig, 356, 357. — (24 octobre.) Positions occupées par les corps commandés par le maréchal Ney à la bataille de Leipzig, 375. — V. 68, 88, 95, 106, 184, 185, 239, 306, 311, 329, 330, 332, 335 et 336. — V. GRANDE ARMÉE.

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NOURY (Baron), général de brigade d'artillerie, à la Grande Armée. — (31 octobre 1813.) Se distingue à la bataille de Hanau, 390.

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ORNANO (Comte), général de division, commandant une division de cavalerie de la Garde impériale. — (27 août 1813.) L'Empereur attache une batterie d'artillerie à la division Ornano avant la bataille de Dresde, 145. — (29 août.) Le général Ornano suit, avec le 6e corps, la retraite de l'ennemi sur Dippoldiswalde, 148. — (2 septembre.) Rappel de la division Ornano pour l'opération préparée contre l'armée de Silésie, 163. — (3 septembre.) Le général Ornano se porte sur Bautzen, 165. — (18 septembre.) Sa division prend part aux opérations dirigées par l'Empereur contre l'armée du prince de Schwarzenberg, 213. — (26 septembre.) Le général Ornano reçoit ordre d'occuper Dippoldiswalde, pour en tirer des ressources et éclairer les mouvements de l'ennemi, 250. — (1er octobre.) Il se porte sur Sohra pour relier les opérations du 14e corps, à Dippoldiswalde, avec celles du 2e, à Freyberg, 274. — (12 octobre.) L'Empereur ordonne au général Ornano de poursuivre les partisans ennemis et

d'occuper Raguhn et Jessnitz, 335. — (14 octobre.) La division Ornano suit le mouvement de l'armée sur Leipzig, 356. — (16 octobre.) Cette division prend part à la bataille de Wachau, 367. — (24 octobre.) Elle attaque le flanc des alliés et reprend le village de Reudnitz à la bataille de Leipzig, 376, 377. — (1er novembre.) Le général Ornano reçoit ordre d'occuper Francfort, 392. — V. 71, 100, 105, 196, 214, 228, 279, 305, 352 et 370. — V. Garde impériale et Grande Armée.

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Oudinot, duc de Reggio, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant le 12e corps de la Grande Armée. — (5 août 1813.) Chargé du commandement de l'armée du Nord destinée à marcher sur Berlin, 7. — (11 août.) Le duc de Reggio reçoit ordre de commencer son mouvement et de réunir toutes ses troupes à Baruth, 25. — (12 août.) État des corps de l'armée du Nord : 4e, 7e, 12e corps et 3e corps de cavalerie; — plan de campagne, 37 à 40. — (2 septembre.) L'Empereur se plaint de l'incertitude des mouvements du duc de Reggio, et envoie le prince de la Moskova prendre le commandement de son armée, 162, 163. — (25 septembre.) Le duc de Reggio est chargé du commandement de deux divisions de la jeune Garde, 240. — (28 septembre.) Il reçoit ordre de placer son quartier général au camp retranché de Dresde, 263. — (12 octobre.) Mouvement de concentration de la Garde sur Taucha, 336. — L'Empereur ordonne au duc de Reggio de se porter sur Wachau avec deux divisions de la jeune Garde; ce mouvement, combiné avec celui du duc de Trévise sur Liebertwolkwitz, force l'ennemi à abandonner le champ de bataille, 365. — (24 octobre.) Le duc de Reggio prend part à la bataille de Leipzig, 375. — (14 décembre.) L'Empereur annonce au duc de Reggio qu'il le destine au commandement des 4e, 5e et 6e divisions de la jeune Garde, 509. — V. 13, 68, 95, 123, 157, 292, 296, 299, 308, 334, 338, 352 et 370. — V. Grande Armée et Garde impériale.

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Pajol (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (9 août 1813.) Commande une division de cavalerie sous les ordres du maréchal Gouvion Saint-Cyr, 21. — (18 septembre.) Chargé du commandement de la cavalerie légère des 1er et 14e corps, 216. — (13 octobre.) Le général Pajol prend le commandement du 5e corps de cavalerie, 346. — V. 132, 164 et 243.

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Pauline Borghese, princesse et duchesse de Guastalla. — (25 octobre.) L'Empereur accepte le don que cette princesse lui a offert; mais il se réserve de n'en faire usage que si la guerre se prolongeait et s'il n'obtenait pas le succès qu'il attend de la bravoure et du patriotisme des Français, 379.

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Pernety (Baron), général de division d'artillerie, à la Grande Armée. — (7 septembre 1813.) Commande l'artillerie de l'armée du duc de Tarente, 179. — (2 octobre.) Chargé du commandement de la place et du camp retranché de Dresde, 284. — (6 novembre.) Nommé commandant de l'artillerie du duc de Raguse, à Mayence, 411. —

(4 décembre.) Le général Pernety est chargé du commandement de l'artillerie du 5e, du 11e et du 1er corps *bis*, 486. — V. 2 et 22.

Perrier (Joseph), auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, 537.

Phalsbourg, ville forte de France. — (12 novembre 1813.) Armement et approvisionnement de cette place, 422.

Picard (Baron), général de brigade, à la Grande Armée, 173.

Pillore, lieutenant de vaisseau. — (9 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement de la flottille de l'Escaut oriental, 500.

Pino, général de division, à l'armée d'Italie, 455.

Piquet (Baron), général de brigade, à la Grande Armée, 241.

Piré (Baron), général de brigade de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée. — (29 août 1813.) Chargé de poursuivre les partisans ennemis et de rétablir la communication entre Dresde et Leipzig, 147, 148. — (12 septembre.) Le général Piré reçoit ordre de se rendre à Leisnig et d'en chasser l'ennemi, 193, 194. — (14 septembre.) La brigade du général Piré est placée sous les ordres du général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes, qui se porte sur Dœbeln pour attaquer l'ennemi, 199, 200. — V. 150, 178, 183, 252, 310, 368 et 372.

Pirna, ville de Saxe. — (16 septembre 1813.) Ordre de fortifier Pirna, 204. — V. 136, 147, 166, 167, 173, 181, 204, 215, 244 et 276.

Plaisance, ville d'Italie, 454.

Platof, hetman des Cosaques du Don, 270, 280, 281 et 286.

Poniatowski (Prince), commandant le corps polonais (8e corps de la Grande Armée). — (17 août 1813.) Chargé de fortifier la position d'Eckartsberg, près de Zittau, 79. — (18 août.) Le 8e corps occupe le camp de Zittau, 79. — (20 août.) Ce corps occupe Gabel, sur la frontière de Bohême, 97. — (24 août.) L'Empereur confie la garde des défilés de la Bohême au prince Poniatowski, pendant que l'armée se replie sur Dresde pour défendre cette capitale contre la grande armée des alliés, 122. — Le prince Poniatowski et le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes pénètrent en Bohême et s'emparent de toutes les positions jusqu'à dix lieues de Prague, 125. — (8 septembre.) Le 8e corps est chargé de tenir en échec le corps autrichien qui se réunit à Zittau et à Rumburg, et de protéger Bautzen et Neustadt, 179. — (19 septembre.) La cavalerie du 8e corps est chargée de couvrir le mouvement de la Garde sur Lohmen, Rœhrsdorf et Stürza, 219. — (24 septembre.) Mouvement de retraite du 8e corps sur Dresde, 239. — (26 septembre.) Le prince Poniatowski porte son quartier général à Waldheim, et envoie deux colonnes mobiles dans la direction de Leipzig pour poursuivre les partisans ennemis, 251, 252. — (30 septembre.) Le 8e corps, remplacé à Waldheim par le 5e, se porte sur l'ennemi qui a fait un mouvement sur Altenburg, 267 à 269. — (15 octobre.) Le prince Poniatowski poursuit les Cosaques du côté de Zwenkau, 361. — Ce prince se couvre de gloire pendant les opérations de la Grande Armée autour de Leipzig, 364. — (16 octobre.) L'Empereur fait l'éloge de la conduite du prince Poniatowski à la bataille de Wachau, et le nomme maréchal de l'Empire sur le champ de bataille; un grand nombre de décorations sont accordées aux régiments polonais, 367. — (24 octobre.) Le 8e corps est chargé de la défense du pont de Connewitz à la bataille de Leipzig; toutes les attaques faites par l'ennemi contre cette position échouent, 375. — Le prince Poniatowski et le duc de Tarente sont chargés de défendre les faubourgs de Leipzig pendant la retraite de l'armée; — désastre occasionné par la destruction du pont de Lindenau sur l'Elster; — mort du prince Poniatowski, 378, 379. — V. 30, 63, 66 à 68, 70, 77, 160, 168, 189, 194, 226, 228, 243, 247, 254, 262, 274, 280, 281, 286, 290 et 292. — V. Grande Armée et Tyszkewicz (Comtesse de).

Pontécoulant (Comte de), sénateur, 538.

Portal, maître des requêtes au Conseil d'Etat, 537.

Portes de Pardailhan (De), auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, 537.

Prague, capitale de la Bohême, 8, 90. — V. Congrès de Prague.

Prisonniers de guerre. — (29 août 1813.) Instructions pour l'évacuation des pri-

sonniers, 149. — (19 septembre.) Conditions d'échange des prisonniers anglais et espagnols, 223. — (2 novembre.) Ordre d'éloigner les prisonniers espagnols des places du Rhin, 395. — (15 novembre.) Instructions pour la surveillance des prisonniers de guerre et les travaux auxquels ils doivent être employés, 428. — (19 novembre.) Nouvelles mesures ordonnées par l'Empereur pour assurer la garde des prisonniers de guerre, 447.

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Quinette (Baron), général de brigade, à la Grande Armée, 308.

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Rampon (Comte), général de division. — (14 novembre 1813.) Chargé de se rendre à Gorcum et de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la défense de cette place, 425, 426. — (7 décembre.) Le général Rampon reçoit ordre de couper les digues devant Gorcum, 494.

Rapp (Comte), général de division, gouverneur de Danzig, 18, 69 et 446.

Ravnouard, député au Corps législatif, 524.

Regnaud de Saint-Jean-d'Angely (Comte), ministre d'Etat, président de la section de l'intérieur au Conseil d'Etat, 525.

Reinhard, landamman de la Suisse. — (14 décembre 1813.) L'Empereur l'informe qu'il a appris avec une satisfaction particulière que la diète a proclamé la neutralité de la Suisse, et lui annonce qu'il a donné les ordres nécessaires pour que cette neutralité soit protégée par la France, 510.

Reiset (Baron), général de brigade du 1er corps de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée, 100.

Reuss (Prince de), commandant une brigade du 2e corps, à la Grande Armée. — (29 août 1813.) Ce prince est tué à la bataille de Hellendorf, gagnée par le général Vandamme sur les Russes, 148, 149.

Reynier (Comte), général de division, commandant le 7e corps de la Grande Armée. — (8 août 1813.) Désigné pour marcher sur Berlin avec le duc de Reggio et le général Vandamme, 13. — (11 août). L'Empereur ordonne au général Reynier de diriger son corps sur Luckau et d'évacuer ses malades sur Dresde et sur Torgau, 24. — (9 septembre.) Le général Reynier rallie son corps autour de Torgau, après l'échec de Jüterbogk, 180. — (10 octobre.) Il reçoit ordre de soutenir le mouvement du général Dombrowski sur Kemberg et de suivre les traces du corps de Sacken, 315, 316; — le 7e corps se porte sur Wittenberg assiégé par l'ennemi, 324. — (11 octobre.) Opérations du 7e corps pour dégager Wittenberg; instructions pour l'approvisionnement de cette place, 329 à 333. — (12 octobre.) Opérations du 7e corps sur la rive droite de l'Elbe, 334. — (13 octobre.) Le général Reynier bat un corps ennemi entre Coswig et Roslau, 347. — Le 7e corps marche sur Acken pour y détruire le pont jeté par l'ennemi, 348. — (15 octobre.) Le 7e corps occupe Düben, sur la rive gauche de la Mulde, 362. — (3 novembre.) Le général Reynier, fait prisonnier à Leipzig, est échangé contre le général Merveldt, 403. — V. 327, 336, 340, 342, 356 et 379. — V. Grande Armée.

Ricard (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (1er octobre 1813.) La division Ricard, détachée à Dresde, rejoint le 3e corps à Meissen, 273. — (21 décembre.) Le général Ricard est chargé du commandement d'une division du 6e corps d'armée, 523.

Rochambeau (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée, 376.

Rochefort, port français sur l'Océan. — (7 août 1813.) Décret pour construire à Rochefort une frégate de modèle américain, 11.

Roederer (Comte), sénateur, 537.

Rogniat (Baron), général de division, commandant le génie de la Grande Armée. — (25 août 1813.) Chargé de faire exécuter des travaux de défense à Dresde, à Bautzen et au fort de Meissen, 134, 135. — (29 août.) L'Empereur ordonne au général Rogniat de reprendre les travaux de défense de Dresde, 152. — (9 septembre.) Ordre de fortifier le

poste de Sonnenstein, 181. — (23 septembre.) Travaux de défense des principaux passages de l'Elbe, 233, 234. — (26 septembre.) Ordre de fortifier Merseburg, 252. — (2 octobre.) Travaux de défense du camp retranché de Dresde. 282, 283. — V. Génie militaire.

Roguet (Baron), général de division de la Garde impériale. — (16 août 1813.) Chargé de se porter sur Friedland et de soutenir le général Lefebvre-Desnoëttes dans son expédition en Bohême, 63, 64. — (20 août.) La division Roguet est rappelée sur Lauban, où l'Empereur réunit sa réserve pour attaquer l'armée de Silésie, 105. — (18 septembre.) Le général Roguet est chargé d'occuper la position de Berggiesshübel; il prend part aux opérations de l'Empereur contre l'armée de Bohême, 213 à 216. — (25 novembre.) Ce général prend le commandement de la division de réserve de la Garde organisée à Bruxelles, 468. — (14 décembre.) Il est chargé de réoccuper la rive gauche du Waal et de rétablir les communications de l'armée avec Gorcum, 509. — (20 décembre.) L'Empereur ordonne au général Roguet d'investir Breda, 534. — V. 68, 71, 100, 157 et 520.

Rostollant (Baron), général de brigade, — (8 décembre 1813.) Chargé du commandement d'Ooltgensplaat et de Hellevoetsluis, en Hollande, 498.

Rumburg, ville de Bohême, 63, 65, 66, 69, 70, 75, 88, 89.

Rumigny (De), auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, secrétaire d'ambassade, 72 et 321.

Russie (Empire de). — (6 août 1813.) Instructions aux ministres plénipotentiaires de l'Empereur au congrès de Prague : « La Russie, en ouvrant des négociations pour la paix, n'a voulu que compromettre et entraîner l'Autriche, » 4, 5. — (27 septembre.) Opinion de l'Empereur sur la Russie : « La Russie s'est montrée ennemie implacable; ... ayant attiré sur elle, par la guerre qu'elle a provoquée, les malheurs qui ont frappé ses provinces, elle n'aspire qu'à se venger des maux qu'elle ne doit qu'à elle, » 255.

Ruttimann, envoyé extraordinaire de la Confédération suisse à Paris, 510.

Ruty (Baron), général de division, chef d'état-major de l'artillerie de la Grande Armée, 370. — (21 décembre 1813.) Chargé de la réorganisation de l'artillerie de l'armée, 521.

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Saale (La), rivière d'Allemagne, 208, 230, 252, 372 et 374.

Sacken (Baron de), commandant un corps d'armée russe, 68, 78. — (1er octobre 1813.) Le général Sacken attaque la tête de pont de Meissen avec trois divisions; il est repoussé par les troupes du duc de Raguse, 275, 276, 280, 281, 290, 315, 316, 318, 319, 324, 327.

Saint-Germain (Baron de), général de division de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée, 373.

Saint-Priest, général de division, commandant un corps d'armée russe, 227.

Saint-Vallier (Comte de), sénateur, 537.

Saluces, major du 3e régiment des gardes d'honneur. — (31 octobre 1813.) Deux escadrons de ce régiment se distinguent à la bataille de Hanau, 391.

Santé (Service de). — (12 août 1813.) Etablissement à Torgau d'un hôpital de la Garde, 29. — (13 août.) L'hôpital de Pirna est évacué avant la reprise des hostilités, 37. — (18 août.) Ordre de placer les hôpitaux de Würzburg dans la citadelle, 82, 83. — (27 août.) Instructions pour le service des ambulances, 146. — (6 octobre.) Evacuation des hôpitaux de Dresde; les malades sont dirigés sur Iena, 298. — (24 novembre.) Les élèves des écoles de médecine et de chirurgie atteints par la conscription sont admis comme chirurgiens dans l'armée, 465. — (6 décembre.) Nouvelle organisation des ambulances et du service de santé; l'Empereur ordonne de n'employer à ce service que des chirurgiens et des pharmaciens; utilité des cabriolets pour enlever les blessés du champ de bataille; mode d'armement des infirmiers, 491. — (8 décembre.) Ordre d'établir des hôpitaux militaires dans les places fortes des 25e, 26e et 5e divisions militaires, 497.

Saur, auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, 537.

SAVARY, duc de Rovigo, général de division, ministre de la police générale. — (9 août 1813.) Renseignements qui lui sont adressés par l'Empereur sur la situation des affaires, 22. — (3 octobre.) L'Empereur conseille au duc de Rovigo de ne pas s'occuper de la baisse des fonds publics : « Ces détails d'agiotage n'attaquent en rien l'administration. » 288. — (3 novembre.) Nécessité de calmer les inquiétudes occasionnées par les derniers événements, 402. — (11 novembre.) Plaintes de l'Empereur à cause de l'immixtion de la police dans l'invitation faite aux conseillers d'Etat et aux sénateurs de Toscane de se rendre à Paris, 416. — (18 novembre.) Ordre de faire publier dans les journaux des détails sur la conduite des alliés envers le roi de Saxe, sur les réquisitions et le papier-monnaie qui sont imposés à l'Allemagne, 441. — (24 novembre.) L'Empereur informe le duc de Rovigo que les élèves des écoles de médecine et de chirurgie atteints par la conscription pourront être admis comme chirurgiens dans l'armée, et qu'on emploiera dans leur métier les ouvriers de la levée dont le service pourra être utile à l'armée, 465 et 466.

SCHOONHOVEN, place forte de Hollande. — (24 novembre 1813.) Importance stratégique de cette place; ses moyens de défense, 463, 464.

SCHWARZENBERG (Prince DE), général en chef des troupes autrichiennes. — (16 octobre 1813.) Commande les armées alliées à la bataille de Wachau, 365 et 366. — (3 novembre.) Relation de la bataille de Leipzig par le prince de Schwarzenberg : observations de l'Empereur sur cette relation, 395 à 402. — (18 novembre.) L'Empereur fait offrir au prince de Schwarzenberg de traiter de la reddition des places de Danzig, Modlin, Zamosc, Stettin, Küstrin et Glogau, 446.

SEBASTIANI (Comte), général de division, commandant le 2e corps de cavalerie de la Grande Armée. — (16 août 1813.) Le 2e corps de cavalerie fait partie de l'armée opposée à Blücher, 172. — (8 septembre.) L'Empereur approuve le duc de Tarente de n'avoir pas eu égard à la susceptibilité qui portait le général Sebastiani à s'éloigner de l'armée après la bataille de la Katzbach, et de l'avoir retenu dans son commandement, 179. — (6 octobre.) Le 2e corps de cavalerie se porte sur Meissen et Torgau pour empêcher l'ennemi de passer l'Elbe, 296, 297. — (7 octobre.) L'Empereur rappelle le général Sebastiani sur Wurzen pour couvrir Leipzig, 303. — (10 octobre.) Le 2e corps de cavalerie est chargé de soutenir le mouvement du général Bertrand sur Pressel, 315. — (12 octobre.) Le général Sebastiani appuie les opérations du général Reynier sur la rive droite de l'Elbe, 334. — Le 2e corps est rappelé sur Düben et ensuite sur Taucha, 336. — (23 octobre.) Le général Sebastiani établit son quartier général à Gotha, 373. — (31 octobre.) La cavalerie du général Sebastiani concourt à la bataille de Hanau, 388, 389. — (1er novembre.) Le 2e corps prend position sur la Nidda et le long du Main, 392. — (3 novembre.) Le 2e corps de cavalerie repasse le Rhin, 407. — (6 novembre.) Le général Sebastiani reçoit ordre de se rendre à Cologne et de surveiller le Rhin jusqu'à Wesel, 411. — (11 novembre.) Composition du 2e corps de cavalerie, 419 et 420. — (18 novembre.) Le général Sebastiani est nommé commandant du 5e corps d'armée, 445. — (21 décembre.) Composition du 5e corps, 523. — V. 29, 68, 172, 264, 266, 273, 280, 307, 327 et 356. — V. GRANDE ARMÉE.

SÉGUR (Comte DE), grand maître des cérémonies. — (5 décembre 1813.) Blâme au sujet de l'anniversaire du 2 décembre, 488.

SEMELLÉ (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée, 371, 391 et 394.

SEMONVILLE (Comte DE), sénateur, 538.

SÉNAT. — (14 novembre 1813.) Allocution de l'Empereur au Sénat, 424. — (30 décembre.) Autre allocution, 548 à 554.

SERRA (Baron DE), ministre de l'Empereur à Dresde, 79, 319 et 326.

SEVEROLI, général de division, à l'armée d'Espagne, 467.

SONNENSTEIN, château fortifié en Saxe. — (13 septembre 1813.) Fortifications et garnison de Sonnenstein, 194. — V. 181, 196, 216 et 233.

SORBIER (Comte), général de division, com-

mandant l'artillerie de la Grande Armée. — (3 septembre 1813.) Chargé d'armer le camp retranché de Dresde et de réorganiser l'artillerie du 1er corps et de l'armée de Silésie, 174, 175. — (7 septembre.) Ordre de compléter l'approvisionnement de guerre de l'armée de Silésie, 178. — (2 octobre.) Nouveaux ordres pour l'armement du camp retranché de Dresde, 284. — (6 octobre.) Ordre de diriger le parc de l'armée et les équipages sur Meissen, 296. — (24 octobre.) Le général Sorbier rend compte à l'Empereur de la consommation de munitions faite à la bataille de Leipzig, et l'informe que les réserves de l'armée sont épuisées, 376. — V. 145, 173, 194, 286 et 413. — V. Artillerie de la Grande Armée.

Souham (Comte), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (23 août 1813.) Nommé commandant du 3e corps d'armée; le 3e corps fait partie de l'armée du duc de Tarente, 114. — (24 septembre.) L'Empereur rappelle le 3e corps à Dresde, 241 à 243. — (1er octobre.) Le général Souham est chargé de garder l'Elbe depuis Meissen jusqu'à Dresde, 272. — (3 octobre.) L'Empereur se plaint de la discipline du 3e corps, 285. — (4 octobre.) Le général Souham reçoit ordre de rejeter l'ennemi sur la rive droite de l'Elbe et de détruire le pont de Mühlberg, 289. — (5 octobre.) Le 3e corps est placé sous les ordres du prince de la Moskova, 292. — (24 octobre.) Position occupée par le 3e corps à la bataille de Leipzig, 375. — V. 263, 265, 269, 288 et 367. — V. Grande Armée.

Soult, duc de Dalmatie, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant l'armée française en Espagne. — (19 septembre 1813.) Instructions pour l'échange de prisonniers anglais et espagnols, 223. — (8 décembre.) L'Empereur recommande au duc de Dalmatie de ménager sa cavalerie et de renvoyer sur les derrières de son armée les chevaux qui dépérissent, 497, 498. — V. Armée d'Espagne.

Sprée (La), rivière d'Allemagne, 189, 227, 233, 235, 242.

Stettin, place forte de la Prusse, 16, 446.

Stolpen, ville de Saxe. — (13 août 1813.) Importance que l'Empereur attache à la possession de cette ville, 42 à 44. — V. 74, 77, 121, 127, 165, 234 et 242.

Strasbourg, ville de France, 87, 257.

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Suchet, duc d'Albufera, maréchal de l'Empire, commandant l'armée d'Aragon, en Espagne. — (25 novembre 1813.) Instructions pour la concentration des troupes et les opérations militaires en Espagne, 467.

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Thiebault (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée, 17.

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Thionville, ville forte de France. — (12 novembre 1813.) Armement et approvisionnement de cette place, 422.

Toeplitz, ville de Bohême, 157, 183, 184, 193.

Torgau, ville forte de Saxe. — (7 août 1813.) Opinion de l'Empereur sur l'importance de cette place, 13. — (18 août.) Etat de défense de Torgau, 91. — V. 85, 120, 128, 150, 173, 184, 187, 207, 240, 253 et 290. — V. Narbonne (Comte de).

Toulon, port français sur la Méditerranée. — (7 août 1813.) Décret pour y construire une frégate de modèle américain, 11.

Troupes badoises. — (18 août 1813.) Trois bataillons de Bade font partie de la garnison de Leipzig, 79.

Troupes bavaroises. — (18 août 1813.) Dispositions prises par l'Empereur pour soutenir les troupes bavaroises contre l'armée autrichienne, 93. — (15 octobre.) Défection de l'armée bavaroise, 363. — (31 octobre.) L'Empereur renvoie à Bamberg, sans l'avoir désarmé, un bataillon qui était resté avec la Grande Armée; — bataille de Hanau, livrée par l'armée française aux armées bavaroise et autrichienne, 387 à 391.

Troupes italiennes. — (12 août 1813.) Une division italienne fait partie du 4e corps de la Grande Armée, 37. —

(24 octobre.) Le général Fontanelli reçoit ordre de réunir les troupes italiennes à leur arrivée à Mayence et de les diriger sur Milan, 374. — (25 novembre.) L'Empereur rappelle les troupes italiennes de l'armée d'Espagne et les envoie défendre l'Italie, 467. — V. Eugène Napoléon.

Troupes saxonnes. — (16 août 1813.) Ordre de conserver tous les dépôts du corps saxon à Torgau et d'avoir des égards pour ces troupes, 188. — (24 octobre.) Défection des troupes saxonnes à la bataille de Leipzig, 377.

Troupes westphaliennes. — (8 août 1813.) Deux bataillons westphaliens font partie de la garnison de Magdeburg, 18. — Ordre de confier la garde des postes les plus rapprochés de Magdeburg aux gardes nationales westphaliennes, 20. — Le général Lemarois est chargé de soutenir les troupes envoyées par le roi de Westphalie contre les partisans ennemis, 21. — (27 août.) Une batterie d'artillerie westphalienne est placée sous les ordres du général Dulauloy, 145. — V. Jérôme Napoléon.

Troupes wurtembergeoises. — (11 août 1813.) Une division wurtembergeoise fait partie du 4e corps de la Grande Armée, 24. —. (18 août.) Dispositions prises par l'Empereur pour soutenir les troupes wurtembergeoises, si le territoire du Wurtemberg était menacé, 82.

Turenne (Comte de). — (9 août 1813.) Chargé de prendre à Dresde les mesures nécessaires pour le retour à Paris des acteurs du Théâtre Français, 22.

Turin, ville d'Italie. — (18 août 1813.) Ordre d'armer et d'approvisionner Turin, 93, 94.

Turreau (Baron), général de division, à la Grande Armée. — (18 août 1813.) Chargé du commandement de la ville et de la citadelle de Würzburg, 82. — (18 novembre.) Capitulation de Würzburg; conditions auxquelles le général Turreau est autorisé à traiter pour la reddition de la citadelle, 446.

Tyszkewicz (Comtesse de), sœur du prince Poniatowski. — (6 novembre 1813.) L'Empereur lui accorde une pension de 50,000 francs, 410.

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Vallin (Baron), général de brigade de cavalerie, à la Grande Armée, 199, 264, 310, 357.

Vandamme (Comte), général de division, commandant le 1er corps de la Grande Armée. — (8 août 1813.) Le 1er corps est désigné pour faire partie de l'armée destinée à marcher sur Berlin, 13. — (11 août.) Le 1er corps est remplacé par le 4e à l'armée du Nord, et se dirige sur Dresde, 24. — (17 août.) Le général Vandamme porte son quartier général à Bautzen, 75. — (18 août.) Il reçoit ordre de se diriger sur Rumburg, en Bohême, 88. — (20 août.) Ordre d'occuper Georgenthal et de lier les opérations du 1er corps avec celles du prince Poniatowski, 97 à 102. — Instructions pour la défense des cols et des défilés de la Bohême; dispositions prises pour soutenir le général Vandamme, 103, 104. — (23 août.) Le 1er corps est rappelé sur Dresde, 119. — Instructions pour les opérations du 1er corps, 131. — (29 août.) Le général Vandamme bat un corps d'armée russe près de Hellendorf, 148, 149. — (1er septembre.) Réflexions de l'Empereur sur la bataille de Kulm; pertes du 1er corps, 159.

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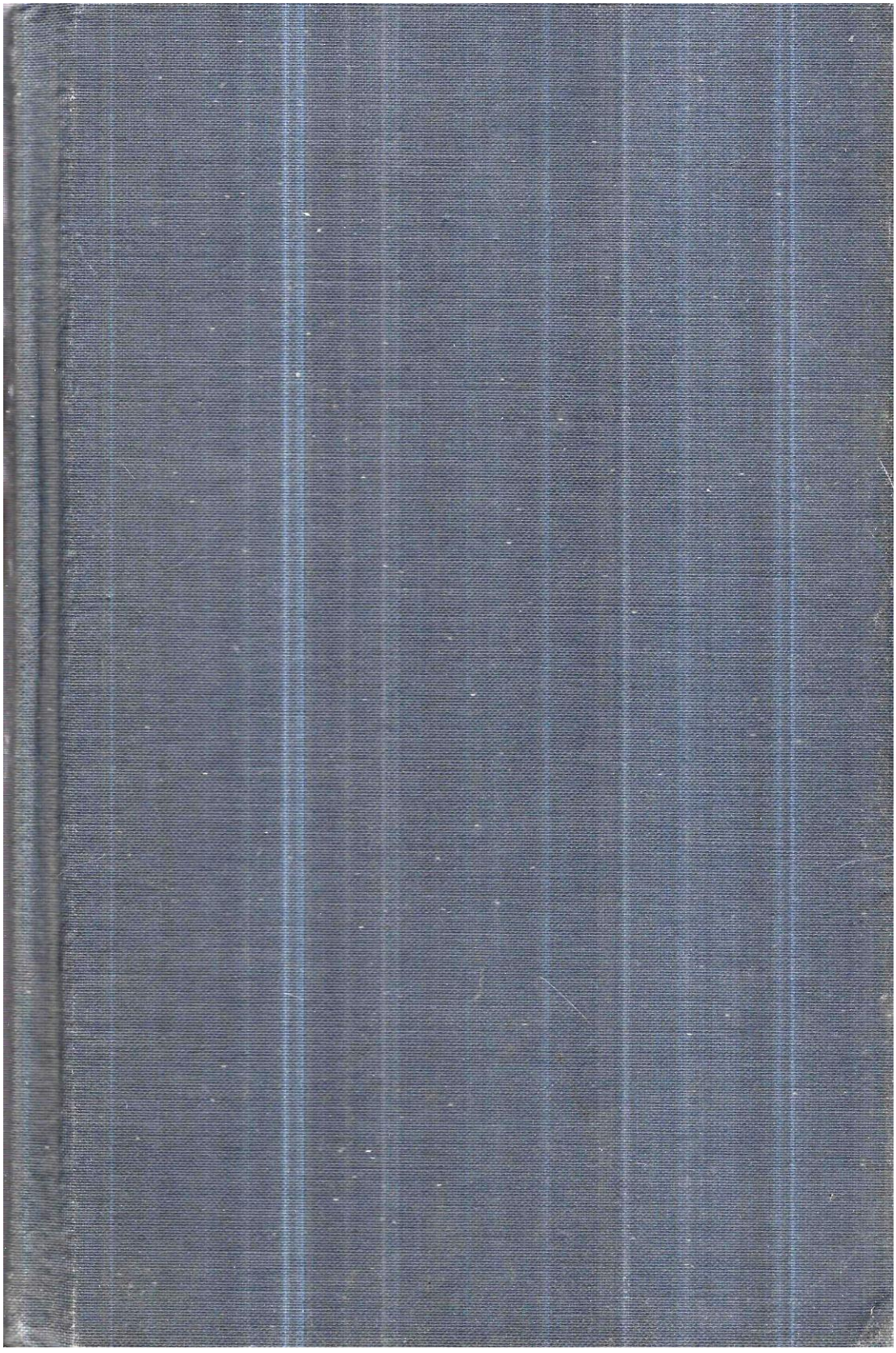
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